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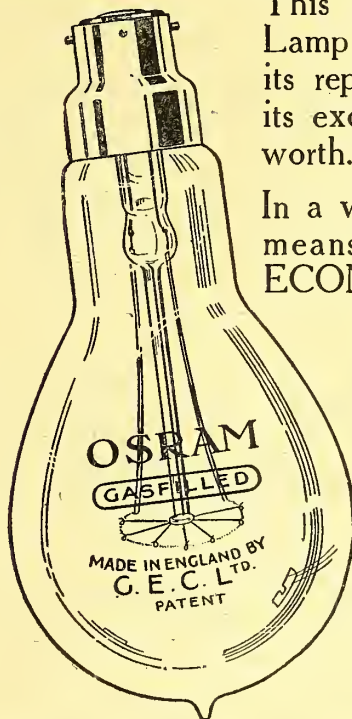
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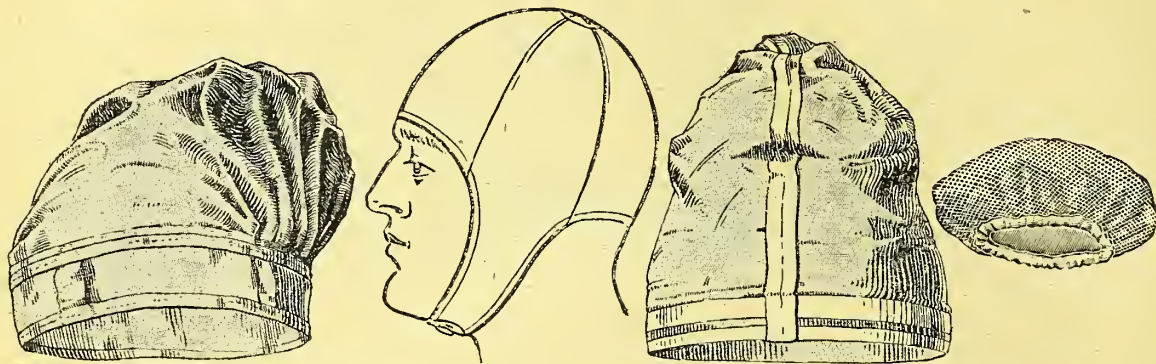
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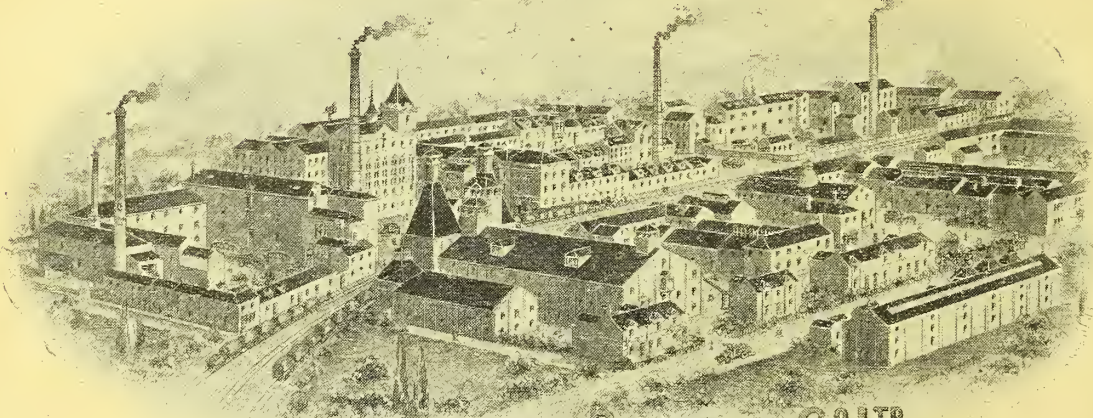
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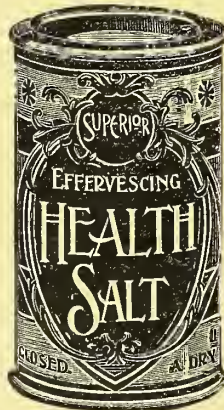
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To be sure that the demand will be adequately met we are making a generous special offer to Retailers of 38½% discount on business which our advertising is creating for you.

Retailers who wish to share in the profits of this new business should make immediate application for full particulars to—



100-106 Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C.2  
Telephone - LONDON WALL 670

Factory - - - - - Priory Road, Dartford  
Telephone - - - - - DARTFORD 87

**THE WORLD'S BEST**

## HONEY

(New Zealand)

**"IMPERIAL BEE"**

The FINEST QUALITY THAT BEES PRODUCE

**BUILD your HONEY TRADE on a sure FOUNDATION**  
QUALITY means REPEAT ORDERS.

Cases	48×1's ..	Screw-top Glass ..	12 9	per doz.
"	48×½'s ..	" ..	7 6	"
"	48×1's ..	Monopots .....	11 3	"
"	48×½'s ..	" .....	6/-	"
"	30×1's ..	Glass Tumblers ..	12 9	"
"	18×1½'s ..	Glass Toby Jugs ..	17 9	"
CARRIAGE PAID TO ALL PARTS OF U.K.				

Special quotations to the Wholesale Trade and large buyers.

Quotations for Bulk (cases of 2/60 lb. tins) of all grades on application.

New Zealand Honey Producers' Association, Ltd.

Sole European Agents:

**A. J. MILLS & CO., Ltd.**

Produce and Canned Goods Department

14, TOOLEY STREET LONDON, S.E.1.

And at

Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester,  
Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne

# CORKS

*for Chemists.*

Send us your Enquiries  
and compare our prices.

Wholesale & Export Only.

**C. OLLEY & SONS, LTD.**

Established 1844.

Camperdown St. and Gt. Alie St., London, E.1

Tel No : Avenue 633. Tel. Ad. : "Circumference, Ald, London."

**METALLIC CAPSULES**

for all kinds of Bottles and Jars.

**The Tonkin Metallic Capsule Co.**

Proprietors: C. Olley & Sons, Ltd.



## **Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd., for PACKED GOODS**

Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia

Seidlitz Powders (Plain & Lemon Flavoured)

Health Salt                      Salines

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Blood Purifier      Tonic Elixir

Children's Tonic

*AT KEENLY COMPETITIVE PRICES.*

---

**LORIMER-MARSHALL, LTD., 12 Tower Hill, London, E.C. 3**

Works Telephone : New X 2119.

Telegrams : "Lorimarsco, Bilgate, London."

**FIXED PRICES (P.A.T.A.)** {  $\frac{1}{3}$  SIZE - **11/3** PER DOZEN.  
3/- SIZE - **27/-** PER DOZEN.



THE WELL PROVED CURE FOR

**RHEUMATISM**

**GOUT, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURITIS**

AND ALL KINDRED AILMENTS.

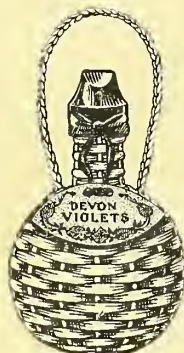
*WE ARE NOW STARTING AN EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING  
CAMPAIGN—BEGINNING WITH YORKSHIRE.*

SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZENS OF EACH SIZE ON SALE OR RETURN.

**"Y Y" PILLS LTD., 2 BROAD STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.2**

# TOOGOOD'S PERFUMES

In Wickered Globe Bottles:



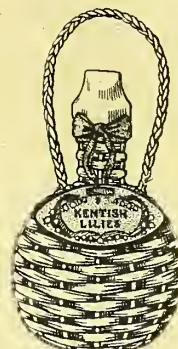
3812

DEVON VIOLETS

KENTISH LILIES

MITCHAM LAVENDER

FRAGRANT MIMOSA



3813

$\frac{1}{2}$	I	2	4	8	16 oz.
19/-	32/-	55/-	96/-	186/-	354/- doz.

Show Cards, Floral Window Display and Customers' name on labels free for orders of 3 doz. assorted sizes.

## LAVENDER

SMELLING



SALTS

In Green Globe Stoppered Bottles. 2 oz. size. No. 3815.  
per 9/- doz.

Telephone :  
HOP 4170  
(2 lines).

WILLIAM TOOGOOD LTD.  
77, SOUTHWARK ST.  
LONDON, S.E.1.

Telegrams :  
"TOOGOOD,  
BOROH,  
LONDON."





A special advertising offer!

# AYRTON'S OVALS

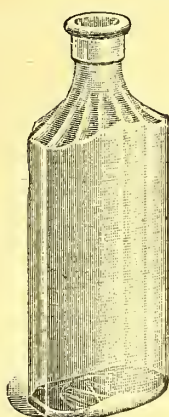
The finest bottle on the Chemist's shelf

Pure White Flint Glass, Perfect finish. Accurate, Standard corkage, firm base and clean pour out.

*Every good point a good bottle should have.*

As an advertisement, and in order to introduce Ayrton's Ovals if possible to every Chemist in the Kingdom, we offer for the next 14 days only, a *Sample Crate* at practically *Cost Price*, carriage paid to any station in England, Scotland or Wales, or F.O.B. Steamer for any part of Ireland.

As this is in the nature of an advertisement, and our profit practically nil, we can only supply *one package* to any one customer, further lots supplied at



regular list prices. Special offer will apply to all orders received up to and including postmark of Saturday, April 21, 1923.

## CONTENTS OF CRATE.

$\frac{1}{2}$ gross	3 oz.	- - -	For <b>£3 16 0</b>
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 oz.	- - -	
1 "	6 oz.	- - -	
1 "	8 oz.	- - -	
2 dozen	10 oz.	- - -	
2 "	12 oz.	- - -	Including carriage, straw & package.
2 "	16 oz.	- - -	

*Prices for Export on application.*

**AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co., LTD.**  
34 Hanover Street - - - LIVERPOOL, England

Telephone: ROYAL 4861

# We are constantly telling Over 4,000,000 people

about this Tooth Brush

in the

## YELLOW Box

The good points of the Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush in the sanitary YELLOW Box will stand repeated telling. We are advertising them to the 4,000,000 readers of the:—

"Daily Mail"	"Nash's Magazine"
"Daily Mirror"	"Bystander"
"Daily Sketch"	"Sketch"
"Daily Dispatch" (Manchester)	"Tatler"

(Also in the leading Dental journals).

How many of your customers are among this vast reading public? Your answer to this will give you the number of potential purchasers of the



**GENUINE only in the YELLOW Box**

(Manufactured by Florence Mfg. Co., Mass., U.S.A.)

Is your stock complete?

In three sizes—adult's, youth's, and child's; in three textures of bristles—hard, medium, and soft; one quality only—each in its individual YELLOW Box with hook for hanging.

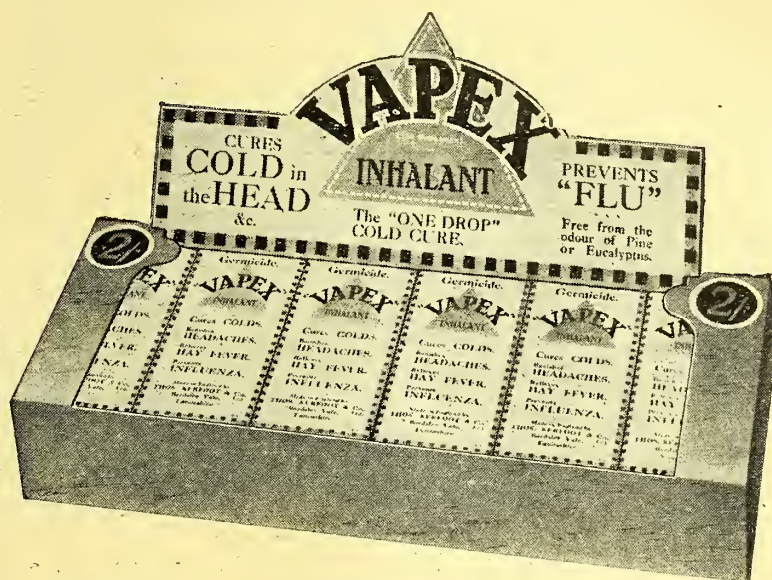
**Price to the Public, 2/6. To the Retailer**

**A FULL TRADE PROFIT.**

*Sold through the Wholesale Houses only.*

Wm. E. Peck & Co., Inc., 31 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.1.





## A New Display Outer for "Vapex" Inhalant.

Order one now  
and be ready  
for the usual  
**SUMMER  
COLD S.**

1 Dozen 2/- Size (Stamped) in outer as illustrated above for 18/6  
1 Dozen 3/- Size (Stamped) in different style of outer for 27/6.  
(The 3/- size contains twice as much "Vapex" as the 2/- size.)

**THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD**  
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,  
& Bardsley House, London, N.1  
ESTABLISHED 1797.

COPYRIGHT





## The link between National Advertising and Retail Sales

Forhan's For the Gums showcards in your window are essential, if you wish to reap the maximum benefit from Forhan's For the Gums national advertising.

They tell people that you stock Forhan's For the Gums. They serve to recall what has been read in the advertising, to suggest again the need for protection against Pyorrhœa.

And they recall that suggestion at the most favourable moment—at the psychological moment when the opportunity to buy is presented.

These showcards, in their attractive colours, are silent salesmen, ever working to sell Forhan's For the Gums for you. Write for a free supply to-day.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO.,  
4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4.

# Forhan's

## FOR THE GUMS





# THE SUPREME PURITY & EXCELLENCE



of every ingredient used  
in the manufacture of

**BRISTOW'S SOAPS  
& TOILET PREPARATIONS**  
are Guaranteed by the Firm

and are such that they can do nothing  
but good to the most delicate skins.

**BRISTOW'S  
GEORGIAN  
SOAP**



**AND OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS**

are the acme of purity and refinement and  
representative of the very highest tradition of  
the firm who manufactures them.

YOU CAN recommend BRISTOW'S British  
Made Products with every confidence.

**T. F. BRISTOW & CO., LTD.**  
**ST. JAMES' WALK, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.**

ESTABLISHED 1777.



# DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road,  
LONDON, W.C.1.

## Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz.	Selling Price to Retailer P.A.T.A
PILENTA SOAP ... <i>A complexion soap.</i>	10/-	1/-
PROLACTUM ... <i>For the lips.</i>	10/-	1/-
PARSIDIUM JELLY ... <i>For wrinkles.</i>	10/-	1/-
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ...	22/6	2/6
... <i>A dressing cream.</i>		
BORANIUM ...	22/6	2/6
... <i>A hair tonic.</i>		
CLEMINITE ...	22/6	2/6
... <i>For a face lotion.</i>		
COLLIANDUM ...	22/6	2/6
... <i>For a face tint.</i>		
PERGOL ...	22/6	2/6
... <i>A deodorant.</i>		
TEKKO PASTE ...	22/6	2/6
... <i>Camphor cream.</i>		
STALLAX ...	22/6	2/6
... <i>For a shampoo.</i>		
JETTALINE ...	31/6	3/6
... <i>For clearing the skin.</i>		
PHEMINOL ...	36/-	4/-
... <i>A depilatory.</i>		
MENNALINE ...	36/-	4/-
... <i>For the eyelashes.</i>		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	31/6	3/6
... <i>A face cream.</i>		
STYMOL ...	36/-	4/-
... <i>For oily complexions and blackheads.</i>		
SILMERINE ...	22/6	2/6
... <i>Hair-curling fluid.</i>		
BARSYDE ...	22/6	2/6
... <i>Dandruff eradicator.</i>		
TAMMALITE ...	22/6	2/6
... <i>For grey and faded hair.</i>		
LIQUID PERGOL ...	31/6	3/6
... <i>To check excessive perspiration locally.</i>		
BICROLIUM ...	22/6	2/6
... <i>For whitening the hands.</i>		
HARAPOSA ...	22/6	2/6
... <i>Nut oil shampoo.</i>		
COCONOIDS ...	31/6	3/6
... <i>For figure development.</i>		

### The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES	{ 36/-	4/-
For obesity.	{ 58/6	6/6
SOFT PALERIUM...	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ...	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

### COLONIAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

*Australia:* ALL WHOLESALERS, & DEARBORN (Australia),  
Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.  
*South Africa:* LENNON Ltd, Cape Town, etc.  
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.  
*India:* FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.  
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO., Calcutta.  
*New Zealand:* SHARLAND & CO., Auckland & Wellington.  
*South America:* DEARBORN (South America), Ltd., Calla  
Salta 264, Buenos Aires.  
*Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States:* MEDICAL  
HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

# PIVER'S PRODUCTS

ARE

## POPULAR & PROFITABLE

*Three Sound Investments  
for Chemists*

### PIVER'S Face Powders.

Le Trefle Incarnat, Azurea, Pompeia,  
Floramye, Gerbera, etc.

Wholesale .. .. 24/- per dozen.  
Retail .. .. 3/- „ box.

### PIVER'S Complexion Creams.

Le Trefle Incarnat, Azurea, Pompeia,  
Floramye, etc.

*In Tubes:*

Wholesale .. .. 12/- per dozen.  
Retail .. .. 1/6 „ tube.

*In China Pots:*

Wholesale .. .. 18/- per dozen.  
Retail .. .. 2/3 „ pot.

### PIVER'S Dainty Silk Sachets.

(Each boxed separately).

Le Trefle Incarnat, Azurea, Pompeia,  
Floramye, etc.

Wholesale .. .. 8/- per dozen.  
Retail .. .. 1/- each.

PARFUMERIE

L. T. PIVER (Paris)

*London Office:*

102 DEAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.1



# They are outside waiting to buy

a real Remover of Scurf—something that can be trusted to do its work not only quickly but well—knowing as they do the apologetic appearance they have presented to their friends for so long and the looks—aye, and sometimes remarks overheard concerning the scurf on the hair and upon their clothes. They would gladly pay a good deal more than the 2/6 for a bottle of Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf and Dandruff Lotion.

To get this trade—well, it is simplicity itself—show a few bottles in the window, display a card or so prominently, also put a bottle on the counter in close proximity to another card, and **DON'T FORGET TO GUARANTEE SCURF REMOVAL or MONEY BACK** without question.

The Money Back Guarantee—Yes, the Makers will do this gladly, advertising it broadcast in the Press, and, being a business man, you will readily understand such an offer could not be made with impunity unless they were *positively sure* that Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion will do its work.

May we suggest your getting into the trade now awaiting you by sending at once for 3 dozen 2/6 bottles of Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion and 3 bottles bonus with show material? Such a purchase will net you 44% on your selling price. You can have less of course, and all orders are supported with these "read at a glance" cards and also "give away" leaflets. The price is 18/- per doz.

#### PROPRIETORS:

THE PAGE-BARKER CO., 252b & 252c Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

#### SOLE DISTRIBUTORS AND SELLING AGENTS:

THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4/12 Old Swan Lane, E.C.4.

#### You Pay out of Your Till

3 doz. at 18/- £2 14 0

**£2 14 0**

#### You Put into Your Till

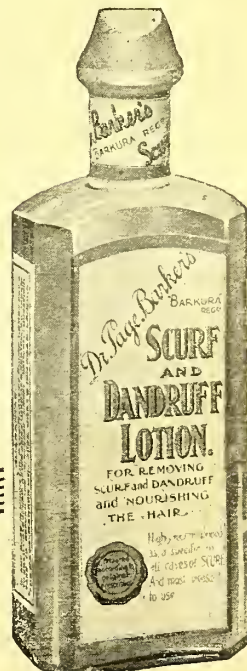
36 Bots. at 2/6 £4 10 0  
3 Bonus at 2/6 7 6  
(free)

**£4 17 6**

#### YOUR PROFIT IS 44%

Selling - - £4 17 6  
Cost - - £2 14 0

**£2 3 6**

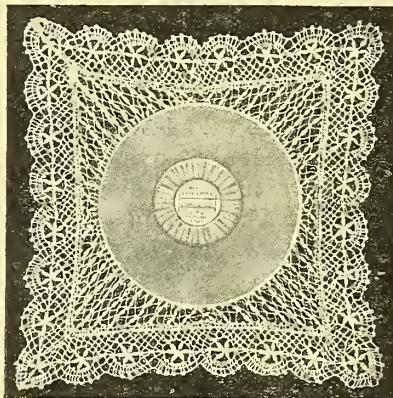


# BEAVERPUF K. MODELS

## NOTICE

BEAVERPUF, LTD. wish to thank the trade generally for the spontaneous response to their last announcement referring to the much discussed K. Models, and regret the delay in dealing with the numerous orders and enquiries.

They have now pleasure in stating that these super handkerchief powder puffs are ready in every detail, and orders are being dealt with in strict rotation.



The only Handkerchief Powder Puff yet produced complete with Powder, Puff and Container.

Daintiness and Utility personified.

Ask your Wholesaler for further particulars, or send to

**BEAVERPUF, Ltd., Priest Bridge, London, S.W.14**

'Phone - - - PUTNEY 166.

## CELLULOID and BONE TOOTHBRUSHES

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

**STANDARD  
BRUSH CO.**

42/43 Gutter Lane  
LONDON - - E.C.



### MUD versus RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from RHEUMATISM, Sciatica, Gout, Arthritis, Neuritis, Lumbago, etc., should send immediately for full particulars of **PISTANY RADIO-MUD** FOR HOME ACTIVE MUD TREATMENT.

Remarkable results have been achieved and Doctors everywhere are recommending it. "The Lancet" writes—"We have made a trial of the mud on a bad case of FIBROSITIS of the elbow which was proving resistant to treatment by other means, and the result certainly was encouraging."

HANSENS LABORATORY Ltd., 61 St. Thomas's St., London, S.E.1.  
Information Bureau for the PISTANY (Postyol) Wells, Czechoslovakia.

## VAL-ROSA VANISHING CREAM

To be largely advertised in ladies' papers and "The Tatler."

12/- PER DOZ. 1/6 PER POT RETAIL.

*A really high class cream.*

THE VAL-ROSA CO., 53 Kirkstall Rd., Leeds.

# Hypatia Soap

THREE SIZES

P.A.T.A.  
PROTECTED  
PRICES

Bath ..	..	9d.
Toilet ..	..	5d.
Visitors ..	..	2½d.

THE LAST WORD IN PERFUMED SOAP.  
EACH TABLET WRAPPED IN CELLOPHANE.

*Write for Samples to*

**R. WHEEN & SONS, LTD.**

*Toilet Soap Makers.*

**LONDON, S.E.8.**



**IMPORTANT NOTICE.****"HUMAGSOLAN"**

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK.)

**DR. ZUNTZ'S WORLD FAMED HAIR-FOOD.****GREAT BRITISH CAMPAIGN NOW COMMENCES.**

WE have the pleasure to announce to members of the chemists' profession that this all-British Company having secured the all-British rights in the world-famous HUMAGSOLAN hair tonic nutrient which sells in tens of thousands of bottles in countries throughout the world, we are now launching

**A VIGOROUS PRESS CAMPAIGN** to establish HUMAGSOLAN as the one medically endorsed and scientifically approved hair grower. HUMAGSOLAN is, of course, on the P.A.T.A. list.

Watch the announcements in the national papers.

We shall create a public demand first and when this demand is established, the trade will know that they can order HUMAGSOLAN, for there will be customers waiting to be satisfied.

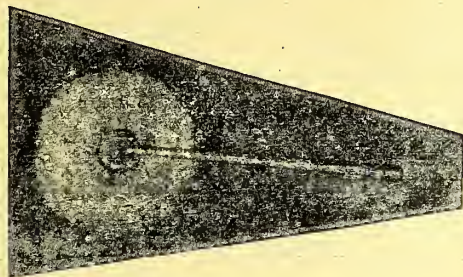
Our travellers will be calling on you later. Meanwhile we shall be pleased to furnish you with full particulars regarding HUMAGSOLAN, trade terms, etc., immediately on hearing from you.

**HUMAGSOLAN LIMITED.**

(Sales Promotion Dept.), FARADAY HOUSE, 10, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.2

**BACK PUFFS!**

(Two-colour Erinoid Handles)



Wholesalers and Shippers are requested to send for particulars of the new

**"TUTAN KHAMEN"**  
Series.

*THE TALK OF THE BRITISH  
INDUSTRIES FAIR.*

**WILLIAMSON BROS.,**  
126 Southwark Street, S.E.1.

Phone: Hop. 3419.

**SPRAYS & ATOMIZERS**

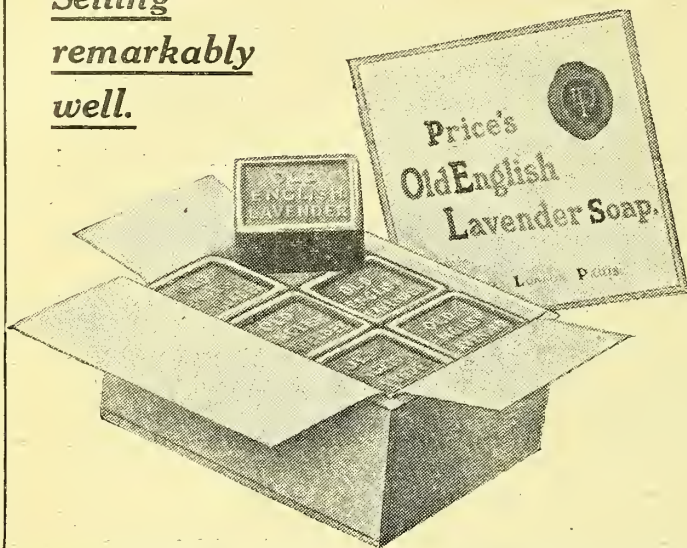
For particulars and prices apply to—

**T. G. HEIGHINGTON**

9 Ely Place, Holborn Circus  
LONDON, E.C.1.

# PRICE'S OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER SOAP

Selling  
remarkably  
well.



This exceedingly popular Toilet Soap is put up in the three following sizes :—

**VISITORS** in 12-cake boxes **14/9** per gross.

**ORIGINAL TOILET SIZE.**

In 6-cake boxes **41/3** per gross.

In 12-cake boxes **39/9** per gross.

**BATH SIZE** 64/- per gross in 6-cake boxes.

All the above are packed in the neat, familiar wooden boxes.

N.B. We have specially reserved for Chemists an uncoloured Old English Lavender Soap, Toilet size, at the same prices as above indicated.

Terms and samples on application.

**PRICE'S, BATTERSEA**  
**LONDON, S.W.11.**

## Nuctone for GREY HAIR

### SPECIAL STOCKING BONUS OFFER

**W**E want you to avoid disappointing a single enquirer for NUCTONE when our big National advertising campaign starts in June. Therefore we are offering you this special inducement to **stock NUCTONE now.**

With 1 doz. @ **52/-** per doz. 1 bottle free.

With 2 doz. @ **52/-** per doz. 2 bottles free and  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  discount.

With 3 doz. @ **52/-** per doz. 3 bottles free and  $5\%$  discount.

This Special Offer only holds good for April and May. It will be withdrawn on May 31st. After that date NUCTONE will only be supplied on the usual terms. NUCTONE is a pleasant, harmless preparation for restoring colour to hair turning grey. It is guaranteed not to contain sulphur, lead, or any other injurious ingredient, and therefore can be sold and recommended with complete confidence.

Wholesale Distributing Agents :

**HENRY C. QUELCH & CO., 4-5 Ludgate Sq., London, E.C.4**

*Manufactured by Stewart, Goodall & Dunlop, Ltd., 4 Dering Street, W.1.*

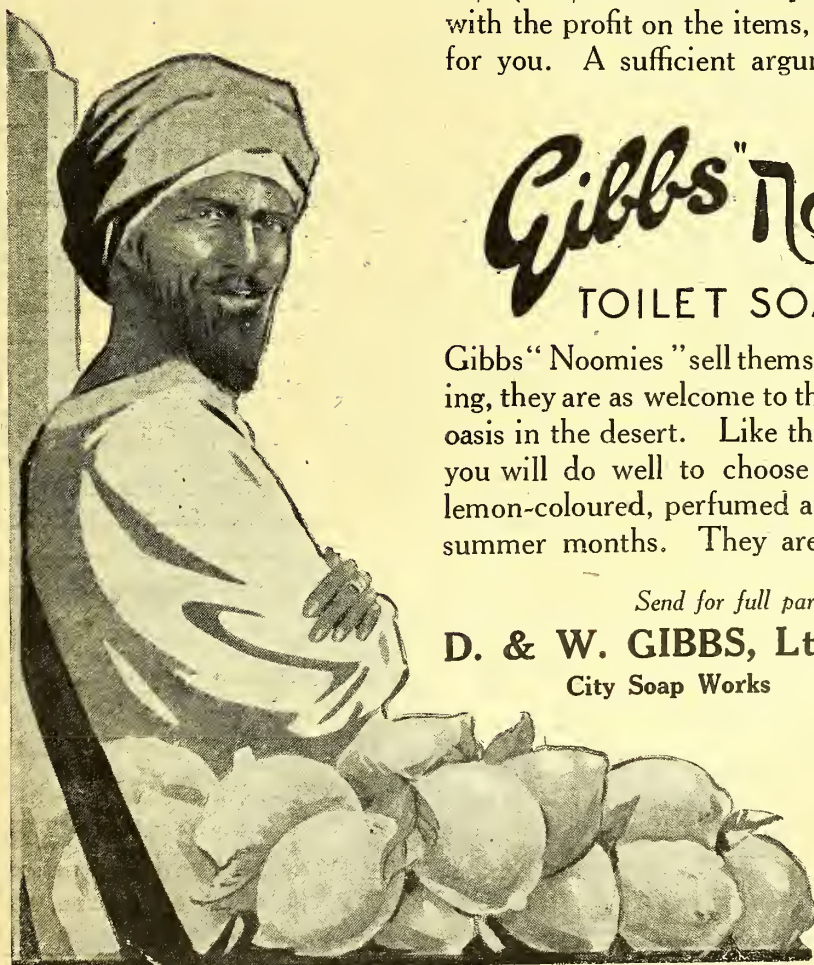


## Trade Refreshers for Sunny Days

# Gibbs Shampoo Offer

*Yields 76% on Outlay*

Henna cunningly blended with a novel cocoanut oil shampoo is a certain lure for the Dark or Auburn-haired—supplied in liquid, tablet or powder form. Without Henna these shampoos in like forms are ideal for Blondes. A £5 order carries a Bonus of 2 doz. 9d. Trial Boxes Free (a £3 order carries a Bonus of 1 doz. Trial Boxes)—this alone is worth 18/- (or 9/- as the case may be) to you, but together with the profit on the items, yields 76% clear profit for you. A sufficient argument for a keen buyer.



## Gibbs "Noomies"

TOILET SOAP LEMONS

Gibbs "Noomies" sell themselves—cool and refreshing, they are as welcome to the hot and jaded as the oasis in the desert. Like the Arab in the showcard you will do well to choose this attractive line of lemon-coloured, perfumed and shaped soaps for the summer months. They are real trade refreshers.

*Send for full particulars to*

**D. & W. GIBBS, Ltd.** (Dept. D.G. 4)  
City Soap Works      LONDON, E.1

*An attractive Show-card in Strong Colours free with each gross of "Noomies".*



# WHALEBONE HAIR BRUSHES

BEST LONDON MADE.

**WHOLESALE AND  
EXPORT ONLY**

PROMPT DELIVERY.

*Write for Prices and Samples.*

*The most complete Range  
in the Trade.*

Also Polished Horn,  
Fin. Bone (Extra  
Fine Whale-  
bone).



## SHAVING BRUSHES

OF PURE BADGER,  
IMITATION BADGER,  
etc. Best London Made. *Write for Samples.*

**JOHN FREEMAN, 10 Moor Lane, London, E.C.2**

Brush Manufacturer & Importer. Telephone: London Wall 1656. Factory: WALTHAMSTOW.



## BIDWELLS'



### NEW DESIGN

#### *Advantages :*

Used up and down on the teeth it cleans in between them, and if pressed down hard, the bristle will not crush. Short knots in extra hard white, yellow, or black bristle. Long knots always white. Ventilating holes in back, hole in handle for hanging up. Sterilised and sealed in transparent carton.

WHOLESALE, 17/- doz., Hard 19/- RETAIL, 2/3 ea., Hard 2/6 ea.

CASTLE MILLS, AXMINSTER  
DEVON

## SHAVING BRUSHES

BEST LONDON MADE.

FROM 7/6 TO 360/- PER DOZ.

W. H. HAWTIN, Manufacturer, 100 Euston Road, N.W.

Wholesale and Export Only. Tel.: Museum 7975.

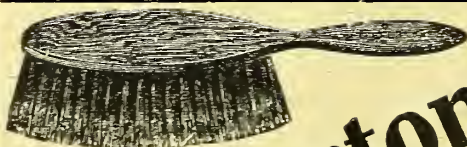
## RAZORS AND SAFETY RAZORS IN STOCK.

BLADES TO FIT ALL SAFETY RAZORS;  
RAZOR BLADE STROPPERS (Various designs);  
FEMALE FIGURES IN SOAP (Various shapes).

*Bargain List sent on application.*

L. FRANKENBERG, 15 Stoney Lane, Houndsditch, E1.

Phone: BANK 448.



**Titterton's**  
Celebrated  
**HAIR  
BRUSHES**

Tooth, Nail & Shaving Brushes

TITTERTON & HOWARD, Ltd., 8-10 Ct. Titchfield St., W.1.

Factory: Albion Works, Daleston Lane, E.8.



**£600 PRIZES COMPETITION**  
and Prizes for Chemists. (See Trade Booklet.)

**KemOlite**

Natures' Own Radio-Active Beauty Aid.

**PRESS  
ADVERTISING**

now appearing in "Daily Mail," etc.  
**SHOW "KEMOLITE" AMONG  
POWDERS, ETC. & MAKE SALES**  
which will lead to repeat sales.

Write for Particulars,  
For the Midlands, North and Scotland,  
**PENNEY & CO., LTD.**  
Royal Buildings Bigg Market, Newcastle-on Tyne.

For London, South, S. Wales & E. Counties,  
**SELLING SERVICE, LTD.**  
20 Old Cavendish St., London, W.1  
and all Wholesalers.



**FIRST AID COLD CREAM**

*How is your stock?* Be ready for demand

A satisfied customer increases your turnover.

ORDER NOW. IN TINS OR IN BULK.

**Barnetts Perfumery Ltd.** 126-128 BRISTOL ST.,  
BIRMINGHAM.

**The Evan Williams**

ALWAYS IN GREAT DEMAND.  
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

The EVAN-WILLIAMS Co., Ltd., 18 Ogle Street, W.1.

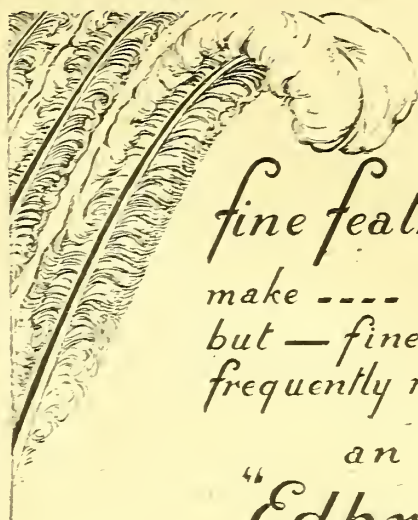
**ORIGINAL  
HENNA SHAMPOO.**

**"SAMBOY"**  
**HAIR TONIC**

is made from the purest materials which combined, provide a genuine tonic, unrivalled in its beneficial effect upon the hair and scalp. It is called "a wonderful-grower," and may be used by young and old without harm; is especially good in relieving irritation, and cleansing the scalp. It preserves the colour of the hair.

To be obtained from maker on sale or return terms,  
but is a ready seller. Everyone likes "Samboy."

**"SAMBOY," 22 STRAND, RYDE, I.W.**



*fine feathers  
make -----  
but — fine birds  
frequently moult!*

an  
**Edbro**

*Shaving brush  
cannot moult!*

It's fine hairs are  
guaranteed anthrax  
free and permanently  
secured by a patent  
process.

It is British made—  
of the finest quality  
materials, and is the  
result of Seventy  
Years' experience in  
the making of Good  
Brushes.

The "EDBRO" is  
the brush with the  
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SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE  
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BRUSHES. — Enquiries Solicited.

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**You Cannot Buy Better !**

# MALT EXTRACT MALT & COD LIVER OIL

*Ask for  
Samples  
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Also in attractive Containers, with client's own name and address.

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## ATKINSON & BARKER'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

THE BEST AND SAFEST INFANTS'  
MEDICINE OF OVER 120 YEARS' STANDING.

Prices and Terms on application to R. BARKER & SON, Ltd.  
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**DOES  
NOT  
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any  
SCHEDULED  
POISON.**

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**Sells readily ALL the time**

COLEMAN & CO., Wincarnis Works, NORWICH.

**IMPORTANT NOTE  
TO CHEMISTS  
WITHOUT LICENCES**

It has been established  
by law that Registered  
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"Wincarnis" with  
Quinine *without* a  
licence.

# 3

**NEW  
PROFITABLE  
LINES**

# CAMWAL

**Pearlspring Health Salts  
Rubine (The Smokers') Tooth Paste  
Aquaperia Salts (P.A.T.A.)**

**HANDSOME PROFITS ASSURED. WINDOW DISPLAYS.**  
*Home and Export Prices and Terms on Application.*

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Phone :  
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Telegrams :  
"Champagne Manchester."  
ESTABLISHED 1855.

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## Liebig's Beef & Malt Wine

### English Port Style

British and Foreign  
Wines of all varieties  
Bottles and Casks.

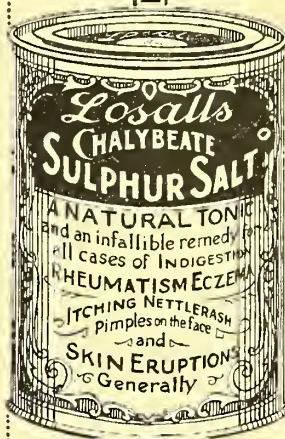
*Specially low-cut prices for the Autumn 1922.*

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WRITE TO-DAY AND COMPARE OUR TERMS.

# LOSALL'S SALT



Sells freely and readily

PROFIT 50%  
ON OUTLAY

An infallible remedy for

**GOUT,  
RHEUMATISM,  
ECZEMA  
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AFFECTIONS.**

P.A.T.A.

4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/- doz. net.

8 oz. " 1/9, 14/- " "

Bottles 2/6, 20/- " "

Attractive advertising matter  
supplied on application.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by

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For SPRING  
and SUMMER  
SALE . . .

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED  
APPLY FOR LIST

to

## NEWBALL & MASON

NOTTINGHAM

DR. HALE'S  
**VIN-SANGUIS**  
WINE FOR THE BLOOD

## Fountain of Health

If you have a  
Wine License we  
will pay the fee.

If not, get one,  
we will pay.

Send for any

You agree to display  
"Vin Sanguis" always  
You give us an  
agreed initial order.  
You always keep stock

Further particulars



PROPRIETORS OF  
DR. HALE'S VIN-SANGUIS

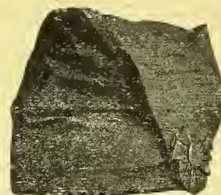
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14, Southampton St., London, W.C.2

MADE WITH OLD DOURO PORT





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NEWEST DESIGNS.

SMARTEST COLOURS.

THIS YEAR'S  
ORIGINAL MODELS ARE  
**SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY**

AT VERY  
LOW PRICES.

BEST FINISH.

PARISIAN STYLES.

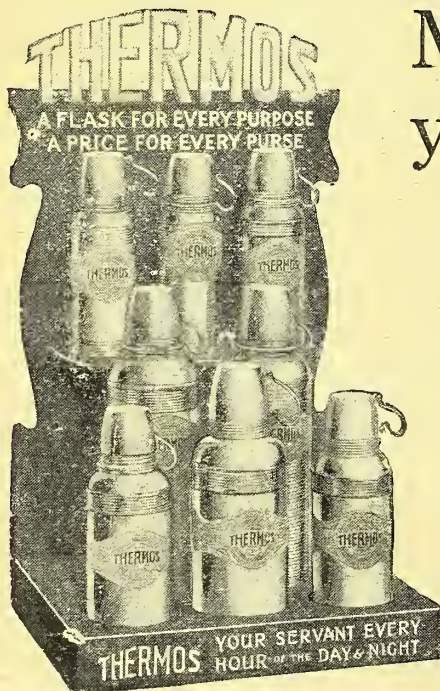
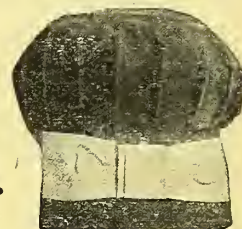


*Sample ranges sent on application to*

**HENRY W. BUSH & CO., Ltd.**

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## Make room in your window

for this new Display—the hand-  
somest we have yet produced.  
The shining nickel Thermos Flasks  
against the vermilion stand make  
a magnificent attraction. It will  
help you to sell the higher-grade  
Thermos Flasks—with a propor-  
tionately greater profit.

*Write us for descriptive leaflet.*

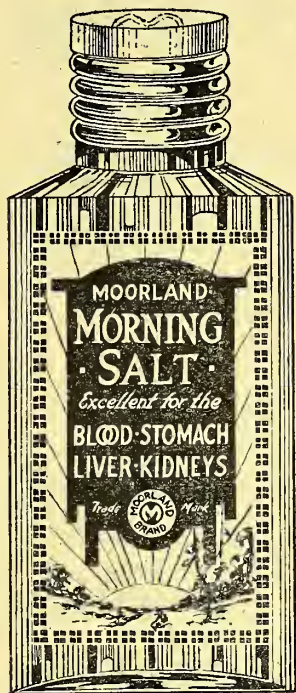
**THERMOS**  
LIMITED

12/14 Denman St., Piccadilly Circus  
London, W. Telephone : Regent 2578



# Good advice

It has been said that good advice rarely obtains a hearing. Nevertheless we venture to advise our friends at times when it would seem mutually beneficial to do so. This is why we urge you now to make a speciality this season of the three lines below. We know that they are good; that they will sell well; that they bear an excellent profit; and that their show matter is the best of its kind. It's just a case of "First come—most profits." So—write *early* and place that order.



RETAIL 1/9

## MOORLAND HEALTH SALTS

5/6 per dozen.	5/- per dozen gross lots.
4/6 per dozen	2 gross lots.
4/3 per dozen	5 gross lots.

Splendid show matter free with each order.

## MOORLAND MORNING SALTS

11/6 per dozen.  
11/- per dozen gross lots.  
To retail at 1/9.

A complete, particularly attractive window show given free with a gross order.



## SILKUM CORN REMEDY

4/3 per dozen.  
4/- per dozen gross lots.  
To retail at 7½d.

A new window show is ready and is sent free with a gross order. You should have this in your window.



W. B.  
CARTWRIGHT, Ltd.  
RAWDON, NEAR LEEDS.

RETAIL 7½d.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PUT IN A DISPLAY.

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Manufacturers and Patentees of

## SURCO SEAMLESS HOSIERY

In Light qualities for Summer wear, or Stout for hard wear.



Old Style  
With Seams



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Patent Seamless

*Price List and Measurement Forms on Application.*

Articles made to measure dispatched in 24 hours.

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## "BULL DOG" Boracic Socks

Finest 4½d. Sock.  
Quickest and Largest Sale.

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Retail at 4½d. per pair.

## "SPEEDWELL" Boracic Socks

Retail at 6½d.

*Sample Pair and Special Offer.  
Terms on application.*

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For all cases where support, elasticity and durability are needed. Rubberless and washable. All widths up to 11 inches.

*Wholesale only.*

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## High Class Clinical Thermometers



PATENT



### THE ACCOSON ASEPTIC CLINICAL.

The Thermometer is sterilised each time it is placed in the case, and the markings on the tube are not defaced. Any 4" clinical will fit the case.

Prices on application or can be obtained from all Wholesale Houses. ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF EASY SET CLINICAL THERMOMETERS. Contractors to all Government Departments.

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## IMPORTANT FOR YOU

### THE PROPRIETORS OF Keene's One-Night Corn Cure

desire to repeat their offer to exchange your stock of 9d. tins for their new 1/3 tin (which is much better value), and hope you will avail yourself of this opportunity to secure (free of cost) a more saleable package.

The price of the new 1/3 tin is  
**11/3 per dozen (P.A.T.A.)**

which guarantees you a

**PROFIT OF 33 1/3%**

Write for Bonus Terms to :

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FULLY  
STOCKED.

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and  
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LATEST  
PRICE LIST  
ON  
APPLICATION

**Edward Taylor**

FACTORY : LTD.  
SALFORD, MANCHESTER.

## DR. SCHOLL'S TOE-FLEX

Corrects bunions, straightens crooked toes by mechanical action. Made of finest soft surgical rubber it gently restores the joint to its normal position. Three sizes, price 2s. each.



**Dr. Scholl's**  
Foot Comfort Appliances

give immediate relief and permanent correction to every type of foot trouble. By linking up, through strong window displays, with "Scholl" National Advertising you will obtain your share of the tremendous demand we create, thereby greatly increasing your profits.

Write to-day for full particulars.

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## BEST QUALITY. CLINICAL THERMOMETERS LONDON MADE.

(EASY SHAKE).

Tested and Stamped at N.P.L. Complete in Card or Metal Cases.  
2 min. Plain Per doz. 16/- 2 min. Lens front Per doz. 17/-  
1 " " " 17/- 1 " " " " 18/-  
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Your own name and address marked on FREE.  
5% discount allowed on orders for 6 dozen and over. Special quotations for larger quantities.

**DAVIS & CO.,** 47 RED LION STREET,  
CLERKENWELL, E.C.1  
PHONE : CLERKENWELL 3209.



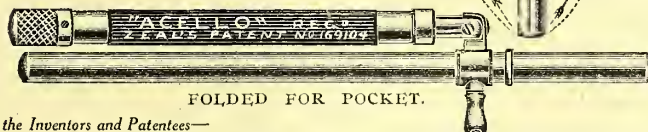
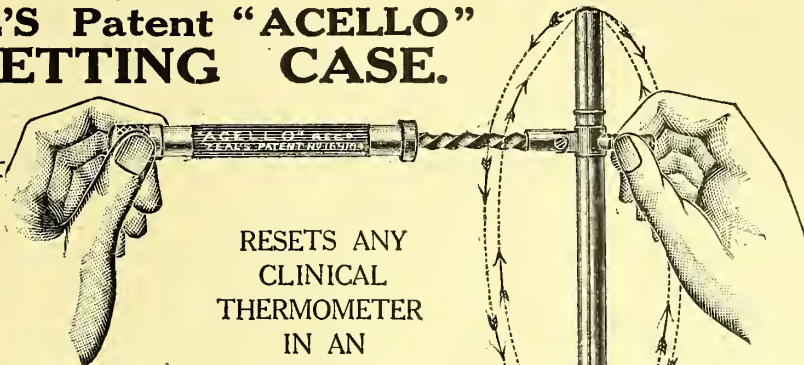
No More Difficulty in Shaking Down a Clinical Thermometer !!

**ZEAL'S Patent "ACELLO"  
RESETTING CASE.**

THE  
LAST  
WORD

RESETS ANY  
CLINICAL  
THERMOMETER  
IN AN  
INSTANT.


IN  
RESETTING  
DEVICES.



FOLDED FOR POCKET.

Write for particulars to the Inventors and Patentees—

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TRADE  MARK.

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A User writes:—"Can't understand people buying foreign blades when such as yours are obtainable."

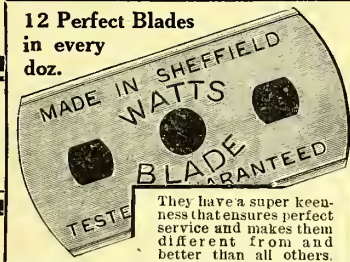
WATTS

**3/6**

per doz.

WATTS

12 Perfect Blades  
in every  
doz.



They have a super keenness that ensures perfect service and makes them different from and better than all others.

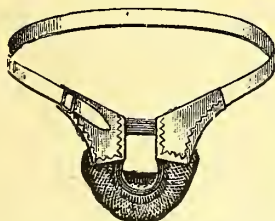
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**50 %**  
profit on  
cost for  
the dealer.

WATTS

**JOHN WATTS, Dept. 3, Lambert Works, SHEFFIELD**  
Established over 150 years.  
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**WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING WE SELL**



Send your Enquiries for  
Chest Protectors  
Abdominal Belts  
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Wrist Straps  
Surgical Hosiery, etc.  
to the Actual Makers :

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BEESTON, Notts.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.

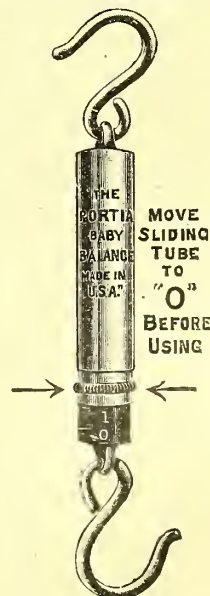
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**THE "PORTIA" ADJUSTABLE  
BABY'S BALANCE**

Also  
complete  
with  
Netted  
String  
Hammock.

Always  
Accurate.

Write  
for  
Prices.



The  
BEST  
and the  
Handiest  
Portable  
Baby's  
Balance.

Obtainable from all Wholesalers.

**SOLPORT BROTHERS, Ltd.**  
184/190 Goswell Road, LONDON, E.C.1.



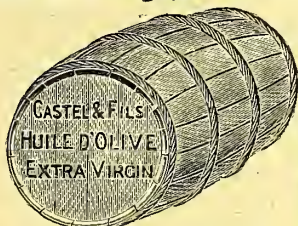




Genuine Nice



OLIVE OIL



## CASTEL'S Genuine Nice OLIVE OIL

In buying Castel's Olive Oil, you buy best Nice Oil only—guaranteed fully by the refiners, a firm with a big reputation, established in Nice for 122 years. There is no Oil better—few as good.



Write to-day for New Season's Prices.

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Stocks in London,  
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## ESSENCES HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.

Sole Agents for Gt. Britain and Colonies  
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The World-Renowned Makers of  
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Only firm selling in bulk all the well-known and exclusive high-class perfumes, including—

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**TRIPLE EXTRACT** guaranteed manufactured from pure alcohol and natural flower essences, at prices below those imported from France.

**Natural Essences & Essential Oils**  
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**NO SYNTHETIC.**

For quotations and samples apply  
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PARIS & GRASSE (Established 1810)

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Telephone - - - MAYFAIR 1060.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

## PROTECTIVE OVERALL CLOTHING FOR CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

**KHAKI DRILL  
WAREHOUSE COATS,**

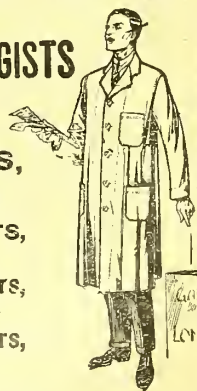
7/11, 10/6, 14/6, 17/6.

**WHITE DRILL JACKETS,**  
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**WHITE DRILL LABORATORY COATS,**  
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**BLACK DRILL WAREHOUSE COATS,**  
15/6.

Postage on Coats 9d. each.



**POST ORDERS** Promptly and Carefully Executed.  
We pay postage on all orders over 20/-.  
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STOCK SIZES, 34 to 44 Chest. When writing us measure Chest over waistcoat.

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Write us for copy of New Illustrated Style Booklet and Patterns of New Acid-Proof Clothing.



# BIOZONE PREPARATIONS

(TRADE MARK)

Produced under the direction of a Specialist during a period of Research and tests extending over four years.

**BIOZONE (brand) NATURAL SALTS (3/- P.A.T.A.); 27/- per dozen net**

Therapeutic indications: Rheumatoid Arthritis, Sciatica, Neuritis, and MALARIA, Impure and Impoverished Blood.

**BIOZONE (brand) BATH SALTS (2/9 P.A.T.A.); 24/9 per dozen net****BIOZONE, LIMITED, 9 10 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3***Company's Wholesale Distributors:***AUSTINS, LTD., 196/202 Bermondsey St., London, S.E.1**

Extra supplies of the Company's booklet, "A Sentinel of Health," a copy of which is enclosed with each bottle, will be sent on application.

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All sizes, up to

$\frac{1}{4}$ -plt., 6 or 8 expos., 4d.; Postcard and  $5 \times 4$ , 5d.;  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -plt. and  $7 \times 5$ , 8d. 12 expos., 50% extra.

## PRINTING.

All sizes, up to

$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ , 1/2;  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ , 1/5;  $\frac{1}{4}$ -plt. 1/8; Postcards, 1/11 per dozen.

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$\frac{3}{4}$ -plt. Card, Singles, 5d.; 3 off 1 neg., 4d.;  
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**Postcard Enlargements.**—Singles, 4d. each; 6 off 1 neg., 1/7½; 12 off 1 neg., 2/3.

Post paid on all work over 2/-, except glass plates.

 COMPARE OUR PRICES  
 Despatch in 12 hours provided the order is received by first post.
**A. J. SHAWYER & CO., Swindon, Wilts.**

## DEVELOPING :: PRINTING

of real merit by expert workers Best work :: Best speed  
 Best materials All work received first post is despatched

### SAME DAY

So confident are we of your satisfaction that your first spool will be developed, printed and returned

### FREE!

Daily collection and delivery within 5 miles of EALING, where we have really first-class works, with very latest equipment for speed and accuracy. We pay postage one way, and allow 33½% discount.

**LET US ENLARGE FOR YOU!**

**THE ROLL FILM COMPANY,**  
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WE ALWAYS GIVE REAL SATISFACTION TO ALL.

## BROMIDE POSTCARDS

100% quality and 100% cheaper

as well as other

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to introduce the quality of our work, and especially our Prints de Luxe. Send us an exposed spool and we will send you one print from each, one Print de Luxe, and one enlargement. Our Prints de Luxe will help to make business for you this season.

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## BOOKS FOR PHARMACISTS.

Send us a postal card and we will send you a 32 page catalogue of professional and business books for pharmacists, and a copy of

### "THE SPATULA"

an illustrated monthly magazine for druggists, full of American snap and enterprise.

**THE SPATULA, BOSTON 14, MASS, U.S.A.**

## SPECIAL NOTICE!

Do you require your Prosthetic Dentistry Executed efficiently without fancy charges? Now we have five distinct qualities and The new Price List less than pre-war charges. If you have a good mechanic, stick to him; if not Send your work to us who guarantee success. The materials we use are of the best obtainable. Save Time, Money and Trouble by just sending your work to us who are experts.

To try us, send models for a full upper case and P.O. 12/- and we will return you a case beautifully finished, postage free.

**REYNOLDS & CO., 55 Nelson St., NORWICH.**

## DEVELOPING and PRINTING SAME DAY SERVICE

Bright Sparkling Prints that Please.

Zodella Service will help your business.

Write for Trade List and Terms Now.

Only a limited number of New Accounts to be opened.

**Wallace Heaton Ltd.**

17-27 CHANGE ALLEY, SHEFFIELD.

## Developprint

### THE DEALER'S SERVICE

Spools developed, perfectly printed, and posted back same day. Enlargements three days. Send trade card for price list and descriptive pamphlet, mentioning C. & D. Contracts now being arranged for coming season.

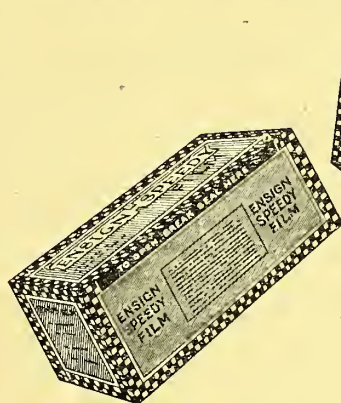
**GERALD MORRIS**  
 KODAK SPECIALIST  
 ROCHESTER



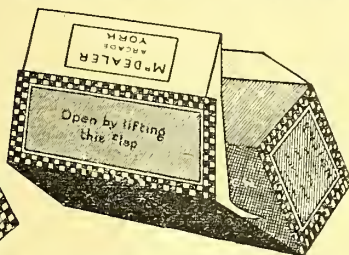


# "Ensign-Speedy"

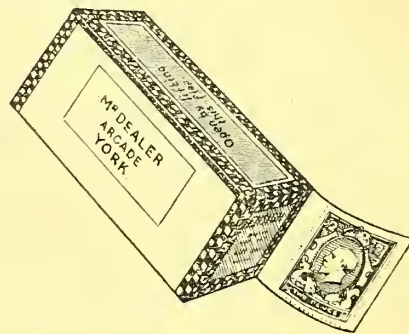
## The new British made speed Film



"Ensign-Speedy" Film  
in sealed carton.



How to open the new  
"Ensign-Speedy" Film carton.



The new carton repacked  
for despatch to Dealer.

FOR the Amateur who prefers a Special Rapid Film, the "ENSIGN-SPEEDY" Film has all the well-known qualities of the "Ensign" Film and is as fast as a film can be. It is made only in six exposures in the popular sizes, see suggested order. (1J spool is for eight exposures.)

## Why you should push "ENSIGN-SPEEDY" Film

### EXAMPLE ORDER FOR "ENSIGN SPEEDY" FILMS

12	1E	..	No. 1 "Ensignette"
24	2E	..	No. 2 "Ensignette"
36	1J	..	V.P.K. size
36	2½A	..	2½ × 2½
144	2½B	..	2½ × 3½
36	2½	..	2½ × 4½
6	2¾	..	2¾ × 4¾
24	3½	..	3½ × 4½
24	3½A	..	3½ × 4½

### THE NEW CARTON

### EVERY POSTAL BOX YOUR AGENT

### HOW IT IS DONE

**FREE ON EVERY WRAPPER**, thus ensuring the return of the exposed spool to him for Developing and Printing. Subsequent orders for "Ensign-Speedy" Film may be for any amount to secure this special imprint.

Each spool is packed in a new carton of registered design. It is so made that the exposed spool can be re-enclosed and posted without further packing or addressing to the Dealer for Developing and Printing.

Inside every carton the user will find a gummed wrapper, together with instructions for re-packing the exposed spool. There is also provided an order form for conveying instructions from the user to the Dealer for D and P work.

Attached inside every "Ensign-Speedy" Film Carton there is a gummed wrapper, and when an initial order amounting to £20 gross is placed by a Dealer for these new Films, the **DEALER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IS PRINTED**

# HOUGHTONS LIMITED

## Ensign House, 88-89 High Holborn, London, W.C.1

And at 70-73 YORK STREET, GLASGOW

# "RODINE"—The Piper o' Perth

## The RAT MODELS are Great Salesmen

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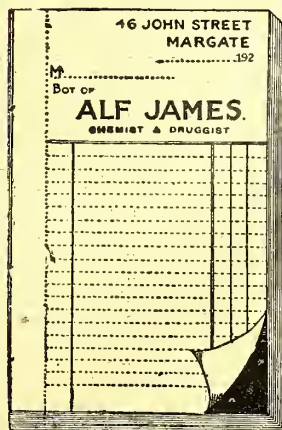
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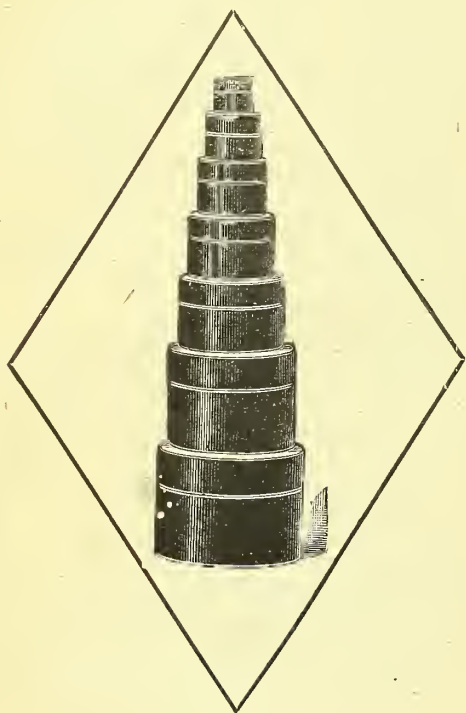
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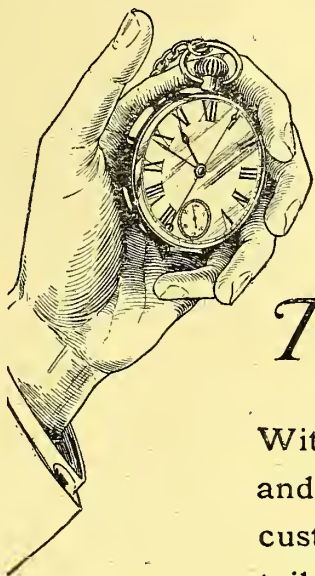
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## C. & D. Retail Price List

THE Drug Index for March was 153.6, being a reduction of 0.1. The Surgical Dressings Index shows an advance, owing to the changes in the standards, it being 219.0 against 205.4 the previous month. Relative values are unchanged. The appreciation and depreciation values almost cancel out each other so far as drugs and chemicals are concerned, but in surgical dressings there is an appreciation of nearly 0.6 per cent.; the figure is lower than appears on the surface, since many of the articles included have a very small relative turnover. Generally speaking, prices have remained fairly steady, though several items have marked variation. Without recapitulating the changes indicated in our monthly summary it should be noted that carbolic acid still continues high, benzoates have remained steady, salicylates have advanced. Tartaric and citric acids have not continued declining, as shown in the January issue, but have remained steady. Most of the fruits and their powders and oils have advanced. Capsules remain unchanged, but tablets have gone down. Chloroform is lower, and so is methylated spirit, necessitating a change in some liniments. The sugar advance has affected several syrups, while adjustment of prices in some ointments resulted from the fall in soft paraffin. Several imported drugs like sarsaparilla have advanced. In surgical dressings will be seen the greatest changes, owing to standardisation, the arrangement being altered and prices balanced with the new standards.

## English and Welsh News

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

### Dental Board

Applications for registration have been received from the following persons on the grounds that they are pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists, and that immediately before July 28, 1921, they had a substantial practice in dentistry, in the course of which they personally performed such operations and gave such treatment, advice and attendance as are usually performed or given by dentists. Any objection to registration must be lodged within one calendar month from April 2, and must be supported by evidence sufficient to show a *prima facie* case against registration:—

Jones, Samuel, Bailieboro', co. Cavan.

Moss, Ernest Robert, 44 East Street, Ashburton.

Teasdale, Harold, Wellington Street, Barnsley.

### Lead Compounds in Paints

The Committee appointed in 1921 to re-examine the question of the danger of lead paints and the comparative efficiency of paints containing lead and leadless paints (*C. & D.*, II., 1921, p. 298) has just issued its report. Instances are quoted of substitutes having been applied by the Office of Works on surfaces previously painted with white lead, and in all cases, after exposure, it was found that substitutes had disappeared entirely, leaving the surface protected only by the white lead paint which had previously been used. The following is an extract from the conclusions arrived at by the Committee:—

We are satisfied that for outside painting, and for certain kinds of internal painting, there is at present no efficient substitute for lead paint. At the same time the statistics of lead poisoning arising from lead paint, in its production and in its use, are unquestionably sufficiently serious to make it most desirable to limit its use as far as practicable, and, where it is used, to make its use subject to statutory regulations, as is already done in its production. We consider that as regards white lead, sulphate of lead, and paint bases which contain these lead compounds these needs are adequately met by the agreement reached at the Geneva Conference and subsequently embodied in the Convention adopted there. We accordingly recommend that legislation should be passed to give effect to the principles therein contained, having regard to the accurate definition of internal and external painting. It will be necessary to defer enforcement of the prohibition of the use of white lead and sulphate of lead for the internal painting of buildings till 1927, as laid down in the Convention, in order to give sufficient time for the necessary trade modifications to be introduced, but we think that regulations to deal with the continued use of lead paint should be brought into force at the earliest possible moment. We have to point out, however, that the evidence placed before us shows that, at present, any prohibition of the use of lead paints for certain purposes is likely to involve an increase of cost. We are satisfied, however, that the dangers attendant upon the use of lead paint can be minimised by means of regulations providing for the abolition of dry rubbing down, for adequate arrangements for personal cleanliness, and, where necessary, for medical examination of the workers.

### Inquests

An inquest was opened at Lincoln, recently, on the body of Dorothy Dival, an assistant at a branch of Boots, Ltd. A medical witness said that the *post-mortem* examination showed pleurisy; he was unable to account for the death, however, and the inquest was adjourned for an analysis to be made.

It was stated in the course of an inquest held in West London, on March 27, on the body of Richard T. May (52), that his doctor had prescribed a cough mixture to be taken every four hours: May had apparently taken too large a dose in the night. A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was recorded.

An inquest was held at Watford, on April 2, on the body of Annie E. Fishburn, a domestic servant. The evidence showed that through a piece of apparatus being wrongly fitted together at Watford District Hospital an



excess of chloroform was administered to the patient who was about to undergo an operation. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

### Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Alesford (Hants) Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., drugs and sundries.

Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital.—Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., drugs.

Bradford Royal Infirmary.—Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., drugs.

Chester Guardians.—Mr. J. W. Huke, drugs.

Faversham Town Council.—Mr. E. Withers, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

Gloucester Guardians.—Mr. H. R. Broad, chemist and druggist; Mr. T. A. O. Heale, chemist and druggist; and Mr. W. Walwin, chemist and druggist; drugs, etc.

H.M. Prison Commissioners. Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., drugs.

Lewes Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., drugs.

Merthyr Tydfil Guardians.—Mr. V. A. Wills, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

Milton Regis Guardians.—Mr. J. E. French, chemist and druggist, Sittingbourne, drugs.

Newport (Shropshire) Guardians.—Mr. C. R. Picken, chemist and druggist, drugs.

St. Pancras (London) Guardians.—A. Berton, Ltd., medical and surgical sundries; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., optical and surgical instruments; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.; B. Pratt & Co.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd.; Sangers; A. Berton, Ltd., dressings; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., indiarubber goods; Sangers, proprietary articles; Thomas Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, drugs.

Trowbridge and Melksham Guardians.—Mr. J. H. Aplin, chemist and druggist, sundries.

Watford Guardians.—E. M. & M. T. Chater, chemists, drugs and dressings.

West Bromwich Guardians.—Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., drugs.

Wirral Guardians.—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., drugs and medical appliances.

Yarmouth Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., drugs.

### Birmingham

Trade since the holidays is reported to be dull. Several pharmacists are still away on holiday.

The death took place, on March 29, of Dr. H. E. Waller, Moseley, who had been in practice locally for fourteen years and was well known to chemists.

Among the forthcoming fixtures of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association is a visit to the Hounslow laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co., on June 13.

### Hull

"Chemists or Pharmacists?" was to be the title of a debate at the last meeting of the Hull Pharmacists' Association, but the members thought this subject so unimportant that not one would volunteer to speak on it.

Miss Mary Genn is to open a pharmacy in the shop formerly kept as a drug-store in the Garden Village, Hull. She will begin panel dispensing on May 1. Miss Genn will be the second lady pharmacist in business in Hull.

A Hull firm is sending out calendars for the remainder of the year.—Have chemists realised the value of such a calendar, suitably illustrated, sent to photographic customers at this, the beginning of the photographic season?

The paragraph with regard to a local chemist's window competition, which appeared in this column on March 24, has excited interest in other quarters. Letters asking for the chemist's name have been received from other towns by Hull chemists.

It is hard to believe the following story, but the writer can assure inquirers that it is quite authentic. A woman went into a Hull chemist's shop recently and

asked for some olive oil. "Yes, what is it for?" inquired the assistant. "Oh! I have palpitations," answered the woman, "and I want the oil to lubricate the valves of my heart."

When a case in which a point of law—that of the method of sampling employed by municipal inspectors—was heard in the Hull Police Court on March 29, the defending solicitor, in order to illustrate his case, which dealt with milk, read accounts of previous cases which had been lost through inspectors adopting a wrong method of taking samples of camphorated oil and other substances from chemists' shops.

### Liverpool

Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, Ph.C., is spending a short vacation in South Wales.

A spring tone pervades the window-displays of pharmaceutical as well as other businesses.

Considerable support could be found in Merseyside for the view of "pharmaceutical chemist" expressed in "The Morning Post" on April 2 by Mr. Horatio Todd, M.P.S.I., Belfast (see p. 465).

### Sheffield

The volume of trade during Easter has been somewhat better. Insurance work has also been above the average.

An attractive display of a well-known food is to be seen at the establishment of Exell Brothers, Ellesmere Road.

The Joint Hospital contributors scheme of a 1d. in the £ has been a great success. A sum of £60,000 has been obtained during the year, so that with the employers' contributions £90,000 will be available.

### Miscellaneous

LONDON VAN-HORSE PARADE.—At the annual parade of the London van horses, held in Regent's Park on April 2, the entry of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. was again awarded a first prize.

POISONING CHARGE.—At Newport, Mon., on March 27 and 28, William M. A. Morgan was charged on remand with the murder of his mother by the administration of arsenic (*C. & D.*, March 17, p. 366). The hearing was again adjourned.

ALIENS RESTRICTION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1919.—Exemption under Section 7 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, has been granted to Hommels Hæmatogen and Drug Co. (partners, Victor Becker, Albert Eger), 36 St. Andrew's Hill, London, E.C.4.

FIRE.—A fire occurred, on March 28, at the works of Typke & King, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Mitcham, when a portion of the premises apart from the main building was destroyed. The cause of the outbreak, which began in one of the drying rooms, is unknown.

MEDICAL ACTS CASE.—At West London Police Court, on March 29, R. Cunningham Strachan, Cambridge Road, W.6, was summoned for having falsely used the titles of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. The accused, who denied having any fraudulent intent, was convicted and ordered to pay fines amounting to £10.

CHEMICAL WORKERS' WAGES.—The strike of some of the employees of Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, East Ham, London, E.6 (*C. & D.*, March 31, p. 424), has been settled, a compromise with regard to the reduction of wages having been reached. Messrs. Burgoyne inform us that their attitude to the workers' union remains unchanged.

DRUG-TRAFFIC CASES.—At Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on March 28, Alexander Iassonides and Jack Rosa, Church Street, W., described respectively as restaurant keeper and chef, were each sentenced to six months' hard labour for being in unauthorised possession of cocaine. In each case the sum of £3 3s. was allowed to the prosecution by way of costs.—At Mistle, on March 28, a Chinese sailor was sentenced to three months' hard labour and was fined £5 for being in unauthorised possession of 1½ lb. of opium.



## Irish News

### Brevities

Mr. James Douglas, manager of the Glen Chemical Works, Cork, who has recently completed fifty years in the service of W. & H. M. Goulding, Ltd., was presented with a handsome silver tray from the staff and foremen as a token of their esteem. Mr. Douglas has known five generations of the Goulding family.

The co. Down Asylum Committee has accepted the tender of Mr. Roden Johnston, Downpatrick, for medicines and surgical appliances. The Committee of Management of the Cork Mental Hospital has accepted the tender of the Cork Chemical and Drug Co. (discount 35 per cent.) for medicines, and Fielding's Pharmacy (discount 11 per cent.) for appliances.

A case of anthrax in Plymouth was traced to a shaving brush bought two years ago in Cork by the patient, who was a soldier. At that period the Cork Corporation had purchased all the shaving brushes in the town at a cost of £50, and at a meeting of the Public Health Committee it was decided to send the order, regarding the destruction of the brushes, to the medical officer of Plymouth, who had written to the Committee on the subject.

### Belfast

At Belfast Claims Court, recently, Kinkead & Co., manufacturing chemists, were awarded by consent £3,300 in a claim for £5,500 for the destruction of their premises at Hamilton Place West, on June 14. Evidence was given that four men sprinkled the place with petrol and set it afire.

In a recent issue of the "Morning Post" Mr. Horatio Todd, M.P.S.I., 72 Holyrood Road, make a spirited protest against the suggestion of Mr. A. Chaston Chapman, F.R.S., which received a fair amount of publicity in the daily Press, that pharmacists should drop the title of chemist. Mr. Todd briefly describes the training of a pharmaceutical chemist, and states that he himself is "very jealous of the title conferred on him by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland after passing the examination which included a severe test in chemistry."

### Londonderry

Tenders are invited for the supply of medical and surgical appliances for twelve months to the Strabane Union.

Proposals for the purchase of the well-known business premises of W. J. Baxter & Co., Ltd., chemists, Church Street, Coleraine, are invited.

Coleraine Town Hall Branch of the North Londonderry Unionist Association have elected Mr. Robert F. McCartney, M.C.P.S.I., a member of committee.

## Scottish News

### Edinburgh

In a football match between Pharmacy and S.M.T. Thistle, on March 28, the latter team was victorious by four goals to one.

The next outing of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club will be held on April 11 at Broomieknowe golf course; starting time not later than 2.30 p.m.

The annual competition for the Scottish chemists' golf trophy, open to all connected with the drug trade in Scotland, will be held over Gleneagles course on May 16. Entries, with fee of 2s. 6d., must be in the hands of the secretaries, Mr. James Finlay, 302 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, or Mr. George Baxter, 11, Polwarth Place, Edinburgh, not later than April 25, and intending competitors must, at same time, notify their handicaps in all clubs of which they are members. A scoring card, with player's handicap, opponent and hour of starting will be posted to each entrant early in May.

## The Title "Chemist"

In the "Glasgow Herald" of March 29 appeared a closely-reasoned letter from Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Ph.C., Edinburgh, in reply to the widely circulated pronouncement of Mr. A. Chaston Chapman, F.R.S., on the question of the use of the title "chemist." The following is an extract from Mr. Hill's letter:—

Mr. Chapman's interesting letter is based on a misunderstanding as to what the statutory word "chemist" under the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts comprehends. The designation "Retail Pharmacists' Union" perhaps tends to give rise to the misunderstanding. The latter is a union so far limited to England and Wales of registered chemists and druggists engaged as employers in retail trade and combined for the protection of trading interests as employers as distinguished from employees. It therefore includes only a section of the legally qualified registered chemists, many of whom are not employers and hold positions in chemical manufactories involving the science of chemistry in its applications to the arts and manufactures. Many of these, though not all Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry, are members of the Society of Chemical Industry. . . . But the misunderstanding arises through the title "pharmacist," which denotes only a person skilled in the art and practice of preparing and preserving drugs and of compounding medicines and dispensing prescriptions, being assumed to be an accurate and complete description of what is comprehended in the title "chemist" as used by a person registered as such under the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts. On the contrary, the training of a registered chemist and druggist, though not so extensive as that of a diplomate of the Institute of Chemistry, includes a good theoretical and practical knowledge of general chemistry in its application to many chemical substances and preparations and processes that have nothing whatever to do with the dispensing of medicines. . . . Many also have a considerable practice in analytical chemistry for clients belonging to the ordinary community or for medical practitioners or in connection with manufacturing industries or as consultants. It will thus be clear that the limited and quite modern designation "pharmacist" is altogether inadequate; that the registered "chemist and druggist" is in reality a "chemist" in the proper sense of that term, and could not reasonably be asked to sacrifice his original and lawful and universally accepted proper designation. It is quite true the Institute of Chemistry has for some time been striving to secure a monopoly of the word "chemist" to designate only those who have taken its diploma, and one readily admits the desirableness of their having some distinctive title. But they must endeavour to devise some new word or words, and refrain from robbing the original chemists of a name they hold in high esteem, and to which they have a legitimate claim. . . . Under the Pharmacy Acts the title "chemist" is only restricted in connection with the keeping of open shop for the retailing of scheduled poisons, as decided in the cases *Turnbull and Hume v. Pharmaceutical Society* in 1895. Apart from such keeping open shop and retailing of scheduled poisons the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain . . . never interferes with anyone using the designation "chemist."

## Dangerous Drugs Act

(From "The London Gazette," April 3.)

Notice is hereby given, under the Rules Publication Act, 1893, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department proposes, after the expiration of forty days from this date, to make a Regulation under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 46), revoking Regulation 1 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1922 (S.R. & O., 1922, No. 1,087), which provides that a prescription for dangerous drugs may not be given for the use of the prescriber himself.

Home Office, Whitehall, April 3, 1923.



## French News

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE new operette at the Folies Dramatiques Theatre is entitled "The Marriage of Pyramidon."

M. JAVILLIER, member of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, has been nominated director of the laboratory of physiological chemistry of the bureau of food studies at the institute of agronomical research.

M. PIERRE MARTIN has been elected President of the Friendly Association of French Pharmacy Students for 1923, the vice-presidents being MM. Jean Rousselin and M. J. M. Iscovesco, while the archivist is a lady, Mlle. Lachat.

M. ANDRÉ BERTHELOT, Senator of the Seine, who stands charged with the offence of "bribing a public functionary," is the son of the great chemist. The "functionary" in question is his brother, M. Philippe Berthelot, ex-Secretary of the Foreign Office, who is stated to be in possession of a sum of 3½ million francs of which the origin does not appear to have been explained to the satisfaction of the examining magistrates.

THE FACULTY OF PHARMACY of the University of Strasbourg has been officially authorised to issue diplomas or certificates of competency in (1) Food Analysis, (2) Microbiology and Parasitology. For the former, four semesters' special study will be required preliminary to the examination. For the latter two semesters will suffice, but candidates must hold the pharmaceutical diploma. The general idea is "to favour the aptitude of young pharmacists and render them capable of executing analyses demanded by the Courts."

PHARMACIST DEMANDS RE-TRIAL.—Danval, the pharmacist condemned to penal servitude in 1878 for poisoning his wife, and released some years before the war, has renewed his demand for a revision of his trial, with a view to establishing his innocence. His efforts appear to have at last borne some fruit, as the Public Prosecutor has nominated five experts to study the scientific evidence which resulted in Danval's conviction. It was with reference to this case that a certain celebrated professor of toxicology, at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, advised his pupils "not to beat their wives, and they would not be accused of poisoning them."

FRANCE'S CHLORINE INDUSTRY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Reboul writes that in 1913 France imported all her liquid chlorine (about 260 tons per annum) from Germany, and the difficulty of producing chlorine for military purposes in 1915 was due to the fact that dioxide of manganese was almost unprocureable, while sulphuric acid could ill be spared. The electrolysis of chloride of sodium was therefore resorted to, and nine water-power factories organised, mostly in the Alps. These have been neglected since the war, and would take some time to put into full working should this be necessary. The writer suggests that the preparation of tetrachloride of tin and monochloroacetic acid might be taken up to ensure the upkeep of these important establishments.

CURRICULUM FOR WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—Reviewing the course of study organised by the Wholesale Drug Trade Association for the instruction of employees, M. Blaque remarked that in 1920-1921 fifteen general lectures were delivered on drugs. These were classed according to their chemical constituents, and at the thirty practical lessons some 400 drug specimens were shown and commented upon by the teachers. Last year the geographical distribution of drugs was dealt with in nine lectures: Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, by Professor Perrot; India and China, by M. Mascré; North America, the Mediterranean and the Caspian district, by M. Maheu. Thirty-two practical lessons were held, at which two of the lecturers questioned the pupils, who were asked to identify certain drugs.

PROFESSOR CHARLES VAILLANT, whose radiological researches caused the loss of his hands, was recently the central figure in a ceremony at the Hôtel de Ville, Paris. General Dubail decorated the mutilated savant

with the cravate of a Commander of the Legion of Honour, the United States Ambassador handed him the Carnegie medal, and the President of the Municipal Council presented a gold medal on behalf of the City of Paris. Replying to the various speeches, Professor Vaillant mentioned that in 1750, Abbé Nollet, who taught physical science to the Dauphin, presented his "electric egg" to the Court. This "egg" was the precursor of Crooke's tube, and Professor Cornu was right when, in 1896, he asserted that Nollet had been the forerunner of all investigations which had led up to Röntgen's discovery.

PHARMACOPŒIAL LATIN.—M. Gayet, pharmacist at the Havre Pasteur Hospital, criticises some of the Latin titles in the Codex. He asks if the two final letters of Pyramidonum, Sulfonalum, and Eucalyptolum are particularly necessary or desirable? He observes that the Morphina, Atropina and Santonina of the old Codex were given with neuter endings in 1908, while the Di-iododithymolus of 1895 now ends in "um." The transformation of Mucago and Tabellæ into Mucilago and Tabuletæ is noticed, and also the ingenuity which has evolved such Latin terms as Emplastrum extensum and Gummi elasticum. One product, however, has retained "its British nationality": Catgut sterilisatum. But what Latinist has discovered, or rather invented, he asks, such terms as Cigarette, Balneum Vichiense, Sapo mollis (the French call it "black soap," not "soft soap"), and, above all, "limonada"?

INDUSTRIAL MOBILISATION is the title of a series of articles by Lieut.-Colonel Reboul appearing in the "Temps." Recently, he dealt with iodine. French iodine is made from seaweed, either collected at low tide or cut in deep water by Breton fishermen. In the latter case the boatmen carry scythes fixed to a twelve-foot pole. The weed is dried, burnt, and the ashes treated with chlorine, the iodine being obtained by sublimation. A dozen factories on the Breton coast produced fifty to sixty tons annually before the war; now their total yearly output is about forty tons. During the war it fell as low as twenty-five tons through scarcity of labour. Before the war France imported about twenty tons of iodine a year. During the war this figure rose to 300 tons, principally bought in London or imported direct from Chile. In case of another war France would require to import about 250 tons a year. Germany, though cut off from Chile during the war, held such large stocks that even when the Armistice came some fifty barrels still remained in the docks at Hamburg. Hamburg is resuming its position as an iodine centre, and in two or three years its stock will reach the pre-war standard. Lieut.-Colonel Reboul asks why Havre or Marseilles should not rival the German port, and thinks an effort in this direction very desirable.

SYNTHETIC AMMONIA.—The Chamber of Deputies signified its approval by 555 votes against 5 to the agreement entered into between the French Government and the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik for the manufacture of synthetic ammonia (Haber's process). The German firm, which will receive the sum of 2½ million francs, is to give the French Government all information as to the processes used at Oppau and Merseburg, and renounces all business in France and her colonies. An exclusive license covering all future patents for improvements will also be given to the French. A company is to be formed within four months of the promulgation of the law. Failing this, the State Explosives Service will commence manufacture (at the National Powder Mills at Toulouse) of the quantity specified, i.e., a minimum of 100 tons daily. These costly premises would thus be utilised. The minister of agriculture remarked that France at present produces 12,000 tons of nitrogen and requires 58,000 tons, thereby being obliged to import ammonium sulphate from England and Chilean nitrates at heavy expense. M. Leboucq, in his report on the matter, said that during the war France had seized the patents and processes, but that with all these descriptive documents in hand "no engineer, no scientist, neither in France, England or the United States, had been capable of producing a kilogram of nitrogen."



## American Notes

By "The Man from London."

**BUSINESS IMPROVED IN 1922.**—Directors of Parke, Davis & Co. declared an extra dividend of \$1.25 a share on the capital stock; in addition to a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share. An extra dividend of \$1 a share, in addition to a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, has also been declared on the capital stock of the Merrimac Chemical Co.

**GUESSED WRONG.**—An abbreviation brought serious trouble recently upon a druggist in Massachusetts, where a jury awarded a verdict of \$7,500 damages against a drug company in a case in which a patient was given barium sulphide instead of barium sulphate, which it was claimed the doctor ordered. The prescription read "barium sulph."

**THE DOSE OF DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.**—Statistics gathered by the Boston City Hospital regarding the dosage of diphtheria antitoxin (N.Y.M.J.) demonstrated that the time of treatment superseded all other factors, the figures showing that doses of 2,000 to 5,000 units were inadequate in diphtheria treatment, even if repeated at intervals; that intravenous antitoxin in doses averaging 30,000 might save lives that would be lost with less adequate treatment; that no doses of antitoxin were likely to reduce the mortality of diphtheria as a whole unless the delay in administration could be eliminated.

**PHARMACY IN PHILADELPHIA.**—At the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, on the site where the new building of the institution will be erected, the president, Rear-Admiral William C. Braisted, claimed that the establishment of a new home for the colleges was "the greatest humanitarian movement ever begun in a city famous for its beneficent institutions." At the Founder's Day luncheon, held afterwards, \$315,000 were pledged toward the \$2,000,000 fund sought by the college, the wholesale drug firms of the Quaker city contributed generously, with something like \$60,000. In his address, President Braisted said: "Pharmacy is in a period of evolution. The educational part has been neglected. We must pick this part up and put it on a higher plane! The manufacturing side has been well developed, and compares favourably with other industries."

**U.S. TARIFF SETTING NEW HIGH RECORDS.**—The latest reports from Washington indicate that a new monthly record for custom receipts is probable for the month of February. For the first fifteen days \$24,730,955 in tariff duties were collected, and owing to the fact that the receipts for several days prior to February 15 had ranged well above the \$2,000,000 mark, the indications are that the average would be maintained. Between September 22 and October 31 last year, the first five weeks after the new tariff became effective, imports increased and were \$345,082,699, as against \$188,007,629 in 1921. The new tariff was responsible for a decrease at first, but the receipts soon recovered, and recently the increase has been continuous. As regards exports of 1922, they declined \$653,514,621, as compared with 1921, but were \$847,498,443 above any pre-war year.

**GERMANS' MENACE TO DYE TRADE.**—The French occupation of the Ruhr in connection with the dye trade was discussed by Francis P. Garvan (President of the Chemical Foundation) before the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association recently, who claimed that the factories there represented the greatest power in the world for evil from the war standpoint. The profits which German chemical manufacturers made out of the sale of certain colours in America are kept here as a fighting fund against the growing dye industry of this country. This may account for the hostility apparent in Washington and all over the country against any progress of any importance being made by American chemical makers who specialise in dyes. Garvan mentioned that \$750,000 worth of golden orange dye was sold here by the Germans in 1922, and the \$500,000 profit was all left here, to be used in the same way as before the war in stifling competition, preventing any progress being made, and ultimately gaining control of the dye trade once more.

## Colonial and Foreign News

**NEW MERCURY VEIN FOUND IN JAPAN.**—A rich quicksilver vein, assaying 18 per cent. of quicksilver, has been discovered in Japan, near the village of Kita Uonome, in the upper Goto Archipelago. The vein is said to extend for over 7 miles on the surface, and to vary in width from 2 to 6 ft. According to the Nagasaki "Nichi Nichi Shinbun," up to the present Japan has no quicksilver mines worth working, and this discovery is welcomed.

**CHINESE GALLS.**—The principal fields of production of Chinese galls are in the north-west of Hunan Province, near the Hupoh border; in Szechwan (south-east corner); in Kwangsi (north-west of Kingyuan); and on the Kweichow-Szechwan border. Before the war the amount of galls that were shipped to Germany from China represented a large proportion of the exports. At the present time Germany is again the largest buyer, with Japan next, but she is purchasing a much smaller quantity. The bulk of the remaining shipments go to Great Britain, France and Belgium, and the United States. The exports from China during 1921 show a considerable decline. In 1910 the total quantity exported amounted to 65,890 piculs. In 1920 they totalled 47,234 piculs, and in 1921 there was a further drop to 34,365 piculs.

**RUSSIAN SODA EXPORTS.**—A resumption of work in certain Russian chemical factories is reported, one of the latest being the extensive Tentelev sulphuric acid plant. Great hopes are centred particularly in the soda industry, the output of which has been so satisfactory that it is proposed to open selling agencies for sodium salts in foreign countries. Already during the last quarter of 1921 the Don Soda Works produced 151,500 poods of calcined soda and 72,600 poods of caustic soda. Since overcoming the difficulties in the supply of fuel, the total annual output is estimated to reach 2,800,000 poods of calcined soda and 730,000 poods of caustic soda; in addition, it is hoped to produce 100,000 poods of sodium bicarbonate, 100,000 poods of ammonia, 60,000 poods of liquid chlorine, and 60,000 poods of chlorinated lime.

**PROFESSOR DR. A. TSCHIRCH,** the well-known director of the pharmacognostic institute in the University of Berne, and writer of text-books on materia medica, recently celebrated his jubilee of fifty years' service as a pharmacist and investigator, and, to commemorate this event, a list of his works was issued by the Swiss Pharmacists' Association. Born in 1856, as the son of a Protestant pastor in Guben (Prussia), he was apprenticed to a pharmacist in Loschwitz-Dresden in 1872. He became a "Privatdozent" in the Berlin University in 1884, and in the same year was appointed to the chair of pharmacognosy in the University of Bonn, as successor to Flückiger. In 1890 he was offered the vacant chair of pharmacognosy in the University of Vienna, but the refusal of the Austrian Government to provide him with a distinct pharmacognostic institute induced him to accept the offer made by the University of Berne, with which he has since been associated.

**SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.**—At the monthly meeting of the Advisory Board of the School of Chemical Technology, Calcutta, held at the rooms of the School, at 127a Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, on January 5, it was stated that an outbreak of fire had inflicted a heavy loss on the resources of the School, which could not save any of its scientific exhibits and equipment except a case of books. The School exhibits included indigenous drugs, preparations for the treatment of such diseases as malaria and tuberculosis, also samples of *Hydnocarpus Wightiana*, the oil of which is now being largely used in the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine in connection with the treatment of leprosy. The report of the School's steady progress during the past four years having been placed before the meeting, the Board deeply regretted the loss caused by the fire. So far as the School was concerned, the fire caused it to lose the opportunity it was afforded by the Industrial Exhibition to give publicity to its efforts to stimulate, without State subsidy, indigenous chemical industries and to develop chemical education in India.



## South African Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Bill

### CONSOLIDATING THE LAWS

The second reading of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Bill was introduced into the Cape House of Assembly on February 23 by Mr. Duncan (Minister of Public Health), and for the following report of the debate we are indebted to the "Cape Times." Mr. Duncan explained that it was a Bill for consolidating and amending the laws of the various Provinces, regulating the medical, dental and allied professions, and it rested on the principle that those professions should be brought under State control. The Minister went on to say that it was generally accepted that in certain professions, of which the medical was one, there should be State regulation, so as to ensure not merely competency in regard to qualifications, but also competency in regard to character. That was the principle upon which this Bill rested. It set up Boards or Councils, to deal with these matters, each within its own particular sphere. For instance, to begin with, it set up a Medical Council and also a Board to deal with the profession of pharmaceutical chemists. If this Bill became law, they would have two bodies to take the place of seven existing bodies which now performed those duties inside the various Provinces. That would simplify, to a great extent, the matters concerning the professions of doctors and chemists, and take them away from the present watertight compartment system. This was a matter which had already been before the House several times. Ever since Union, pressure had been put upon the Government to bring the various laws, Boards and other arrangements which regulated those professions in the various Provinces into line, and make them uniform, and provide a clear and definite law governing their existence and their duties. The first attempt to bring about such a law was made in 1917. The present Bill was practically the Bill of 1917 with certain modifications made as a result of representations put before the Government by the various persons who were concerned, or whose interests were affected. Since the Bill of 1917 was introduced, there had been a distinct advance in regard to the medical profession in South Africa, owing to the fact that there were now two fully-equipped medical schools training their own doctors.

### OBJECTS OF THE BILL

The objects of the Bill were, in the first place, to set up these Boards or Councils for the regulation of the medical, dental and chemists' professions, and make provision for the certification of midwives and nurses. Another chapter dealt with the sale of poisons and poisonous substances, while a further one dealt with the importation of narcotic and habit-forming drugs, such as opium and cocaine. There was to be a Medical Council of 21 members, of whom four medical practitioners and one dentist would be nominated by the Government. The Pharmacy Board would consist of eight members, of whom two would be nominated by the Government. The Boards which had hitherto existed had contained a larger element of Government nominees, but it was expected that the Medical Council and the Pharmaceutical Board would be able by the fees that they charged for certificates and registration to meet their own expenses.

The second chapter dealt with the registration of medical practitioners, dentists, pharmaceutical chemists, midwives and nurses. Every person on the existing register would be transferred to the new register without charge. Clause 22 provided for the conditions applicable to new registrations. The Governor-General, on the recommendation of the Council or Board, as the case might be, would prescribe by regulation which certificates or diplomas were to qualify doctors, dentists or chemists to practise in the Union. Certain conditions were attached in the case of degrees or diplomas obtained outside the Union. First of all they must be granted after examination. Secondly, they must be such as to entitle the person so applying to practise as a doctor or chemist in the particular country in which the certificates or diplomas had been granted. The principle of reciprocity was laid down in the case of outside certificates or diplomas which were registered in South Africa.

### REGISTRATION

An exception was made in the case of persons who had been born in any part of South Africa, or who were domiciled here when they commenced their studies, and who had gone and obtained their degree or diploma in a foreign school, provided that the Governor-General was

satisfied that that particular degree or diploma had been granted after examination, that it enabled the man to practise in the particular country in which it had been granted, and that his professional qualifications were not lower than those prescribed for doctors, or dentists, or chemists here.

Mr. Beyers: In that case there need be no reciprocity?

Mr. Duncan: That is so. He went on to say that the Pharmacy Board would prescribe its own examinations for admission to the registrar of pharmaceutical chemists. He would like to meet a point sometimes made in regard more particularly to the cases of midwives and nurses. It was sometimes contended that it was going too far to lay down that no person should practise as a midwife or trained nurse without being on the register. The Bill, to begin with, did not apply that provision throughout the whole country. It was recognised that in outlying parts of the country it was too much to expect that one should have registered nurses or midwives. The areas were so great that it was impossible for anyone to make a living practically in that capacity, and, therefore, they had to depend to a very large extent on the services of untrained, unregistered persons. This Bill prescribed that areas may be laid down by the Government within which nurses and midwives, if they practised as such, must be registered and certificated, but that outside those areas this Bill would not apply. He thought hon. members would realise that there was behind this provision a very important principle.

### TRAFFIC IN POISONS

They had to consider whether the sale of poisons in South Africa was not too much uncontrolled. He had had a deputation from farmers which pointed out the amount of arsenic lying about the country without any particular control, which got into the hands of natives and other people who did not know the danger of it, and might use it for improper purposes. They had seen cases in the public Press where very grave misuse had been made of the facilities which existed in getting hold of considerable quantities of these poisons. The Bill attempted to restrict the sale of these poisons, but made provisions which would enable the ordinary farmer, for his own use, under proper supervision, to get the poison he wanted. Provision was made that the sale of poison should be in the hands of properly qualified chemists, but general or retail dealers or co-operative societies licensed by a magistrate might, under certain conditions and restrictions, be given permission to sell these poisons. He hoped that it would be found that the restrictions did not go too far.

Mr. Duncan went on to deal with the chapter affecting the importation, sale and use of certain narcotics and other habit-forming drugs, such as cocaine, opium, dagga, and the like. He said that last year a clause had been put into the Customs Bill, dealing with these matters, which were strictly not germane to it; but something had had to be done. South Africa was a signatory to a treaty signed by certain Powers with reference to putting into force certain regulations dealing with the importation, sale and control of these drugs.

### IMPORTATION OF DRUGS

The other Powers, or a certain number of them, which had entered into that agreement, made an appeal to South Africa to bring into force at once these regulations controlling the importation, etc., of these drugs, and it had been intimated that, unless that was done, the countries affected would refuse under any circumstances to export these drugs, so that they could not have been obtained even for proper medical purposes. The restrictions had been put into force; but it had been thought desirable that the power should be conferred by a law such as the present Bill, dealing specifically with that matter.

There was great need for some restriction with regard to these drugs—not only in regard to opium, but also cocaine and some of these modern drugs; and it would surprise hon. members if they knew the amount which had been imported before these restrictions were put into force. With regard to dagga, application had had to be made with regard to stocking it, and the applications received were in respect of no less than 10 tons; so hon. members could realise the extent of the traffic that had been going on.

In conclusion, Mr. Duncan said that when first he had that Bill in hand it seemed one eminently suitable to go to a Select Committee—(hear, hear)—but, when he looked at the number of Bills already before Select Committees, and the considerable difficulty which existed of finding members whose time was not entirely occupied in some way or other, he had come to the conclusion that the best



thing, in the interests of public business and that House, would be for them to agree to the second reading, and take the Bill to the committee of the whole House in the ordinary way. (Some dissent.)

#### NATIONALISTS' GOOD WISHES

General Hertzog expressed the hope that the Bill would have a speedy passage, seeing that it had been before Parliament for many years.

Mr. Blackwell considered the Bill should go to a Select Committee, as it was one of the most difficult and most contentious measures before the House. There was the question of dental mechanics, whose rights it was proposed to take away. That, at any rate, should not be done without hearing those men. The rights of country storekeepers were also interfered with, as, if there was a chemist in the dorp, the storekeeper would no longer be allowed to sell medicine of any kind.

He proceeded to criticise certain clauses of the Bill, and described as dangerous the provision which related to the non-admission of doctors and dentists from other countries to South Africa unless reciprocal rights had been accorded to South African doctors and dentists in those same countries. We did not at present pretend to qualify dentists in South Africa, and to prohibit English dentists from entering on the grounds laid down in the Bill was "simply ridiculous." The Minister's enthusiasm for South Africanism had outrun his discretion.

#### MORE BRAIN THAN SOUL

Mr. Pearce said that there was more brain than soul attached to these measures, and that Bill, in some form or another, had been before Parliament for the past six years. He criticised some of the clauses, and expressed the hope that those dental mechanics should be registered who were following that profession at the present time. He held that in the large cities a man who prescribed should not dispense, and sign the death warrant of his patient. (Laughter.)

Mr. Beyers welcomed that consolidating measure for which they had waited, he said, for years; it contained many technicalities, and should really go to a Select Committee. With regard to the poison clauses, he considered that the agricultural community should be further met. He agreed with the right of appeal from medical bodies being allowed, which was only right and reasonable. As to the admission of those who had gained their diploma in other countries, why could the principle of reciprocity not be acknowledged; and he agreed with the provisions of the Bill in that respect.

#### THE TRADE IN POISONS

Mr. Macintosh asked whether one result of the Bill, as it stood, would not be that the whole of the trade in poisons would be thrown into the hands of the pharmacists.

Mr. Henderson expressed himself in favour of the Bill. He could understand the reluctance of the Minister to consent to the Bill being sent to a Select Committee, in view of the many years that it had at one time or another occupied the attention of the legislature.

Mr. Fichardt (Nat., Ladybrand) quoted the clause which dealt with the contentious point about the selling of poisonous medicines and particularly on the selling of dip, and the great inconvenience which would be caused to farmers. He forecasted difficulties in regard to the necessity of registered midwives in poorer districts of towns, and spoke of the position of dental mechanics, and the treatment which was meted out to them under the Bill. For such little points which made the measure impracticable, the Bill was a good Bill.

Mr. Forsyth, speaking on the dental question, referred to the amazing amount of pyrrhoea among the natives. There were scores of dental mechanics in this country who were capable of putting in false teeth, but because they were not registered they were to be prohibited from doing good work. He hoped that the whole of the medical service of South Africa would be reorganised. He roundly condemned the provision in the Bill which excluded doctors and dentists of other countries from being recognised in this country if reciprocal rights were not granted to South African professional men in those countries. Good men from other countries in medicine and dentistry should be invited and welcomed here.

Mr. Alexander, referring to the dental mechanics, said justice should be done to both classes, viz., the dentist himself and the mechanic. Every dental mechanic worth his salt could make an impression of a mouth, forward the mould by post, and give complete satisfaction. All the dental mechanics asked was that they should just be allowed to do their ordinary mechanical work, and not be compelled

to do that under a dentist, as was stipulated by the Bill. These men, the mechanics, should certainly be permitted to be heard before a Select Committee.

#### A GLORIOUS HOPE

He wanted the Minister to explain what those curious words, "expectation of a reward," meant; Mr. Hickson might have expected a conversion, for instance. Hon. members also had expectations—not always realised. (Laughter.) Why should a company be allowed to be formed, of which only one person, the managing director, was a qualified chemist; and do chemists' work? A partnership of chemists was different. It had been suggested that the board of directors should consist only of chemists. He asked why the schedule of dangerous drugs was larger than that in England. Was it necessary for a dentist to enter into a book all the details when he put cocaine into a tooth, or for a doctor to do so when he used a hypodermic needle? Surely they could trust the profession. He saw the necessity of a consolidating Bill of that kind, but considered it was necessary to be sent to a Select Committee.

Mr. Close said that the reason for the "barbed wire fence" referred to by Dr. Forsyth was solely for the protection of the public. The dental mechanic seemed to have many warm and unexpected friends in the House. It had been held by the Appellate Court that a dental mechanic who took mouth impressions was doing dental work. It might lead to serious risks to the patient. These judges did not want to stop competition between dentists, but to protect the public. He was glad to see a move being made at last against these patent and proprietary medicines. He also considered that the Bill should go to a Select Committee; not for the same reasons given by hon. members opposite, but because it was of such a technical nature.

#### THE DOCTOR'S BEST FRIEND

Mr. Boydell (Lab., Greyville) said that the Bill seemed to entrench the position of the medical profession, which was close, conservative, reactionary and narrow to the last degree. It was time that they broke away from the fetish that the doctor never made a mistake. A doctor told him only that day: "We find out our mistakes at the post-mortem." (Laughter.) The doctor's best friend was the undertaker. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. H. Henderson said that the Bill was one of those consolidating measures for which the country had waited a long time and with a great deal of patience. Coming to the Medical Board, he said he was glad to see that a common-sense and wise course had been adopted, a larger proportion of the men being elected by the medical profession, and every Province getting fair representation. There was a provision giving the Minister power to give grants-in-aid or loans to these Boards, evidently in case their funds were insufficient, and that was a matter with which the Select Committee, to which he understood the Bill was to be referred, should deal. Dealing with dental mechanics, he said that a dental mechanic was not a dentist, and had not gone through a three- or four-year course like the latter had done. It would be very dangerous to the community to allow dental mechanics to fit artificial teeth, and they would also be taking from the professional dentists the most profitable part of their business.

#### REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

Mr. Duncan, replying to the debate, referred to the cardinal question as to whether or not that Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. He thought it was the opinion of hon. members who discussed the Bill, and it was also the opinion of the House, that the measure should go to Select Committee, and he had decided to take that course. (Cheers.) It was quite possible that the measure might go through this session. (Cheers.) In view of that, he did not propose to deal with the number of matters of detail raised during discussion, although he referred to one or two matters of principle raised in the debate.

In conclusion, he turned to the question of dental mechanics, and said that what the latter were asking for was what was that they should be put in a position which by law they did not occupy. In England the position was different. The law was interpreted by the House of Lords, which enabled people to practice as dentists, and the dental mechanic was included. The profession got into such a state that a Departmental Committee was instructed to sit and report on the position, and the recommendations of that Committee resulted in the tightening up of the qualifications of the dentist. All the other points raised, he said, could be discussed in Select Committee. The second reading was agreed to, and the Bill, on the motion of the Minister, was referred to a Select Committee, with power to take evidence and report.



## Legal Reports

**Unlicensed Sales of Liquor.**—At Barnsley West Riding Court, on March 28, George S. Goodworth, chemist's manager, appeared in answer to two summonses for selling Wincarnis without a licence; Douglas Turner, shop assistant, was charged on two summonses with selling brandy and whisky without a licence; and Percy George Dales, chemist and druggist, Stairfoot, was summoned in respect of all four cases for consenting to such sales on unlicensed premises. The offences were alleged to have been committed at branch shops of Mr. Dales at Grimethorpe and Mapplewell. Mr. Dales pleaded "Not Guilty," and the other defendants "Guilty." Evidence of purchase having been given, Mr. H. Smith, for the defence, asked the Bench to take it into consideration that Mr. Dales was not present on the occasion of these sales. Goodworth had only been at this shop a week, and sold the wines, thinking it was right. As regards Turner he had no right to act as he had done. The chairman said that the Bench considered this to be a very flagrant case, and a very impudent one too. Dales would have to pay a fine of £25 on each summons, or £100 in all. The other defendants were acting under orders, and would pay £1 each and costs on each summons.

**Dispensing Tested.**—At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on March 28, Mr. John McIntosh, chemist and druggist, 236 Southwark Park Road, S.E., appeared in answer to a summons for having sold a compounded drug which was not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser. It was stated for the prosecution that on February 15 a panel patient's prescription was made up by an assistant of the defendant's. The analyst's certificate showed that instead of 180 gr. of potassium iodide in 12 fl. oz. there was only 42 gr. Dr. King Brown, medical officer of health for Bermondsey, having given evidence, was cross-examined by Mr. C. H. Kirby, the solicitor defending. Dr. Brown said there were five ingredients in the prescription; presumably the others were in correct proportion, as the analyst made no reference to them. The prescription may have been for one of several complaints, it was impossible to say exactly which. Medicine deficient in one drug would not have the effect the doctor intended. Mr. Kirby, in defence, urged that the certificate in its present form was not sufficient evidence that the medicine was not in accordance with the prescription. The certificate should have shown the proportion of each drug. There were three courses open to a public analyst. He could simply certify the sample as genuine, give the actual components, or give the percentage of foreign ingredients. In this case he had adopted the second course with a variation. In the certificate itself he had struck out the words referring to the other two courses. But, instead of giving the actual components, he said that the sample was deficient in potassium iodide. He also might have gone on to compare, in percentages, what was in the sample with what was in the prescription, showing that only one ingredient in five was inaccurate. He had not done so, but had adjudicated upon the samples instead of giving evidence. The medicine was made up by an assistant, whose only explanation is that he must have taken a stock solution (1 in 4) instead of the solid iodide—which would about account for the deficiency. The magistrate said that the point was a good one. The ingredients should be stated in the analyst's certificate. He thought he could assume that the deficiency was due to an unintentional mistake, and should dismiss the summons on payment of £2 2s. costs.

**FLOWERS OF ANCIENT EGYPT.**—Flowers gathered more than 2,000 years ago recover their original flexibility and can be examined with ease after being soaked in cold, lukewarm or warm water, according to the species, writes Professor P. E. Newberry in the "Morning Post." The flowers grown in Egyptian gardens about 1500 B.C. were blue water-lily, papvrus, cornfield weeds, the cornflower poppy, delphinium, daisy and convolvulus.

## Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 29, 1922	Feb. 27, 1923	Mar. 29, 1923
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord. . .	20 6	20 6	20 9
Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £10. . .	15 0	25 0	17 6
" " " 5% Pref. £10 . . .	35 0	47 6	50 0
Ash (Claudius), Sons & Co., Ord. . .	11 6	15 9	17 3
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref. . .	14 3	15 0	16 3
Barelay & Sons, 5% Pref. . .	2 6	2 6	2 6
Benger's Food, Ord. . .	37 9	39 6	38 6
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10 . .	£6½	£6½	£6½
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord. . .	22 6	22 6	22 3
" " 7% "B" Prefd. Ord. . .	22 6	22 6	22 3
Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern), 6% "A" Pref. . .	20 6	20 6	20 3
Boots Cash Chemists (Lancashire), 6% "A" Pref. . .	20 6	20 6	20 3
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref. . .	20 6	20 6	20 3
Boots Cash Chemists (Western), 6% "A" Pref. . .	20 6	20 6	20 3
Borax Consol., Defd. Ord. . .	36 3	37 9	37 6
Bovril, 6% Pref. . .	21 6	22 9	22 6
" " Ord. . .	23 3	24 0	24 0
" " Defd. . .	21 6	27 6	26 3
British Cellulose & Chemical Ord. . .	9 0	10 0	10 6
" " 7½% Pref. . .	12 6	14 0	14 0
British Cyanides, Ord. . .	20 0	27 0	29 3
British Dyestuffs Corp., 7% Pref. . .	7 9	10 3	10 6
" " Prefd. Ord. . .	4 9	7 0	7 3
British Glues and Chemicals, Ord. . .	5 0	7 6	6 3
" " 8% Pref. . .	14 9	15 0	15 0
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord. . .	27 3	31 0	30 6
British Oxygen, Ord. . .	40 0	42 6	42 6
Brunner Mond, Ord. . .	37 3	38 6	43 0
" " 7½% Pref. . .	27 3	27 6	28 3
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 . .	65 0	68 9	67 6
Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref. . .	23 1½	22 9	23 0
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord. . .	22 6	23 9	24 0
" " 5½% Pref. . .	16 3	16 3	17 0
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref. . .	19 6	20 3	21 6
De Trey & Co., Ord. . .	16 0	18 6	19 0
Eastman Kodak, Com. (No Nominal Value) . .	\$95	\$115	\$117½
" " 6% Prefd. \$100 . .	\$120	\$123	\$120
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord. . .	7 0	8 0	8 0
" " 5% Pref. . .	10 3	10 9	9 0
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord. . .	16 3	15 6	15 7½
" " 7% Pref. . .	19 6	19 9	20 0
Idris & Co., "A" Ord. . .	10 0	8 9	10 0
Ilford, Ltd., Ord. . .	21 3	22 0	21 9
" " 6% Pref. . .	18 9	18 6	18 3
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref. . .	15 0	15 3	15 0
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord. . .	57 6	60 6	60 6
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref. . .	20 7½	21 6	21 9
" " 8% Pref. . .	19 4½	20 9	21 0
" " 20% Prefd. Ord. 5s. . .	10 9	11 3	11 7½
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 . .	£13½	£14½	£14½
Magadi Soda, Ord. . .	4 0	4 6	2 6
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref. . .	11 3	11 3	11 3
Mond Nickel Co., Ord. . .	31 3	31 3	41 3
" " 7% Cum. Pref. . .	24 3	23 3	24 0
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref. . .	19 3	18 6	17 6
" " 8% Prefd. Ord. . .	18 3	18 3	15 6
National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6% Pref. . .	17 6	17 9	17 9
New Transvaal Chemical Co., 6% Pref. . .	18 0	18 0	18 3
" " 8% Pref. . .	19 4½	20 6	21 3
Salt Union, Ord. . .	19 9	24 6	23 6
" " Pref. . .	23 6	24 6	25 6
"Sanitas," The Co., 9% Pref. . .	22 6	22 6	23 0
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord. . .	17 6	19 0	19 0
" " Defd. . .	9 6	11 3	11 3
Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Pref. . .	28 9	27 6	29 0
Southall Bros. & Barelay, Ord. . .	44 0	45 0	51 9
" " 5% Pref. . .	18 6	18 0	18 0
Spratt's Patent, Ord. . .	35 0	38 9	48 9
United Alkali, Ord. . .	27 0	33 9	39 0
United Glass Bottle Man., 7% Mt. Deb. Stk. £100 . .	£85½	£94½	£90
Venesta, Ltd., Ord. . .	17 6	18 9	18 3
" " 7% Pref. . .	17 6	16 3	17 0
Virol, Ltd., 7% Pref. . .	20 9	22 0	22 6
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s. . .	4 6	6 3	6 9
White (R.), & Sons, 6% Pref. . .	13 3	12 6	13 9
" " Prefd. Ord. 10s. . .	4 6	5 0	5 0
Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref. . .	19 6	19 3	18 9



## New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

**CLEANIT, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £6,000. Objects: To carry on the manufacture and sale of the preparation known as Cleanit. R.O.: 17 Bishop Street, Londonderry.

**H. J. PICK, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital, £2,500. Objects: To take over the chemical business of H. J. Pick, carried on by him at 36 Camomile Street, E.C. The first directors are: H. J. Pick, F. H. Naue, and Sybil Aries.

**PARREN'S PHARMACIES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital, £500. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists and druggists, etc. The first directors are: P. S. and Mrs. Eva M. Parren. R.O.: 809 Harrow Road, Harlesden, London, N.W.

**S. SEYMOUR, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital, £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists at 50 Leicester Square, and other addresses in London and elsewhere. The first directors are: S. and Mrs. S. Goldstein. R.O.: 48 Leicester Square, London, W.C.

**E. H. BOOTIMAN, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital, £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a dealer in drugs and drysalteries carried on by E. H. Bootiman at 8 High Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs. The first directors are: T. G. St. Johnston, T. Fox and E. H. Bootiman.

**JOHN BOYLE, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital, £10,000. Objects: To acquire the whole business and undertaking of John Boyle, drysalters, etc., Kilmarnock. To carry on the business of general merchants, drysalters, dealers in oils, colours, varnishes, etc. The first directors are: J. Young, G. Burns and A. McFarlane. R.O.: 123, King Street, Kilmarnock.

**BRYCE, ROBERTS & CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital, £10,000. Objects: To acquire the business of chemical and general merchants carried on by C. C. Bryce at 43 and 45 Great Tower Street, E.C., as "Bryce, Roberts & Co." C. C. Bryce, 50 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W.8, merchant, is permanent governing and managing director. R.O.: 43 and 45 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

**LACTOVÆ, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of importers, exporters, packers and preservers of and dealers in goods and merchandise, pharmaceutical, analytical, manufacturing or consulting chemists, druggists, drysalters, manufacturers of and dealers in patent foods, foodstuffs and food products for infants and/or invalids, etc. R.O.: 28a St. John's Avenue, Orrell Park, Liverpool.

**SACCHARIN CORPORATION, LTD.**—Capital, £15,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd. (incorporated in 1909) and C. J. Ford and to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in saccharin and substances used in connection therewith, shipowners, wharfingers, etc. Purchase consideration, £13,236 in shares. The first directors are: C. J. Ford, J. Cross, and J. J. Jonas. R.O.: 72 Oxford Street, London, W.

**R. W. HARRISON & CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital, £2,000. Objects: To take over the business of a soap and varnish manufacturer carried on by A. Harrison at Navigation Mills, Blackburn, as R. W. Harrison & Co., and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of and dealers in oil and spirit varnishes, cleansing and polishing preparations and compounds, druggists, paint and colour grinders, etc. The first directors are: J. Frankland, J. Cotton, and W. Dawson.

**VULCAN DISINFECTANT CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital, £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturer of Carbocac liquid soap, Vulcan soft soap, Vulcan sanitary fluid, Vulcan metal polish, Vulcan pump cleaner and other soaps, polishes, pastes, creams and general commercial, domestic and laundry cleaning and sanitary materials carried on by F. Cronshaw at Blackburn, as the "Vulcan Disinfectant Co." The permanent directors are: F. Cronshaw and H. W. Sames. R.O.: 4 Old Cross Chambers, King William Street, Blackburn.

**TAYLORS' DRUG CO., LTD.**—The preference dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the past half-year was paid on March 29.

**BOVRIL, LTD.**—At the recent annual general meeting Sir James Crichton-Browne referred to the special services rendered to the company over a long series of years by the chairman, Sir George Lawson Johnston. The Board, he mentioned, had been recently reviewing the chairman's remuneration and had unanimously come to the conclusion that the stipend fixed at £1,000 a year, not free from income-tax, was altogether inadequate. It was proposed to ask the shareholders to sanction the payment—from January 1, 1922—to Sir George, so long as he remained chairman, of such a sum as, after deductions of taxes, would leave a clear remainder of £2,500 per annum. A resolution embodying this proposal came before the shareholders on March 5 at an extraordinary general meeting. The Earl of Erroll, in moving the resolution, and Sir James Crichton-Browne, in seconding, from their close and inside knowledge, dwelt upon the labours of Sir George in advancing the interests of the company, a shareholder endorsing this tribute. It was stated that proxies totalling 466,000 votes in favour had been received, while those against reached only 575. The resolution, on a show of hands, was carried unanimously.

**INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LTD.**—The annual general meeting was held recently at Winchester House, E.C., Mr. Herbert B. Marks (the chairman) presiding, and, in the course of moving the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously, said that the available net profit is £9,348, out of which the preference dividend has been paid, provision has been made for income-tax, and the balance to be carried forward is £918, subject to reserve and corporation profits tax. Home trade has been eminently satisfactory, but stagnation of export trade to the Continent and the Colonies has handicapped the amount of gross profit, while the continued heavy overhead expenses and taxation on the three years' principle, together with the corporation profits tax, have made an appreciable decrease in the net profit. Buying in all directions is on rock-bottom basis, enabling the company to supply its *clientèle* at the lowest prices, and this is reflected in the maintenance of home trade during 1922, thus showing that the company have retained the fullest confidence of their numerous customers. Arrangements are in progress for the rebuilding and development of premises in Houndsditch and Goring Street, and the directors believe that when these operations are completed important advantages will accrue.

**UNITED DRUG CO.**—Details of the report of the United Drug Co. of America for the past year are given in the "Financial Times." The sales have risen from \$60,490,500 to \$61,186,900, and as there has been a substantial reduction in expenses the trading profit has gone up from \$3,937,800 to \$5,811,100. The net profit amounts to \$3,294,200, compared with a loss of \$824,300. The bulk of the deficit last time was due to the heavy decline in stock values, which alone necessitated a writing down of \$1,850,800. Only the preferred dividends have been paid in respect of 1922. In 1921, before it became evident that the result of operations would be adverse, quarterly payments were made on the common stock equalling 4 per cent. These and the preferred distributions had to be met out of the accumulated surplus, which was accordingly cut down from \$4,745,200 to \$874,300. Now, after meeting the preferred dividends, there is a residue of \$2,046,100, which raises the total surplus to \$2,920,400. What most interests us here (says the "Financial Times") is President Liggett's statement that the United Drug drew no revenue from Liggett's International last year. Liggett's International is the subsidiary that controls the Boot's Pure Drug and its associated concerns, and the statement will raise speculations as to what income it derived in 1922 from this side of the Atlantic. In 1921 it got about £283,000, or £1,132,000 at an exchange of \$4. It then paid 6 per cent. on the Common stock and on its holding of the "B" class the United Drug received \$120,000.



## Testing Insurance Dispensing

In view of the eminently reasonable attitude adopted by the authorities in the borough of Salford, in the matter of analytical tests of dispensing (see *C. & D.*, March 10, p. 322; March 17, p. 339), the following passages from the current report of the Salford public analyst (Mr. G. D. Elsdon, B.Sc., F.I.C.) are of interest:—

During the past few weeks considerable prominence has been given in the Press to the results obtained from analyses of mixtures which have been dispensed by panel pharmacists from Insurance Act prescriptions in one of the Metropolitan boroughs. As similar work has been conducted in this borough for several years, and as, so far as the writer is aware, he was the first together with the clerk to the Salford Insurance Committee to put forward a workable scheme for the supervision of Insurance Act dispensing, the present would seem to be a suitable time to give in some detail the methods adopted and the results which have been obtained.

For many years past "test" mixtures have been taken in the borough, based upon prescriptions written on the private notepaper of medical practitioners. This was to some extent a check upon any inaccurate dispensing that might take place. . . . In 1919 an agreement was reached between the Salford Insurance Committee and the Health Committee of the county borough of Salford for the taking of samples on Insurance Act prescription forms. . . . When the scheme was first propounded, a certain amount of prejudice was, as was quite natural, manifested by the local Pharmaceutical Committee, and in order to clear the air of any misconceptions, and to give all the parties an opportunity of expressing their views, a conference was arranged between the Pharmaceutical Association and the administrative departments, the former being represented by Mr. W. F. Cuttifford and Mr. E. H. Simmons, the President and secretary respectively of the local Pharmaceutical Committee, and the latter by the clerk to the Insurance Committee (Mr. F. A. Anderson), and by the borough analyst (Mr. G. D. Elsdon). The pharmaceutical representatives expressed fears that attempts would be made by the local officials to set up standards which were in their opinion unnecessary, and practically impossible of attainment under ordinary dispensing conditions, and that the profession generally would be harassed and worried by administrative details which had little or no practical importance. It was soon found possible to allay all such fears. . . . The following, written by Mr. Anderson and the writer in 1920, long before any of the present publicity, explains fairly well the Salford position:—

It is, of course, readily admitted that it is not reasonable to expect exact scientific accuracy in dispensing, as it is not necessary. On the other hand, accuracy, within such limits as the limitations of the case allow, is necessary, and it becomes, therefore, a matter of great importance to decide what degree of accuracy it is reasonable to expect. In Salford it has been mutually agreed that the strength of prescriptions should not differ by more than 10 per cent. from the truth, except in such cases as sodium bicarbonate, where a leaning on the side of mercy say, 15 per cent. or thereabouts was suggested and accepted. In the case of potent drugs, however, it was insisted that the greatest care should be taken, and that a 10 per cent. error in such cases was too great. It will be obvious that it is impossible to lay down a hard-and-fast rule that will cover every case, and that each case has to be decided on its own merits; but the preceding will give some idea of the frame of mind in which these things are approached.

In view of the fact that it has been stated in an article in a Pharmaceutical Journal, that: "The paper sent from Salford, and read on the previous day, clearly showed what was done by the analysts with little knowledge, either of the customs of pharmacy or of their own duty"; it is very necessary to point out that these concessions were desired by the pharmacists, and that the demand for them came from their side; the writer merely acknowledged the justice of their demands. It is only fair to add also that an editorial in the same journal contained the following sentence:—"The paper by Messrs. F. A. Anderson and G. D. Elsdon, on 'National Health Insurance from the Point of View of the Food and Drugs Act,' was a welcome indication of the just and reasonable

attitude taken up by the Salford Insurance Committee in relation to the analytical standards for dispensed Insurance medicines." Subsequent experience has merely confirmed the writer in his original views that a prescription which does not depart from the truth to a greater amount than 10 per cent. (this allowance, of course, to include all errors due to the varying sizes of containers), does not greatly prejudice the patient. He is not concerned with pharmaceutical ethics, which may safely be left to those who are now qualified to deal with them. There is, of course, no suggestion of an agreement in the legal sense, the whole matter being merely a mutual understanding that prosecution shall not be instituted in cases where the divergence from the truth does not exceed 10 per cent. A writer in a recent Press article stated that inaccuracies in the sizes of bottles do not affect the doses. This is, of course, only true where the bottle is used as the measure for each dose. If the doses are measured in a medicine glass, errors in the bottle (in the cases where the bottle has been filled up and the total volume not measured) will be transferred to the dose. The matter, however, is of considerable importance to the analyst, as he does not receive the whole of the dispensed mixture, but only a portion. . . . The difficulty is overcome in Salford by the Inspector submitting the original bottle to the public analyst, along with his portion of the sample. In those cases, where the bottle is not completely filled, a mark is placed on the bottle at the point to which the liquid reached. The total volume of the original mixture can then readily be ascertained and the actual volume of drug added calculated from the composition of the sample.

Since the Salford scheme was put into operation, one or two other schemes have been suggested, the main difference being that later schemes have not used the machinery of the Food and Drugs Act. This seems to be no improvement; in fact, the Salford scheme has all the advantages that other schemes can offer, and, in addition, it is possible to institute legal proceedings where such are thought to be desirable. Where there is, as there is in Salford, complete unity between the two Committees concerned, the scheme works admirably as, to complete the whole arrangements, the public analyst reports to the Insurance Committee as well as to the Health Committee, so that the former can take any administrative action they think necessary, apart from any legal proceedings which may be instituted by the latter. The results of the first series of samples taken in Salford showed that there was, some years ago, a considerable amount of laxity in dispensing, although no errors were discovered which were likely to be actually dangerous to life. Since that time, however, a great improvement has taken place—an improvement which can undoubtedly be traced to the working of the scheme outlined above, and to the friendly spirit which has existed between all the parties concerned. The following table will show the nature of the improvement:—

Year	No. of Samples	Adulterated	Percentage of Adulteration
1914 .. ..	19	8	42.1
1915 .. ..	10	1	10.0
1916 .. ..	14	6	42.8
1917 .. ..	24	1	4.2
1918 .. ..	21	4	19.0
1919 .. ..	21	3	14.3
1920 .. ..	31	3	9.7
1921 .. ..	51	2	3.9
1922 .. ..	65	3	5.4

The pharmacists have always expressed the most earnest desire to make the dispensing service as efficient as possible, and their foremost practitioners have been unremitting in their efforts to bring their erring brethren into line. Those who were merely careless have become far more careful, while the few really unsatisfactory members are gradually dropping out or are being removed from the panel. The writer has no hesitation in saying that the Salford N.H.I. dispensing service is now second to none, and that it is reasonably efficient, and as free from errors as can be expected.



## Westminster Wisdom

By the "C. and D." Parliamentary Representative

### PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS

The Easter adjournment of Parliament took place on March 29 until April 9.

### THE BUDGET

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons, on March 29, that the Budget will be introduced on April 16.

### VENEREAL DISEASES

The number of persons dealt with at the treatment centres for venereal diseases in England and Wales since the Venereal Diseases Act came into force is as follows: 1918, 58,000; 1919, 128,692; 1920, 143,934; 1921, 163,500; 1922, 162,316. These figures were supplied to the House of Commons on March 27 by the Minister of Health.

### TABLE WATERS DUTIES

Asked on March 27 whether he was aware that owing to the heavy taxes on the mineral water trade, 500 firms and over have been closed, throwing some thousands of workpeople out of work, and ruining the manufactures in this industry, and if he will take off part of the duty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that representations on the matter have already been received, and are now being given careful consideration.

### GERMAN POTASH

Major Boyd-Carpenter, in reply to a question as to potash salts supplied by Germany as payment on account of reparations, said that certain quantities of potash salts were supplied by Germany in 1919 to enable her to obtain credits for foodstuffs, and were distributed on the advice of the Ministry of Agriculture. As the value involved in the quantities likely to be required by this country was small in comparison with the total of reparations, and there were considerable difficulties in operating a satisfactory method of distribution, no further quantities were taken.

### DANGEROUS DRUGS LEGISLATION

The Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Bill was reported with amendments to the House of Commons on March 27. The report and third reading stage will be taken on April 9.

The Home Secretary on March 29 stated that it is proposed to annul No. 1 of the amending Regulations made on October 2 under Section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act. [This is the Regulation which prohibits a medical man from writing a prescription for himself containing "dangerous" drugs.—EDITOR.]

### CANCER RESEARCH

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, on March 28, the Minister of Health stated that the standardised death rates from cancer in England and Wales in the four decades 1881-1890, 1891-1900, 1901-1910 and 1911-1920, and in the year 1921, were 610, 767, 867, 966 and 1,007 per million of the population respectively. In England and Wales the cancer deaths during the above decades represented 3.2, 4.3, 6.1 and 8.0 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, other than those due to accident and violence. The promotion of cancer research is among the purposes for which an annual subsidy is made by Parliament to the Medical Research Council, and the Council from time to time make grants in aid of investigations which may bear on the incidence, causation and treatment of cancer. The Council also have in their charge a quantity of radium salt belonging to His Majesty's Government, and with this have organised an investigation into the treatment of cancer by means of radium in ten different hospital centres in this country. An extensive research into the causes of the disease has for some time past been undertaken by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

### SALE OF DYES IN SPAIN

Mr. Frank Gray asked the President of the Board of Trade, on March 27, if he is aware that the sole

representative in Spain of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., is offering for sale reparation dyestuffs; if so, can he state whether such reparation dyes are sold by the corporation to their Spanish agents at the same price as to British firms; whether they are sold on behalf of the corporation's reparation agency or whether they are sold on behalf of their business as makers of dyestuffs; whether he is prepared to order an inspection of the corporation's books to ascertain the facts; and, in the event of it being found that the corporation, who under their agreement with the Government, are prohibited from selling these reparation dyes for their own account, are disregarding this condition of the agency, is he prepared to place the agency in other hands.

Sir P. Lloyd-Greame replied that he is informed by the British Dyestuffs Corporation that no reparation dyestuffs whatever have been supplied by them to their representative in Spain, whether for sale on their own account or on Government account, and that no reparation dyestuffs have been sold by them in any other way in that country.

### IMPORTATION OF CHEMICALS

#### Benzoic Acid

Mr. Hope Simpson asked the President of the Board of Trade, on March 27, whether he is aware that benzoic acid, B.P., a chemical not manufactured in this country, is protected by the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, and that that chemical is required to manufacture sodium benzoate, a substance dutiable under the Safeguarding of Industries Act; and whether, in view of the difficulty of import which is caused by the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act in the case of benzoic acid and the consequent handicap on the manufacture of sodium benzoate, he can see his way to remove the former from the operation of the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act and so to encourage the manufacture of sodium benzoate, which is regarded as a key industry.

Sir P. Lloyd-Greame replied that benzoic acid is an organic intermediate, and as such is within the scope of the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act. He has no power to exempt any particular product from the operation of that Act, but licences are granted for the importation of such quantities of benzoic acid as are shown to be required for purposes other than dye manufacture.

#### Ammonium Phosphate

Mr. Hope Simpson asked the President of the Board of Trade, on March 27, whether he is aware that the chemical commercially known as ammonium phosphate is used exclusively for the purpose of fireproofing timber by the Timber Fireproofing Co.; whether, in view of this fact, ammonium phosphate was removed from the list of chemicals protected by the Safeguarding of Industries Act; whether it has recently been ascertained that this chemical, though commercially known and dealt in as ammonium phosphate, is in fact ammonium bi-phosphate, which is liable to duty under the Act; and whether, in view of the fact that, owing to the consequent enhancement in the cost of this material, the Timber Fireproofing Co. may have to cease manufacture, he can see his way to removing ammonium bi-phosphate from the list of chemicals to which the Schedule of the Safeguarding of Industries Act applies.

Sir P. Lloyd-Greame replied that he did not accept the suggestion that the material largely used for fireproofing purposes is generally known in commerce as ammonium phosphate. The ordinary grades of ammonium phosphate were removed from the dutiable list in consequence of certain expressions of opinion by the referee in cases under Section 1 (5) of the Act, and not for the reason suggested by the hon. member. No complaint as to the inclusion of ammonium bi-phosphate was received within the period prescribed by the Act, and he had no power to remove from the list articles properly covered by the schedule heading. Since the passing of the Act a large British production has become available, and the price is now substantially less than it was when there was no British manufacture.



## IMPORTS OF "DANGEROUS" DRUGS

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, on March 28, the following statements were circulated:—

1920.  
Statement (prepared from information supplied by His Majesty's Customs and Excise) of the quantity of opium, morphine and cocaine registered as imported into the United Kingdom during 1920, distinguishing the countries whence consigned.

I.—Opium		
	1920 lbs.	1920 £
France ..	130	237
Turkey (European)	210,377	211,019
Turkey (Asiatic)	122,713	121,144
Persia ..	3,910	6,798
Other foreign countries	2,370*	3,484
Total from foreign countries ..	339,500	342,682

British India	82,966	64,576
Hong Kong	820	1,023
Other British Possessions	244	207

Total from British Possessions	84,030	65,806
Total ..	423,530	408,488

\* Includes Italy, 470 lbs.; Greece, 200 lbs.; Japan (including Formosa and Japanese leased territories in China), 800 lbs.; of which values have not been furnished separately.

II.—Morphine		
	1920 Ozs.	1920 £
United States of America	320	105
Total ..	320	105

III.—Cocaine		
Germany ..	2,368	3,820
France ..	2,083	3,066
Switzerland	1,000	1,500
Peru ..	1,424	1,200
Other foreign countries ..	352	627
Total ..	7,227	10,213

1921.  
Statement, prepared by the Home Office from returns rendered by licensed importers, of imports of opium, morphine and cocaine during the year 1921, distinguishing the countries whence consigned.

I.—Opium		
	1921 Lbs.	
Greece ..	8,348	
Italy ..	339	
Persia ..	1,246	
Spain ..	176	
Switzerland ..	848	
Turkey (European and Asiatic) ..	45,079	
Other countries ..	2,125	
	58,161	

II.—Morphine and Morphine Salts (including morphine content of preparations and admixtures).

	1921 Ozs.	
France ..	1	
Switzerland ..	870	
Turkey ..	229	
	1,100	

III.—Cocaine and Cocaine Salts (including cocaine content of preparations and admixtures).

	1921 Ozs.	
France ..	19,955	
Germany ..	2,073	
Greece ..	61	
Holland ..	2,544	
United States of America ..	30	
	24,663	

## Fur Dermatitis

THE note in the *C. & D.*, March 24, p. 408, regarding the numerous cases of dermatitis caused by contact with dyed fur has attracted considerable attention, and we have asked Mr. Herbert Skinner, Ph.C., chemist to the Royal Northern Hospital, London, N., to favour us with particulars of the work he has been doing in determining what irritant it is that causes the trouble. Mr. Skinner writes:—Dr. Henry C. Semon, the dermatologist to the Royal Northern Hospital, brought the furs to me to examine which were the subject of the note in the *C. & D.* (p. 408). The idea prevailing was that para-phenylenediamine hydrochloride was the cause of the dermatitis. The colour of the fur, however, was markedly brown, mordants playing a part in determining the tint. It was also suggested that the trouble was due to the leather, but the dermatitis was only on that part of the neck or skin which came in contact with the fur, and there was nothing to justify a supposition of the presence of some volatile body likely to set up irritation. It was found on extraction of the fur with alcohol that the

addition of an acid to the resulting brown solution stained the skin pink almost like a dilute solution of eosin. This led to the suggestion that it came within the category of red-brown dyed fur for which the dyers say para-amidophenol hydrochloride is used. An exhaustive analysis and comparative tests proved that this could not be the intermediate. Some reactions were similar, but the ultimate result was negative. Owing to the brown colour of the fur it was then examined to see whether meta-phenylenediamine hydrochloride had been used as the intermediate, and the results proved to be interesting. The fur clipped from the leather yielded nothing to cold water, but slightly tinted distilled water when boiled in it for a few minutes. Some colour was yielded to alcohol, more to a soapy solution, less to rain water, somewhat less to weak saline solution, and fairly freely to strong acids. Digested in wool fat, the fur also yielded some dark brown colour. Acting on the principle that it was some soluble body which caused the trouble, no satisfaction was available until the fur was found to yield colour to dilute saline solution, when stewed in rain water, when digested in wool fat, or, if rubbed with a soapy flannel to clean it, which last-named operation seems to disturb the balance of the dyed fur. Whatever method of extraction is employed, the bulk of the dye is too well mordanted to be removed, and it is only by destroying it with nitric acid that all the dye is extracted. The nature of the intermediate is, of course, changed in the process, and some new confirmatory test had to be devised. The attempts to identify the intermediates were mostly negative. Accordingly, meta-phenylenediamine hydrochloride was treated in a similar way to dyeing, with bichromate of potash, and the precipitate washed with hydrogen peroxide and water until no soluble colour filtered through. The dark brown powder was then extracted with nitric acid and in the same way as with the fur. The solutions obtained were very similar in appearance, being reddish-yellow. Many tests were applied to the two resultant solutions, but with no satisfactory reaction until beta-naphthol was added in powder form to the acid solutions; this, after shaking for about a minute acquired a purple tint and gave the same colour to the solution, the depth varying according to the amount of dye extracted. On application to all the methods of extraction from the fur mentioned previously the same colour reaction was shown, which appeared satisfactory evidence that the intermediate employed was meta-phenylenediamine hydrochloride. What is the precise body which causes the dermatitis remains to be seen. The solutions from the dyed fur, made with hot rain water or saline solution, when filtered, stain the paper a faint magenta colour, and when rubbed on the skin dry with a similar stain, but this tint is very faint, and it is not possible to say it is the cause of the trouble. The colour of the fur, however, appeared to the eye to be unchanged when dried.

In this connection further letters appear in the "*British Medical Journal*" (I., 1923, p. 535).—Dr. A. C. Roxburgh, of the skin department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, refers to cases that have been reported in Germany and the United States. An American investigator, Olson, considered that it is only when the fur gets damp from rain or perspiration that the dye is absorbed by the skin and the patient develops the rash. The other correspondent, Mr. Walter F. Castle, M.B., writes:

The cause is undoubtedly the wearing of cheap furs—that is to say, rabbit skins which have been dyed in imitation of the more expensive skins. The furs seem to be innocuous unless the wearer has a greasy skin, when the colouring agent appears to dissolve in the fatty acids. The type of fur which seems to be chiefly to blame is that which is known in the trade as "beaver dyed coney." The chief dyes used are as follows:—

Light brown	...	Pyrogallie acid.
Medium brown	...	Meta-toluylen diamine base.
Dark brown	...	Meta-phenylene diamine base.
Red-brown	...	Para-amido-phenol-chlorhydrate.
Deep black	...	Para-phenylenediamine.
Blue-black	...	Nigrosine and nigrosine with para-phenylenediamine.

The cheap furs are apparently not finished—that is to say, the mordants used are not neutralised.



# Pharmaceutical Botany

## I. Introductory

It can be truthfully claimed that science (a form of curiosity distinctive of mankind in that it has definite purposes) began with the study of medicinal plants as remedial agents for disease, yet botany, the science of living plants, is the most misunderstood of all the sciences. To the general public a botanist is a mild individual, who collects wild flowers. Even the educated classes regard botany as plant classification (i.e., taxonomy) pure and simple. This is largely due to the fact that biology, the science of living things, is highly specialised and has little in common with the more exact physical sciences, such as chemistry, physics, etc. Indeed, the study of Nature's processes calls for a broad outlook and elasticity of mind which for long was incompatible with the mathematical precision required by physicists. Modern science is nowadays much concerned with the laws of chance, or the statistics of probability.

### SOME FUNDAMENTALS

The fundamental characteristic of plant life is the ability of the leaves of plants to trap the energy of sunlight and build up complex organic compounds from simple inorganic materials (if atmospheric carbon dioxide be included among these). This is called photosynthesis, the latest version of which is given in our last issue, p. 433. Truth compels the statement that in Nature no real dividing line exists between plants and animals. Many plants have lost the above power, and like animals, are dependent upon other plants for their sustenance (parasitic on living organisms, or saprophytic in dead organic matter). In general, plants are fixed in soil, while animals move about, but all such distinctions fail ultimately. Sharp divisions into classes of individuals known as species does not actually exist in Nature. Instead we find imperceptible gradation of types and variations innumerable between individual plants. Like human beings, the more closely plants are related the more resemblances they have in common, but no two are exactly alike. This infinitude of variation is the basis of evolution.

Both pure and economic botany have many subdivisions for sake of convenience, such as study of form (morphology) or function (physiology) of plant parts. These are equally as important as systematic botany (taxonomy). It must not be forgotten that Nature study is one grand whole, and that knowledge is apt to be barren unless it is borne in mind that adaptation to environment is the connecting link between all the different branches. For example, the arrangement of leaves upon the stem of a plant is termed phyllotaxis. These may be arranged in rows and inserted singly (alternate), in pairs (opposite), or several at the same level (whorled). Formerly great attention was paid to order of development, the student being burdened with rules to account for number of vertical rows (orthostichies), and for successive "divergence" of leaf around circumference of stem. Thus "genetic spirals" were developed with such progressive series of phyllotaxes as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{2}{5}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{5}{13}$ , etc. Selected plants exhibit excellently such arrangement, but existence of other series, unequal divergence, crowding of leaves when stems remain short, make such systems of phyllotaxis become involved and artificial. The natural method is to regard arrangement of leaves upon plant in relation to light incident thereto. The shape of the adult leaf is a characteristic for each type of plant, but its size and arrangement depend greatly upon illumination. If light is not too strong (i.e., in temperate climates such as ours), a bird's eye view of a plant (growing singly) along the most favourable angle of illumination will usually show a leaf mosaic. In this the reason for leaf shape, variation in size of leaf, and length of leaf stalk will be apparent at once. Ivy growing upon a wall or on the ground shows a continuous layer of leaves with the five lobes of the leaves fitting perfectly into one another. The leaf stalks lengthen, curve, and twist to effect this, even the size of the leaf is that which fits the space available. Plants such as ground

ivy show Nature's disregard for geometrical rules. The erect branches have four rows of leaves (in equal and opposite pairs or decussate), the procumbent stems have only two rows, the stem between successive pairs of leaves *twisting* so that the leaves will lie at right angles to the light rays.

The student has it in his own power to make Nature study pleasurable and profitable in both knowledge and health. Spring and summer are the great flowering periods, and afford a succession of weekly opportunities for country rambles and visits to botanical gardens. Gardening gains added zest as botanical knowledge increases. The student is advised to find a kindred spirit at the start. This is not a matter of great difficulty, though it must not be forgotten that botanists are shy and need looking for. The true botanist is ever ready to help, and fortunate is the student who gains the guidance of an enthusiast. In large towns botanical clubs or field societies are available and students are welcomed. The beginner must proceed slowly. Facility in examining wild flowers only comes with practice. A few plants thoroughly examined and compared teach more than many glanced at casually. Magnifying glass and low-power microscope should be used if at all possible.

### PLANT COLLECTION

A point to be emphasised is that field botany does not consist in collecting and arranging plants as one would do postage stamps. Study of surroundings will show effect of soil character (such as content of moisture) on the stature and texture of plants. A change from acid to alkaline reaction of the soil may alter completely its flora. The direction of light and amount of shade has an all-important bearing upon the arrangement of leaves. Note the kind of plants associated together, the eternal struggle for existence, and the effect of weather conditions. The means of propagation will provide the student many object lessons of life if he will only look and attempt to read their lessons. In collecting plants representative specimens should be taken. With small herbs the whole plant, including root, should be taken; with larger plants parts typical of the plant only can be gathered, but in all cases flowers or reproductive organs are essential. The reason for this is that exact identification of plants requires microscopic research in the absence of flowers. The latter are most conservative to changes in evolutionary progress, and are thus more typical of each type of plant than other parts more susceptible to modification by environment, so that closely related species may appear quite different, and widely separated individuals come to resemble one another closely, except in organs of reproduction.

Drying plant specimens is a simple matter, which requires, nevertheless, some patience, skill, and common sense. The object is to reduce the bulk of plants to a minimum, prevent curling or excessive shrinkage, and in general fix them so as to exhibit all their parts in natural connection. Drying (which must be done quickly to prevent development of mould, etc.) is usually effected by arranging the plant between a folded sheet of white paper. This is placed under pressure between several layers of absorbent paper. The latter is obtainable from dealers in botanical requisites, such as microscopes and slides, but blotting paper, many packing papers, or even old newspapers will act as substitutes provided they absorb water sprinkled thereon readily. The oftener the absorbent sheets are changed as they become damp the quicker is drying effected. They can be used over and over again if well dried after each change. Pressure should be very light at first, being increased as the plant dries, but never so great as to crush delicate parts of the plant or glue them to the paper.

Specimens properly dried under moderate pressure will usually resume their original shape on soaking. Extra padding of absorbent sheets may be necessary when thin leaves are associated with thick stems. The packs of plants and papers should be pressed between trellis or boards (with holes to allow evaporation of moisture) by means of weights or straps with buckles. Specimens too succulent to dry must be preserved in alcohol (20 to 25 per cent.) or formaldehyde (2 to 4 per cent.); woody specimens are air dried.



## Prescription Problem

The Editor will be glad of the loan of original prescriptions suitable for this column, together with the solution of the difficulty.

THERE was an excellent response to the prescription problem set in the *C. & D.*, March 10, p. 336, the solution of which is as follows:—

Liq. bismuth ...	...	3iv.
Tr. hamamel[id]is ...	...	3iij.
Sodæ bic[arb.] ...	...	3j.
Aqu[æ] ch[loro]f. ...	...	3viiij.
3ss. bis. die		

There were 25 competitors who sent in correct solutions, and we have made the awards according to the earliest postmarks:—

*London and district.*—Mr. Frank Atkins, 15 Garden Road, S.W.4. (12.15 p.m., March 9)

*Provinces.*—Mr. R. M. Wardle, c/o S. J. Weston & Co., 24 Church Road, Hove, Sussex. (11.45 p.m., March 9)

*Scotland.*—Mr. John Shand, c/o W. Smart, 15 Randolph Street, Buckhaven, Fife. (3.45 p.m., March 10)

*Ireland.*—Mr. J. F. Addy, 33 Main Street, Bangor, Co. Down. (4 p.m., March 10)

Any one of the following books may be selected as a prize by the above-mentioned winners, who will please inform the Editor which one they prefer: "Chemists' Windows"; "Minor Experiences"; "Practical Methods of Urine Analysis"; "The Chemist's Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment"; "Provincial Hospitals Pharmacopœias."

The chief difficulties in the script were the rendering of the word "Liq." and the directions, and it is satisfactory to note that the majority of the competitors succeeded in interpreting the prescriber's intentions correctly. The directions were frequently rendered "ter die," or simple variations of this. The first ingredient was occasionally given as "Inf. chirettæ," and "bismuth" without the "liq." was also submitted. The third ingredient was also rendered as "Tinct. nucis vom" and "Tinct. opii."

Our next problem is given below. Exact transcriptions of the prescription are invited on postcards only, and each

## Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

JOHNSTON.—At 4 Ferguson Avenue, Renfrew, on March 28, the wife of Andrew Johnston, chemist and druggist, of a son (stillborn).

McKEE.—At the Nursing Home, 27 Cumberland Park, Acton, London, W., on March 24, Bianca, wife of K. McKee, chemist, 10 Birkbeck Road, of a son.

## Marriages

JOHNSTON-FARMER.—At Buccleuch Hotel, Hawick, on March 31, William C. Johnston, chemist and druggist, Tillicoultry, to Isa, daughter of Mr. John Farmer, Hawick.

PALMER-GADD.—At St. Peter's Church, Belsize Park, London, N.W.3, on April 4, by the Vicar, the Rev. Dr. Hackett, assisted by the Rev. W. E. M. Williams, M.A., William Herbert, only son of the late Mr. W. Mitchell Palmer, Haslemere, Perceval Avenue, N.W.3, to Margaret Wippell, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, 46 Christchurch Avenue, N.W.6.

## Silver Wedding

(From THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, April 9, 1898.)

HARRIE-HOLLAND.—At St. Andrew's Church, Stamford Hill, N., on April 2, by the Rev. Frederic Relton, Harold W. Harrie, F.C.S., of Messrs. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, London, to Maude Borrett, eldest daughter of Mr. C. F. Holland. [Present address: 55 Stamford Hill, N.16.]

## Deaths

FLETCHER.—At Brookfield, Eckington, on March 25, Mr. Harold Goodwin Fletcher, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one. Among the floral tributes at the funeral was one from the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, of which Mr. Fletcher was formerly a member.

GELLING.—At Southlands, Albany Road, Douglas, Isle of Man, on March 19, Mr. William Clucas Gelling, chemist and druggist (Gelling Brothers, chemists). Mr. Gelling qualified in 1892.

HAMILTON.—At Capetown, on February 23, Mr. Robert Hamilton chemist and druggist, Selukwe, Rhodesia. Mr. Hamilton had been in indifferent health for some time past, and hoped the change to Cape Town would be the means of restoring him to health. But it was found an operation was required, and he was not able to recover from it. He was a man of genial disposition, well read, and willing to take his share of public duties. He was a member of the Selukwe Township Management Board, and was interested in the Nursing Home. He will be much missed, and sympathy goes out from all to his widow and infant child. Mr. Hamilton was the efficient and greatly respected correspondent of the "Bulawayo Chronicle" for many years. He was also an old member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia, whose members, through their President (Mr. W. Dawn Copley), despatched a telegram of sympathy to the widow.

McINTOSH.—At Nairn, on March 24, Mr. James McIntosh, chemist and druggist, 89 High Street, aged fifty-nine. Mr. McIntosh served his apprenticeship to the late Provost Leslie, whose partner and eventual successor he became. He was an elder of the United Free Church, and took an active part in various movements for the betterment of his town.

WATSON.—At 308 Moston Lane, Manchester, on March 20, Mr. Joseph Henry Watson, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-two. For the past thirteen years Mr. Watson had conducted the Moston Lane branch of J. T. Tinker, Ltd., chemists, and he had previously been in business on his own account at Shipley, Yorkshire. He is survived by a widow.

competitor should make only one attempt. Postcards should reach "The Editor," THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., not later than the first post on April 13. Prizes will be awarded at the discretion of the Editor, whose decision is final.

*Given by Competitor*  
*us*  
*Antichlor*  
*her Linculn*  
*the list*



## Personalities

MR. P. F. ROWSELL, J.P., has been elected President of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce.

MR. H. DAVIES, chemist and druggist, Machynlleth, has been elected an overseer of the parish.

IN "The Times" of April 2 appeared a portrait of the Mayor of Scarborough (Mr. George Whitfield, Ph.C.), taken in a group comprising the centenarian Mr. G. L. Beeforth.

MR. J. M. G. FANN, son of Mr. C. M. Fann, chemist and druggist, 58 York Road, London, S.E., has been awarded an exhibition scholarship in history at Cambridge University.

MR. D. R. THOMAS, chemist and druggist (Cousins, Thomas & Sons), Magdalen Street, Oxford, sustained serious injury through a collision with a motor-van while cycling to business recently.

MR. C. H. ATLAY has ceased to represent Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., in the Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Midland districts. Mr. S. Johnson has been appointed to call upon customers.

MR. W. GLAISTER, chemist and druggist, having produced the necessary diplomas to the Royal Court of Jersey, has been granted permission to practise as a chemist and druggist in that island.

MR. I. T. LLOYD, chemist, 267 King's Road, Chelsea, London, S.W., has been re-elected chairman of managers of the Ashburnham and Park Ward group of schools, Central and Elementary (Chelsea).

IN the London Bankruptcy Court, on March 28, the receiving order made against Sir Thomas Beecham, Bt., in October 1919 was discharged, and a scheme for the payment of 20s. in the £ was approved by the Registrar.

AT the recent monthly dinner of the Oxford Rotary Club, an address was given on "Dangerous Drugs" by Mr. J. Dolbear, Ph.C., and among those who took part in the subsequent discussion was Dr. G. Claridge Druce, M.A., Ph.C.

MR. JOHN URPETH, who has been with Lasham's, chemists, Romford, since the year 1860, recently celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday. He has served successively under Mr. J. Thurlby, Mr. John Lasham, Mr. J. W. Lasham, Ph.C. (who died in 1921), and Mr. Thomas England.

AT a meeting of the Harpenden Lodge, held on March 27, the Immediate Past Master, W. Bro. F. W. Freeman, Ph.C., was invested by the W. Bro. W. H. Underhill, P.G.R., Acting Provincial Grand Secretary of Herts., with the collar and jewel of the rank of Past Provincial Grand Senior Deacon, which honour had been conferred on him by the Provincial Grand Master of Herts, the R.W. Bro. Sir Frederick Halsey, Bt.

WE have had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Morris W. Stranack, managing director of Stranack & Williams, Ltd., manufacturing and retail pharmacists, Durban, Natal, who is in London for a few weeks. Mr. Stranack is secretary to the Government Pharmacy Board in the Province of Natal, and has done a good deal to promote pharmacy interests generally in the sub-continent, especially in connection with recent legislation. He may be addressed by those who have business propositions to make, c/o Davis & Soper, Ltd., 54 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

MR. J. SPENCER PALMER, chemist and druggist and dentist, Thornbury, Bristol, had the curious experience recently of being informed that he had died from wounds received in action in France on October 18, 1917. Mr. Palmer, who was in dental practice prior to the Dentists Act of 1878, failed to find his name in the current Dentists Register, and on writing to the Dental Board for an explanation, he learned that in the Register for 1916 the Thornbury address had been changed by request to an address in East Sheen, London, S.W., and that in June 1919 a notice was sent to the London address, and

was returned with the information that the Mr. Palmer referred to was no longer alive. It thus appears that Mr. Palmer's name was given at a wrong address in four annual issues of the Register and was missing from the following four—probably a unique occurrence.

ON March 26, Mr. and Mrs. William Darroll, Clun, celebrated their diamond wedding, the occasion being marked by the receipt of a telegram of congratulation from their Majesties the King and Queen and the presentation of an illuminated address, accompanied by a cheque, from the parishioners. Mr. Darroll was apprenticed at Clun, seventy years ago, to Mr. Richard Thomas, whom he eventually succeeded in business. For many years he had a veterinary connection, and he used to make his rounds on horseback prior to opening his shop in the morning. This custom has lately been relinquished, but Mr. Darroll still conducts the pharmacy. One of his sons is a medical practitioner at Leintwardine, three are in partnership as chemists at Cape Town, and another is a missionary. The only daughter resides with her parents.

MR. JOHN RYMER YOUNG, J.P., Ph.C., F.C.S., a past-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has decided, as will be seen from the report of the Society's council-meeting in this issue, not to seek re-election to the Council. Mr. Young passed the Major examination in 1872. He has been in business in Warrington for a long period, and in the course of a busy life has found time to invent an electric-alarm poison-cupboard. In 1893, when forty-two years of age, he was elected to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society—one position in front of the late Mr. C. B. Allen, whom he succeeded as Vice-President in 1904. On the resignation of Sir Richard Robinson from the presidency in December 1906, Mr. Young followed him, and remained in office until 1909, by which time the Poisons and Pharmacy Act had been passed. Of late Mr. Young's health has not been of the best, and all who know him will wish him a complete restoration to his former vigour.



MR. JOHN RYMER YOUNG, J.P.

## Wills

MR. CHARLES RENDALL, chemist and druggist, 8 Alma Road, Southampton, formerly in business at 52 Above Bar, who died on December 16, left estate of the gross value of £532 0s. 5d.

MR. SYDNEY GROVER, chemist and druggist, 191 Queen's Road, Peckham, London, S.E., who died on January 10, left estate valued at £738 1s. 7d. Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Susan Grover.

MR. LLEWELLYN JONES, chemist and druggist, 195 High Street, Camden Town, London, N.W., who died on January 22 intestate, and a bachelor, left estate of the gross value of £9,097 19s. 6d., of which £8,602 18s. 1d. is net personalty. Administration of the property has been granted to his niece, Mrs. Margaret Annie Wheeler, 23 Seymour Road, Putney, S.W.

MR. REGINALD BLACKWELL BREIDENBACH, Aberfoyle, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon, and of Breidenbach & Co., wholesale perfumers, 48 Greek Street, Soho, London, W., who died on November 17, left £21,593 3s. 7d., of which £16,280 10s. 4d. is net personalty. The testator gives an annuity of £350 to his wife, the household effects to his daughter Winifred, £50 each to his wife and daughters, an annuity of £50 to his sister, Mrs. Dagleish, an annuity of £25 to his sister, Mrs. Parkinson, and the residue in trust for his daughters Dorothy and Winifred.



## Trade Notes

IRISH CUSTOMS CLEARANCES are undertaken by John Wallis & Sons.

WATERGLASS is offered by K. Dlouhy, Aussig a/E, Czecho-Slovakia.

TOINOCO CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.—The Toinoco Handkerchief Co., Ltd., 55 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1, give a free Kew certificate with each of these thermometers.

"McK. & R. QUALITY."—McKesson & Robbins, Inc., manufacturing chemists, New York, U.S.A., invite applications for their catalogue, which describes their new preparations.

WEST ELECTRIC HAIR CURLERS, which were advertised in the last issue, are made by the West Electric Hair Curler Co., 22 and 23 Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.

GUM BENZOIN.—Wholesalers can obtain supplies from stock of Siam, Sumatra and Palembang benzoins from A. J. Rippin, Ltd., 17 Harp Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.

SPRAYS AND ATOMIZERS.—Mr. T. G. Heighington, 9 Ely Place, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.1, specialises in the supply of sprays and atomizers, and invites applications for particulars and prices.

"Y.Y." PILLS, LTD., 2 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2, are starting an advertising campaign, beginning with Yorkshire. Applications are invited for sample dozens of the "Y.Y." Pills on sale or return.

HUMAGSOLAN HAIR-FOOD is to be advertised to the public by a Press campaign. Humagsolan, Ltd., Faraday House, 10 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2, will furnish particulars as to trade terms to chemists.

EDBRO SHAVING BRUSHES.—Edwards Bros., 63 St. Paul's Road, London, N.1, advertise Edbro shaving brushes in this issue. The brushes are guaranteed to be free of anthrax infection and the hairs are permanently fixed.

"MILK OF MAGNESIA."—The Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Co., 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., call attention to an injunction granted against a chemist who infringed the registered trademark "Milk of Magnesia."

BORACIC SOCKS.—R. H. Allen & Co., manufacturing chemists, Sydenham, London, S.E.26, are the makers of "Bull Dog" and "Speedwell" boracic socks, which retail at 4½d. and 6½d. per pair. A sample pair and special offer will be sent on application.

CRUSADER HOT-WATER BOTTLES.—The Crusader Rubber Co., Ltd., 62 London Wall, London, E.C., have an announcement in this issue regarding the advertising campaign which will start in September. Chemists are asked to obtain and examine a sample of the Crusader hot-water bottle.

FORMAMINT TABLETS.—Matthews & Wilson, Ltd., 6 and 8 Cole Street, Borough, S.E.1, send us a sample bottle of the formamint tablets which the company produce. The bottle and label are attractive and the tablets are pleasantly flavoured. The trade terms are advantageous. The retailer's name and address can be printed on the label with orders for six dozen bottles.

BIOZONE PREPARATIONS.—Austins, Ltd., 196-202 Bermondsey Street, London, S.E.1, the wholesale distributors of the Biozone salts, offer to send supplies of the booklet "A Sentinel of Health," which describes the Biozone products. The retail prices of Biozone Natural Salts and Biozone Bath Salts are protected under the scheme of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

FRANCO-MITCHAM PEPPERMINT OIL.—Mr. H. Rubeck, 59 Mark Lane, London, E.C., is offering a peppermint oil distilled from Mitcham plants grown in France which, he is able to guarantee, is "as distilled." Judging from the sample submitted, the oil is of exceptionally fine quality, its flavour and odour being persistent and agreeable. The colour is a nice bright yellow, and while the oil is a very near approach to the genuine Mitcham oil, it can be sold at about one-third the price.

## Coming Events

### Tuesday, April 10

*British Chemical Trade Association*, 80 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. Meeting at 2.30 p.m. To receive the chairman's report on his recent negotiations with the representatives of the Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association with a view to an amalgamation, and to consider, and if approved, confirm the terms for the proposed fusion.

*Ealing Pharmacists' Association*, Eden's Restaurant, High Street, at 8.30 p.m. Address by Mr. W. E. Booth (managing director of A. & F. Pears, Ltd.).

### Wednesday, April 11

*Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association*, Grand Hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Smoking concert. Ladies invited.

*Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society*, Adelphi Hotel, at 7 p.m. Annual smoking concert. Mr. Melhuish will speak. Ladies invited. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) from Mr. J. L. Hirst and members of Council. Proceeds to Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

*Northumberland, Newcastle and Durham Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society*, County Hotel, Neville Street, at 7 p.m. Lecture on "The Art of Glassmaking," by Mr. A. Harburn, Bishop Auckland (President of Durham Branch).

*London (Western) Pharmacists' Association*, Slater's Restaurant, 192 Oxford Street, W., at 8.30 p.m. Mr. G. A. Mallinson on "Dispensing Errors."

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North British Branch)*, 35 York Place, Edinburgh, at 3 p.m. Mr. J. H. Fisher (member of the Executive) will speak on the proposed local branch of the Society. At 8 p.m. evening meeting. Papers on "The Solubility of Codeine Hydrochloride," by Donald Wilson, B.Sc.; "Incompatibility of Theobromine Sodium Salicylate and Theophylline Sodium Acetate with Solution of Ammonium Acetate," by J. W. Plenderleith, M.P.S.; "Note on a Petroleum Emulsion," by Alexander McCutcheon, M.P.S.; "Suspension of Bismuth Subnitrate," by W. S. Glass, Ph.C.

### Thursday, April 12

*Salford Pharmaceutical Association*.—Short lectures on "Hobbies" and discussion afterwards. O. L. Fewster on "Pottery"; G. J. Blore, "Motoring"; H. Bellingranger, "Poultry Farming"; W. F. Cuttiford, "Canary Breeding."

*North London Pharmaceutical Association*, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C. Annual dinner, followed by a carnival dance from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m. Reception at 6. Dinner at 6.30 p.m. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from the secretary (Mr. Herbert Skinner) not later than April 7.

*National Drug and Chemical Union (Retail Section)* at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive. Tickets (2s. each), including refreshments.

### Friday, April 13

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 p.m. W. H. Eccles, F.R.S., on "Studies from a Wireless Laboratory."

## Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of British patents can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

**Soap Manufacture.**—The fatty ingredients are saponified by subjecting them to high speed mechanical disintegration (in a colloid mill), in the presence of alkali, at ordinary temperature. (Plauson's Forschungsinstitut G.m.b.H. 171,084.)

**Camera.**—A hand camera so adapted as to permit of exposing only a part of the plate or film at a time, and thus enabling a number of different exposures to be made on the same plate or film. (The Houghton-Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., A. J. Denniss, and V. W. Edwards. 193,986.)

**Vitamins.**—The juice obtained from fresh vegetables is treated with a mixture of neutral acetates of lead and copper, to inhibit enzymatic action. The product is filtered, the metals removed (by precipitation with hydrogen sulphide) from the filtrate, which is then evaporated to dryness. The vitamin is extracted from the resulting powder with ethyl alcohol or glycerin *in vacuo*, at about 30° C., until colourless monoclinic crystals are deposited, constituting the chemically pure anti-scorbutic vitamin. (L. A. Agopian. 168,903.)



## Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

### The Campaign of Prosecution

now being waged against us as dispensers has one aspect which should yield us a certain satisfaction, even when conviction follows prosecution. The mere fact that we are liable to prosecution, while the doctor who does his own dispensing is not, is a safeguard against mistakes, and gives an assurance of carefulness which the public ought to appreciate, and which certainly justifies our demand that prescribing and dispensing should not be in the same hands. As Mr. Jenkin pointed out the other day, the doctor has no need to trouble himself about the actual capacity of the bottles he uses, and the same is true about other matters more important than the size of bottles. He has one answer which is always possible except in the case of actual poisoning, the one with which Hood makes such amusing play in a well-known poem, "Oh, yes, says the doctor, I meant it for that." There is no check upon him as regards either accuracy or anything else; he is amenable to no judicial authority; and even his patients have no effective ground of protest, however much the medicine he is supposed to have prescribed may vary from time to time. His drugs may be of good quality or bad, he may laugh at the Pharmacopœia, no standard affrights him; he is, in short, responsible, so far as such matters are concerned, to nobody but himself; and though nobody would suppose that abuse of this immunity from criticism is common, there is no absolute safeguard against it but the confinement of dispensing to men who are not immune. Let us get what satisfaction we can from such considerations as these.

### The Discussion at Aberdeen

of the Pharmaceutical Society's organisation scheme was interesting principally as an evidence of interest on the part of the meeting; it did not contribute much towards the solution of any doubts in the minds of outsiders as to the necessity of the scheme or the wisdom, from the local point of view, of superseding the old associations by the new branches, which in many places is being done. Mr. Milne's reference to the fight over the admission of apothecaries' assistants to the Register was unfortunate, unless it is really intended that the branches shall have a greater share in shaping the policy of the Society than their constitution, so far as it has yet been explained, seems to promise. It cannot be maintained that the Council failed us in that matter for want of knowing the mind of the country; a clearer lead than was actually given cannot be conceived, and the branches can do no more than was then done if speaking their mind is the limit of their action. We have, however, no reason, as yet, to suppose that the branches are to be allowed any initiative, or any determining voice, in the shaping of policy; the indications are, rather, that they are meant merely to say ditto to the Council, to follow its lead, and take their orders from it. The subsidy that is to be made them points in that direction, as does the eagerness with which the Council presses the movement; and the local associations seem for the most part only too ready to surrender unconditionally to the pressure put upon them. May I venture, in conclusion, to hope that the metaphor of the "sheet anchor" as applied to the Society will be allowed a rest? It is getting a little irritating, and it is not a very good metaphor anyway. An anchor, sheet or otherwise, is hardly a symbol of progress; it suggests stagnation rather, which is not what we desire in our Society, though it has sometimes been all we have got.

### Mr. Hines,

I see, hopes much from the branches in the way of stimulation, and apparently regards them as so many potential levers for getting things done. Mr. Hines, however, is an exceptionally progressive man, and I gravely doubt whether the Council as a whole is looking to the branches for a supply of the "ginger" of which he implies that it stands in need. Is it even aware of

its want in this respect? I am afraid not. Its more representative members seem fairly well satisfied with themselves and it, and would, I fancy, be somewhat hurt by a hint that they were deficient in "go," or that the Council is not sufficiently zealous in every good work. In their public appearances they certainly keep their tails up to admiration, and, after all, that is what ginger is for—it makes more for show than for useful progress. What I should like to see is some provision for giving effect to the opinion of the branches, such a "linking up" as would ensure that a resolution of a majority of the branches would have a compelling force with the Council, at least in restraint of action, if no further. Organisation would then be a live thing, not a merely nominal, or at best a mechanical one, for the transmission of power from headquarters. There is an evident danger, since the Society has been forced to restrict itself to the care of our professional interests, of its getting out of touch with the equally important business side of our calling; what it most needs is not "gingering up" in matters of high policy, but keeping to the ground of hard fact and practical utility.

### The Daffodil,

now in its glory in our parks and gardens, has been, if my memory serves me, the subject of more than one of my notes in these columns. It appeals to the poet rather than to the pharmacist, having no medicinal use, but the case of confusion between it and the leek, recently reported from France, is sufficiently curious to warrant a paragraph. It is generally agreed that the name "daffodil" is a variant of "affodil," a name belonging, properly, to an entirely different plant, the asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus et non-ramosus*), called *centum capita* in the "Sinoma Bartholomei" and the "Alphita" glossary, and formerly in considerable use in medicine. Of this plant a herbalist of the fifteenth century says, "*Affodillus folia habens sicut porrus*," and it has been conjectured that this resemblance to the leek accounts for the name "ramson" as applied to *Allium ursinum*, "ramesen" being one of the English names of the affodil. The confusion of the latter with the leek would not have very serious consequences, but confusion of daffodil and leek is another matter. "You must be careful that you take not Daffodil for Affodil," says Markham, in his "English Housewife." The transference of the name "daffodil" from the one plant to the other was not complete in the early years of the seventeenth century. The attempt to prove that the daffodil is the Welsh leek has, I believe, been abandoned.

### The "Buds of Marjerom"

of Shakespeare's sonnet (XCIX) have been a puzzle to all his commentators. "The comparison of a man's hair to the buds of marjerom is not very intelligible," as Canon Ellacombe says, and his suggestion that it is probably meant to indicate a golden colour does not help us much, the wild marjerom's flower being a reddish purple and that of sweet marjerom white. In every other passage in Shakespeare in which marjerom is referred to, but one, sweet marjerom is specifically named, and it is almost certainly meant in "The Winter's Tale," for Perdita there speaks of garden flowers only. We are driven to conclude that not the colour but the scent of the buds gives us the key, and this is, I believe, the general opinion. I have, however, never seen mention by any Shakesperian commentator of the fact that sweet marjerom was classed with "cephalic plants," and was therefore in special favour in washes for the hair. In "The Toilet of Flora" there are two recipes for such washes into which it enters, and it occurs in the Aqua Cephalica, both of Bate and of Schröder. Gerard says it is "excellent good to be put into all odoriferous ointments, waters," etc., and though it was the leaves that were used for these purposes, and they only were official, a poet's licence may extend so far as to cover Shakespeare's allusion. The drinking of these aquæ would not, of course, affect the smell of the hair, but in one of the washes referred to marjerom is recommended as an ingredient on account of its "cephalic" properties.



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## Editorial Articles

### Botany Without Tears

A SERIES of articles on the medicinal plants included in the syllabus for the Qualifying examination was completed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for January 3, 1914. These were only half completed when a World War interrupted their sequence. Circumstances conspired to prevent resumption and completion of these readable monographs. The simplicity of the articles was highly appreciated, and it is evident that they fill a gap in pharmaceutical curriculum from the fact that requests are still received for issues containing them, and inquiries are made as to whether they are likely to be completed. In this issue the whole series is re-commenced, modified and enlarged in the light of experience gained in our previous publication. The series will cover practically the whole of the revised syllabus in botany for the Qualifying examinations of the Pharmaceutical Societies. The all-important feature is that no knowledge of botany is assumed at the outset, so that terms used will be self-explanatory or defined in the text when used for the first time. The object of the articles is threefold, firstly, to describe plants which the pharmaceutical student must be able to recognise; secondly, to inculcate a real interest in living things; and, thirdly, to get students in the habit of observing and thinking for themselves. Knowledge is understanding, and understanding is not mere memorising. Botany is the Cinderella of the sciences, mainly owing to old-time philosophers being wont to mistake elaboration of phraseology for advancement of knowledge. A result is that no one studies botany unless compelled to do so, although it is the basis of human existence. Text-books on botany remain, with few notable exceptions, as "dry as dust," consisting of lists of botanical terms and definitions, with exceptions thereto. Each science and



industry naturally possesses its own language, but human vanity results in an overdose of nomenclature. Inventors of new terms overlook the fact that words are mere mind-pictures to which different meanings are attached according to the thinker's training. Accordingly, it will be our endeavour to use terms of every-day life so far as possible. Plants will be regarded as living sentient things ever striving to become more efficient. The vital interest in living things centres around their status in the evolutionary scale. Thus the original idea will again be followed, and the plants dealt with in order of increasing complexity. Extensions include notes upon collection or cultivation of the plants, also drying of same for herbarium and for commerce. Indication will be given of such variation as may occur in medicinal activity during growth, preparation or storage. In a few important instances therapeutic uses will be described and reasons given for methods used in exhibiting the drug. It is not our object to provide a cut-and-dried means of identifying the plants in question, but to get the student to understand principles, make observations himself, and think for himself. The number and type of plants at our disposal is limited, but they are sufficient to give an insight into the unlimited treasures in Nature's garden. A complete compilation of items of interest to pharmaceutical students of a single plant, such as male fern, would fill a whole issue of the *C. & D.* Many details must therefore be left for self-observation. However, we invite inquiries on points not sufficiently clear or in regard to items omitted which may be of general interest. It must be emphasised that book knowledge cannot replace actual handling the plant itself. It should also be borne in mind that dead specimens are only caricatures of living plants in their natural surroundings. Our object will be achieved if the study of botany is approached as a pleasurable pastime instead of a distasteful duty. Those of us who have long since passed the apprentice stage, and who remain students for life, will find the series of post-graduate interest, as recent developments form a large part of the matter.

## Testing Dispensing

### II.

THE article which we published last week was intended to show that as originally conceived the Sale of Food and Drugs Act was not intended to apply to dispensed medicine. There is considerable evidence that the "compound drug" of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act refers only to such articles as *pulv. rhei co.*, and not to medicines compounded extemporaneously. It will be remembered that in the High Court decision on the Profiteering Act it was held that dispensing was a sale plus something else, viz., skill, and in view of the fact that the skill of the dispenser is discounted by factors which he cannot control, the defence is justified in exploring every possible avenue that would prevent a miscarriage of justice. Referring further to the case of a "compound drug" it will be noted that in cases under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in which samples of Gregory's powder are in question, the analyst generally certifies that *mag. carb.* has been used in compounding the article in place of *mag. calc.* Never in our recollection has a variation in the weight of the various ingredients in *pulv. rhei co.* been the subject of a prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Yet it will be observed that in most of the cases in which dispensing is concerned it is not alleged that the ingredients are adulterated, but there has been either a deficiency in weight or a lack of skill in compounding. We contend that these defects in dispensing are not really offences under the Sale of Food

and Drugs Acts. If an inspector asked a grocer to mix a pound of butter and a pound of lard we do not think he would prosecute the grocer under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts if the total weight supplied was half an ounce short. Deficiency in weight would be an offence under the Weights and Measures Act. There have been complaints that the defence of chemists is not sufficiently vigorously undertaken, and that to advise chemists to plead "guilty" as the quickest way of settling the matter is not the best policy. A difficulty in the matter arises from diffidence in fighting these cases because of the prejudice which arises among the public when charges of want of accuracy in dispensing are published in the Press. Dealing now with other defences to charges under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the suggestions made in our last issue by Mr. E. J. Parry should be noted. Mr. Parry has been concerned in some of the recent cases, and his opinions are especially valuable on account of his experience of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, upon which his book is the standard authority. Summarised, the points of defence Mr. Parry dealt with are (1) incorrect analytical certificate in those cases where the whole of the ingredients of the prescription are not dealt with; (2) the question whether a slight deficiency or excess of an ingredient is to the "prejudice of the purchaser" when the dose as shown by the British Pharmacopœia may vary within wide limits; (3) whether it is to the "prejudice of the purchaser" that the correct amount of the drug is given, but that the amount of water varies slightly owing to inaccurate measurement of the bottle. There are quite a number of other points that might be brought out in evidence. There is the question of weighing and measuring. The chemist's scales are not required by law to be of such delicacy as an analytical balance, which may respond to  $\frac{1}{1000}$ th to  $\frac{1}{10000}$ th of a grain. It is not possible, for example, to measure two ounces of a liquid in a graduated measure with the same accuracy as can be carried out in a burette. One cannot weigh the ingredients of a prescription on dispensing scales with the same accuracy as can be attained on an analytical balance. In commercial transactions the law allows the use of weighing and measuring instruments which are of an accuracy that is practical in everyday work. Then the question of bottle capacity cannot be regarded as played out; the analysis should be conducted on the whole contents, not on an aliquot part which may entail errors either way. Custom decrees, and the doctor desires, that normal bottles of a reputed capacity shall have certain things added and dissolved or suspended in a suitable menstruum and either a part of the quantity be taken for a dose or the even more irregular method of tablespoonful taken. It is known and admitted by the doctor that it is not accurate, but barring the case of powerful remedies where a different method may be prescribed, the practice gives the approximate dosage desired. To dispense a bottle not full tends to raise doubts in the patient's mind and shakes confidence in both doctor and chemist. Quite a large number of doctors prefer a marked bottle, so that to ignore the capacity of the container in calculation is neither honest to the chemist nor fair to the analyst. The evidence might also be directed to obtaining from the analyst his views upon the standard he sets up for the various ingredients in the prescription. For example, potassium bromide according to the British Pharmacopœia is of 98 per cent. purity. Has the analyst taken this at a 100 per cent. purity, or if the chemist employed a purer article than that sanctioned by the British Pharmacopœia is he to be prosecuted for putting an excess of the drug in the mixture? There are cases



such as sodium salicylate where the commercial standard is higher than that given in the British Pharmacopœia. The question arises also whether a proper analysis can be conducted upon the small quantity of a sample sent to the analyst. He is not able to perform a number of estimations and take the mean of these, but must often be content to rely upon one estimation, which may be wide of the mark and would have been revealed if the estimation were checked against other tests. One might go further and suggest that a check should be placed on the analyst, whose volumetric solution may have been incorrectly standardised or may have deteriorated on keeping. He should be called upon to give every facility for checking his results, which is an additional reason why the reserve sample should be sent to the Government Laboratory wherever possible. A slight variation in the official analysis from that given by the analyst would be sufficient condemnation of the analyst where the deficiency is reckoned in fractions of a grain. The recent abortive prosecution of a chemist for alleged adulteration of a prescription ordering quinine sulphate and dilute hydrobromic acid revealed that the analyst had not taken into account the chemical reaction that had taken place between the acid and the lime in London water and possibly other causes of decomposition. The more we consider the matter the more we are convinced that in nearly every case dispensing as conducted by chemists is substantially accurate, and the resulting medicine is rarely sold "to the prejudice of the purchaser."

### The Pharmaceutical Society's Finances

CONTRARY to expectation, the era of prosperity in the finances of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain which began after the war, has continued during 1922, the accounts for which were laid before the Council meeting this week. We print elsewhere in this issue a comparison of the expenditure and income for 1921 and 1922. The continued prosperity of the Society is mainly due to the prolongation of the examination boom following the stagnation of the years of the war, many of those who have paid fees becoming members. An increase in the membership from 10,954 in 1921 to 11,282 in 1922, is a result of the large number of those who passed the examinations during the year. The higher subscription now payable is also a contributory cause of the continuance of the era of prosperity. The total income for 1922 was £43,345 8s. 1d., against £47,868 14s. 2d. in 1921, while the balance added to the accumulated fund was £7,268 0s. 2d., against £8,662 2s. 11d.; but it must be noted that an item of £2,000 has been allocated to the branch organisation fund. The School of Pharmacy income and expenditure are both reduced owing to there being fewer students through the cessation of the intensive educational system which followed the war. The Board of Education grant of £539 has been received again, and the school subsidy payable from the funds of the Society is £2,232, against £3,313 in 1921. The post-war prosperity is gradually passing away to normal times. The amount received in examination fees is diminishing, owing to there being fewer candidates, the balance of fees after deducting the cost of the examinations being as follows:—1922, £13,617; 1921, £17,656; 1920, £21,213. As the decline is gradual, it gives the Society an opportunity to adapt the organisation to a falling income. There is still a long way to go before the pre-war income from examinations (£5,597 in 1913) is reached. The members' subscriptions were raised from one guinea to one and a half guineas from January 1,

1921. In 1920 the income from subscriptions was £13,448, in 1921, the first year of the increased subscription, it was £16,063, whilst last year the amount was £16,595, due, as we have stated, to the increased membership from the abnormal number who qualified in 1922. The decrease in student associates during 1922, was 472, and the increase in membership 328, showing that most of those connected with the Society as students take up the membership. Owing probably to the increase in membership from 10,954 in 1921 to 11,282 in 1922, there is a slight addition in the cost to the Society of the "Journal." This was £7,668 in 1922, against £7,608 in 1921. The general fund of the Society receives £1,375 income from investments. The net result of the year's activities is that £7,268 is added to the accumulated fund. The question at issue is whether these funds will increase at a sufficient rate to counteract the decrease in revenue from the examinations and yet meet the increased expenditure if that should not be covered by the extra half guinea which each member pays. Although the "slump" is in active operation, it is satisfactory to note that the curve of the decrease is not so great as was expected.

### The Sulphur Agreement

As briefly remarked in our Trade Report last week, a selling agreement has been arrived at between the representatives of the American sulphur producers and the Sicilian industry, following on the exchange of views and negotiations which had been going on for some months previous, in order to place the industry on a more satisfactory footing and thus remove ruinous competition. In our issue of December 23 (p. 292) we made some reference to the conference that had been arranged to deal with this question, so that not much time has been lost in arriving at what would appear to be a satisfactory solution of the problem to put an end to the ruinous price-cutting on the part of America, which had absolutely crippled the Italian industry financially. That the negotiations were successfully accomplished without any great difficulty would show that the American producers were fully alive to the benefits that will eventually accrue to them from the enforcement of a system of price regulations and allocations of outlet by the Italo-American combine. So far as can be ascertained, both sides have already agreed provisionally in the matter of price-fixing, but no particulars have yet been authoritatively issued in that respect, although it has been suggested that the American price is to be raised by one dollar a ton from the basis figure that was fixed by American producers last autumn. The agreement which was signed in Rome is to be adhered to for a period of eighteen months, or until the end of September, 1926, and it will be renewed automatically for a further similar period, unless its cancellation is asked for by either side on a six months' notice. The arrangements made having regard to the allocation of the combined supplies, provide that American producers will take care of requirements in North America, while the Sicilian industry will see to Italy's needs; and an allocation has been made of other countries' takings, which will thus be divided proportionately between the two contracting parties, more or less based on the extent of their respective outputs. The fixed allocation for export from Italy is 145,000 tons per annum, but she has been granted, besides this, the privilege to sell to any country or to have a free extra outlet not exceeding 65,000 tons per annum for her raw sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid only, so that in all she would be entitled to an export outlet of 210,000 tons per annum. There will,



of course, continue to be a certain amount of competition outside of the Italo-American combine, while Japan has a fair exportable surplus, which usually finds its way into some of the British Colonies, particularly Australia, as well as China and Java, and for this reason the prices to be arranged by the combination are apt to vary to some extent between one country and another in order to secure as good an outlet as possible. The object in view, of course, is to protect the industry, and gradually to restore a price for the product more in line with pre-war conditions. This undoubtedly will take some time, inasmuch as there are still many difficulties to contend with arising from the abnormal state of the rates of exchange. Another point which would give the impression that the adjustment of prices for American and Sicilian sulphur, under combined control, will not be an easy matter, is that there has been for some time past an increasingly wide margin between the two products, the price of American raw brimstone having been lately over £5 per ton landed in this country, whereas the c.i.f. cost of Italian sulphur has usually been £3 per ton more, while quotations for the refined product vary well upwards of £9 per ton. The handicap to the Sicilian industry heretofore is fully emphasised by the more up-to-date statistics issued lately. These denote a further severe reduction in the production for last year to only 137,640 tons, which as compared with official figures for 1921 of 240,089 tons shows a setback of 102,449 tons. Owing to this, unsold stocks in Italy have been kept down, having been returned at the close of last year at 274,830 tons, against 273,579 tons a year previous. The Italian exports for 1922 at 133,264 tons were but little short of the output, against 147,640 tons for 1921, which figures were well over 200,000 tons below the pre-war average. While large old stocks still exist in Sicily, it is to be presumed that a recovery in production there from the low figures recorded for last year will be kept under certain restrictions at least for another year or two, but there is always a possibility of an increased world outlet for the product. At any rate, the Italian exports should experience a renewed expansion this year at better prices under combined control. It is understood that the head offices of the combine will be established in London under the management of representatives of the American and Italian interests, and further that an arbitrator will be selected in order to deal with any difficulties arising between the representatives of the combine. Recently the American Sulphur Export Corporation made an application in order to increase their share capital from \$100,000 to \$500,000, probably with a view to making preparations for financing operations in connection with the combine.

## Business Changes

THE Licenses and General Insurance Co., Ltd., have removed to 24, 26 and 28 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

THE PARKSIDE MANUFACTURING CO., manufacturing chemists, have removed from 122 Petherton Road, London, N.5, to 58 Paris Garden, Blackfriars, S.E.1.

MR. W. W. BYRRE, chemist and druggist, late of High Street Pharmacy, Ryde, I.W., has purchased the business of C. A. Burdett, Ltd., chemists and opticians, West End Pharmacy, Dawlish, and will conduct it under his own name.

MR. G. VAN DER HOEK, glass and bottle merchant and manufacturer, 321-325 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, announces that he has taken his brother, Mr. C. van der Hoek, into partnership, and the new style of the firm will be Van der Hoeks.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

### Council-meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on April 4, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (President) in the chair. The absent members were Messrs. Guthrie, Keith, Skinner, Woolf and Young. The President stated that the absence of Mr. Skinner arose owing to his attendance at a funeral, and that Mr. Keith had a pressing engagement elsewhere.

#### DEATH

THE PRESIDENT said he must make reference to the death, on March 27, of Sir James Dewar, an honorary member of the Society. He was elected in 1876, and delivered the inaugural address to the students in 1885. In other ways also he had manifested his interest in the various activities of the Society, and he thought everyone would join in expressing regret at his loss.

#### ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

One hundred and twenty-two persons were elected members, and thirty-nine were elected student-associates of the Society; a number of persons were restored to the Society, and several to the Register. There were eighty-eight registrations as apprentices or students since the last meeting.

#### ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

THE TREASURER moved the adoption of the annual statement of accounts and auditors' report [printed on p. 485.—EDITOR]. He thought they would agree that it was quite a satisfactory document from the point of view of balances. He drew attention to the fact that the balance added to the accumulated fund this year was £7,268 8s. 2d. There was one thing he would like to refer to particularly in regard to the scholarships: as they would see by the report, the funds were not being used at all. He thought that in alternate years they should make it worth while for students to enter. He had tendered the annual audit in the ordinary way in Committee, but there were, happily, no complaints of a serious nature found with it, so he trusted that, in spite of any slight defects, the accounts would meet with their approval.

MR. H. M. LLOYD drew attention to the fact that the Society held 200 £1 fully paid shares in Camwal, Ltd., and wondered whether they were taken at their actual value or not.

THE TREASURER said those shares were given to them, and it was their practice to show the various stocks and shares at a mean figure. He admitted it might be policy at some time or other to revalue them. He could not say whether theirs was a right method or not, but it was their ordinary practice, and other members of the Council had drawn his attention to the matter in past years.

MR. ROWSELL: That matter is a hardy annual; but I want to say that against that valuation of investments our various properties are treated in the same way, so that anything is easily set off in that direction.

MR. HINES said he would like to make reference to the way in which the Society's finances were now organised in a separate department, and to pay tribute to the extremely efficient way in which that work was performed. With regard to the procedure of the Finance Committee, he testified to his pleasure at attending the discussions. Six years ago it was a very wearisome business, but now they had got past that stage. The Finance Committee was now presented with different estimates of a very definite kind, and thus they were able to form an exact opinion of their position as a Society and get an idea of the extent of their activities for the current year. This year was apparently one of heavy expenditure, especially in regard to the official publication and the Year-Book, and he really thought it would be advisable for them to reduce the total expenditure somewhat. In his opinion they ought to get back to the stage when they could give members of the profession the benefit of the Society for the sum of one



guinea. In that connection he would like to recall an old French proverb, that "If one has an end in view, the means will reveal themselves."

The PRESIDENT said he thought Mr. Lloyd's points had been answered satisfactorily. With regard to the "Journal," there again it had never been the practice of the Society to put down the expenditure and postage without giving it credit for a proportion of the membership subscriptions.

Mr. WHITE said an independent valuer could give them the actual market value of securities, etc., but changes would soon take place, and it would be expensive.

Mr. ROWSELL said he thought some account should be taken of scholarships.

The PRESIDENT said the Education Committee had that matter in hand, and one scholarship was being put into action again this year.

The acceptance of the accounts was then formally proposed and agreed to.

#### COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

The secretary reported that nominations had been received for the seven vacant seats on the Council, and the following had signified their willingness to accept office, if elected:—

Bilson, Frederic Eastall, Bournemouth	Lloyd, Herbert Oliver, Southport
Hardy, Thomas, Maryport	Melhuish, Andrew Ralph, London
Hines, Frank Gladstone, York	Rowsell, Philip Foale, Exeter
Keith, Alexander Reid, London	Simmons, Edward Harry, Salford.

The following nominees had not expressed their willingness to accept office:—

Higgs, Alfred, Kingston-on-Thames	Jack, James, Arbroath
	Lees, James, Oldham.

The existing auditors were nominated for re-election as auditors.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

The secretary reported the receipt of a letter in regard to the preparation of tables relating to physical and applied chemistry and pure science. The cost of this work was roughly £250 per annum, and in years past the cost had been borne by America, France and Italy. The tables were being increasingly used, and he pointed out that in 1918 the Society subscribed a sum of £5 5s. towards the cost. It was eventually agreed that the matter be referred to the Education Committee.

The secretary also reported the receipt of a letter from the Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies, dealing with the future of that Board and the steps taken to wind up its affairs.

#### BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

A letter had been received from the British Chemical Manufacturers' Association in regard to the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition, asking the Society to extend its support to the section that was being devoted to chemistry, pure science, and scientific instruments.

The PRESIDENT thought it was a matter for discussion.

Mr. ROWSELL took the view that it was not an immediate matter, and could go to the Finance Committee for consideration. This course was agreed to.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement is summarised as follows:—Receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £4 7s. 2d., amounted to £8,658 18s. 7d., comprising:—Subscriptions, £2,402 18s. 6d.; examination-fees, £3,519 2s.; registration-fees, £199 10s.; restoration-fees and certificates of qualification, £3 11s.; penalties, £73 5s. 4d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal" advertisements, £2,360; "Pharmaceutical Journal" subscriptions, £15 4s. 6d.; pharmaceutical press publications, £3 5s. 10d.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £6 5s. 1d.; Register of Chemists and Druggists, £18 15s. 6d.; B.P. Codex Supplement, £15 2s. 2d.; interest on investments, £21 2s. 5d.; School of Pharmacy, £15 15s.; sundries, 14s. 1d. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £5,194 15s. 10d., and the transfer to deposit account amounted to £3,400, showing a balance of £64 2s. 9d.

Payments amounting to £3,605 18s. 1d. were authorised, and the action of the secretary in paying sums amounting to £535 14s. 11d. was approved. The other balances were:—Benevolent Fund (current account), £6 13s. 8d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £39 4s. 2d.; Supplementary Benevolent Fund, £13 15s. 6d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, adverse balance, £36 16s. 5d.; Orphan Fund, £61.

Mr. MELHUISH raised the subject of insurance, and said that at a meeting the previous day it was decided that it would save money to pay their insurances for seven years. On that proposal considerable discussion arose, and it was only by the narrowest majority that the proposal was agreed to. He suggested to the treasurer that the matter was of considerable interest, and was of opinion that if they consulted other insurance bodies they would discover it was, perhaps, advantageous to defer the final settlement of insurance in that way.

The PRESIDENT: But surely you settled the point yesterday in committee.

Mr. MELHUISH: Yes, I know a decision was reached, but then only by a casting vote, and I think we ought to make an investigation in regard to the offers of other insurance bodies.

The TREASURER said that actually the matter was a laughable one, having regard to the final decision in committee. Mr. Melhuish was under the impression that a certain body could effect the insurance cheaper, but the Society was, perhaps, old-fashioned. It had done business with the present people for many years.

Mr. MELHUISH said it was not a laughable matter at all, but one of practical business.

The report was adopted.

#### BENEVOLENT FUND

Miss BUCHANAN, in moving that the report be received, said there were two special donations, one from the Peterborough and District Pharmacists' Association, £2, and £1 5s. collected by S. T. & S. A. Milbank, Bishop's Stortford. The report was adopted.

#### DISPENSING TESTS

The PRESIDENT reported that he had been in communication with the health authorities for the boroughs of Islington and Hampstead in connection with allegations of inaccuracies in dispensing by pharmacists; he was investigating cases, particulars of which had been submitted to him, and was making appropriate representations thereon.

This was all the public business.

#### DAINGEROUS DRUGS AND POISONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The following statement by the President was handed to the Press:—

In view of the authority given me at the last meeting of the Council, I have had numerous interviews and written communications with the Home Office in regard to the amendments which the Council desired should be made in the Bill. Our amendments involved questions affecting not only the Home Office, but other Government departments, such as the Privy Council and Ministry of Health, and consultations have taken place between those departments in reference to them. Doubtless the necessity for this made it impossible for the Secretary of State to give me his decision on our proposals until a few days before the Bill reached Committee. I was shown the amendments which the Home Secretary proposed, as the result of our representations, to move in Grand Committee. They are those which, in fact, were moved and which received the unanimous concurrence of the Grand Committee. In my view, with the exception of the proposals for controlling wholesale transactions, our suggestions have in the main been met. In regard to the proposals dealing with wholesale transactions, I gathered that the Home Secretary had more difficulty, but apart from the merits of our suggested amendment, I was informed that the Secretary of State had taken advice which was to the effect that our amendment on this point was out of order. Having received from the Government an assurance that this question, particularly in its relation to the sale of horticultural and agricultural poisons, is engaging the attention of the Secretary of State and will be carefully considered by him, I came to the conclusion that I ought, on behalf of the Council, to accept the amendments which the Home Secretary offered to move in Committee, and to withdraw the suggested amendment relating to wholesale sales.



## Financial Statements

## General Fund Accounts

Expenditure (two years compared)

	1921			1922		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School of Pharmacy and Research Laboratory:—						
Stipend of Professor .. ..	1,225	0	0	900	0	0
Lecturers, Demonstrators and Porters, etc. (including £250 for Clerical Assistance) ..	3,318	11	8	2,789	11	8
Apparatus, Drugs, Chemicals, Specimens, Medals, Certificates, Printing and Sundries ..	1,157	14	6	1,361	17	10
Proportion of Rates and Taxes ..	333	17	8	336	4	6
Proportion of Cost: Coal, Lighting, Heating, etc. .. ..	160	1	10	137	11	0
[Totals:—1921, £6,195 5s. 8d.; 1922, £5,525 5s.]						
Law Costs .. .. .	523	4	11	657	11	8
Registration Department:—						
Major and Minor Examinations: Fees to Examiners and Travelling Expenses—						
England and Wales .. ..	3,960	19	10	3,045	14	3
Scotland .. .. .	1,391	2	2	1,097	9	2
Refreshments—						
England and Wales .. ..	308	8	8	256	14	1
Scotland .. .. .	91	16	11	76	12	2
Apparatus, Drugs, Chemicals, Printing and Sundries—						
England and Wales .. ..	811	17	4	709	15	1
Scotland .. .. .	306	3	6	242	19	1
Certificates of Death .. ..	24	1	2	24	0	1
Register of Chemists and Druggists .. .. .	465	16	4	316	0	9
[Totals:—1921, £7,358 5s. 11d.; 1922, £5,769 4s. 8d.]						
Education:—						
Cost of conducting Prize and Scholarship Examinations ..	6	19	2	28	0	9
Medals and Certificates—Council and Herbarium Competitions ..	5	11	6	5	11	6
Inspection of Schools of Pharmacy .. .. .	318	2	11	72	6	1
Evening Meetings .. .. .	13	10	10	42	5	11
[Totals:—1921, £344 4s. 5d.; 1922, £148 4s. 3d.]						
"Pharmaceutical Journal":—						
Expenditure less Income .. ..	4,813	19	8	4,947	13	0
Postage .. .. .	2,794	14	8	2,720	9	8
[Totals:—1921, £7,608 14s. 4d.; 1922, £7,668 2s. 8d.]						
Calendar .. .. .	31	18	0	0	0	0
British Pharmaceutical Codex ..	103	14	4	98	8	2
Pharmaceutical Pocket Book ..	216	16	6	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical Press Publications ..	80	3	4	18	9	5
North British Branch:—						
Resident Secretary and Clerks' Salaries .. .. .	942	19	4	898	0	0
Taxes and Insurance .. ..	150	17	1	161	8	5
Members of Executive—						
Travelling Expenses, etc. ..	125	4	6	121	6	6
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning, Service, etc. .. ..	768	13	7	611	8	4
[Totals:—1921, £1,987 14s. 6d.; 1922, £1,792 13s. 3d.]						
Head Office Expenses:—						
Museum—						
Curator's Salary .. ..	300	0	0	295	16	8
Assistant's Wages and Sundry Expenses for Bottles, etc. . .	166	7	1	185	8	8
Library—						
Acting Librarian's Salary ..	159	0	0	175	10	0
Purchase and Binding of Books, etc. .. ..	103	16	4	118	0	2
House—						
House Servants' Wages ..	1,004	14	0	808	3	6
Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance, including Premium on Lease Redemption ..	1,335	10	8	1,344	18	2
Decorations .. .. .	2,727	0	0	0	0	0
Repairs, Electric Service and Fittings .. .. .	74	10	3	655	17	8
Furniture .. .. .	9	8	0	0	0	0
Gas, Electric Light, Water, Coal, and Cleaning Material ..	640	7	2	550	3	11
Local Organisations and Parliamentary .. .. .	84	5	5	0	0	0
Branch Organisation Fund ..	0	0	0	2,000	0	0

## Head Office Expenses (cont.):—

	1921			1922		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General:—						
Salaries:—Secretary .. ..	900	0	0	900	0	0
" Clerks (less £250 charged to School) ..	3,397	8	5	3,382	6	8
Stationery, Printing, Office Expenses and Carriage ..	712	19	11	696	3	11
Postage .. .. .	431	16	4	347	0	6
Telephone .. .. .	21	9	11	41	14	1
Bonus on Cost of Living ..	464	19	2	0	0	0
Fees to Chartered Accountant ..	123	10	2	126	0	0
Members of Council Travelling Expenses, etc. ..	1,184	5	10	1,053	13	2
[Totals:—1921, £13,841 8s. 8d.; 1922, £12,680 17s. 1d.]						
Preparatory Course, ex-Service Students .. .. .	105	8	5	0	0	0
Staff Provident Fund .. ..	276	18	5	289	1	8
Pension .. .. .	400	0	0	400	0	0
Expenses of Annual Dinner ..	51	9	0	73	5	7
Board of Scientific Societies ..	10	10	0	10	10	0
Federation of Medical and Allied Societies .. .. .	10	10	0	10	10	0
Expenses attending Military Pharmaceutical Congress ..	15	0	0	0	0	0
Fédération Internationale Pharmaceutique .. .. .	0	0	0	14	12	6
Joint Committee for Standardisation of Scientific Glassware ..	0	0	0	10	0	0
International Conference 1923 Expenses .. .. .	0	0	0	16	13	6
Sundries .. .. .	45	4	10	5	10	6
Balance added to Accumulated Fund .. .. .	8,662	2	11	7,268	8	2
	£47,868	14	2	£43,345	8	1

## Income (two years compared)

	1921			1922		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School-fees .. .. .	2,882	0	0	2,648	3	4
Board of Education Grant ..	0	0	0	639	4	0
Examination-fees:—						
Qualifying Examination ..	24,309	5	0	18,752	5	0
Major Examination .. ..	215	5	0	294	1	0
Registration-fees:—						
Apprentices or Students ..	2,282	14	0	2,576	14	0
Chemists and Druggists ..	241	10	0	14	14	0
Restoration-fees .. .. .	9	9	0	16	16	0
Certificates of Qualification ..	20	6	0	19	18	0
Sale of Register of Chemists and Druggists .. .. .	362	19	3	136	8	0
[Totals:—1921, £27,441 8s. 3d.; 1922, £21,810 16s.]						
British Pharmaceutical Codex ..	0	6	6	135	9	2
Pharmaceutical Pocket Book ..	152	4	8	95	10	10
Pharmaceutical Press Publications ..	74	9	1	45	2	1
Subscriptions:—						
Members .. .. .	14,874	11	3	15,654	14	3
Student-Associates .. ..	1,109	17	0	862	1	0
Life Subscriptions .. ..	78	15	0	78	15	0
[Totals:—1921, £16,063 3s. 3d.; 1922, £16,595 10s. 3d.]						
Interest on Investments:—						
Dividend on 4% Funding Stock ..	0	0	0	242	18	4
Dividend on Port of London Authority Stock .. ..	58	3	8	59	11	4
Dividend on Water Board Stock ..	39	9	10	40	11	2
Dividend on War Stock .. ..	173	18	2	187	10	0
Dividend on Victory Bonds ..	33	12	0	16	16	0
Dividend on Treasury Bonds ..	182	0	0	164	0	8
Interest on Deposit at Bank ..	333	1	9	209	10	5
	820	5	5	920	17	11
Less Income Tax on War Stock and Deposit Interest ..	100	19	0	126	15	0
	719	6	5	794	2	11
Ground Rents .. .. .	385	0	0	0	0	0
Net Rent of 6 and 7 Paddington Green .. .. .	0	0	0	405	12	6
Net Rent of 15 Bloomsbury Square .. .. .	135	16	0	175	17	0
[Totals:—1921, £1,240 2s. 5d.; 1922, £1,375 12s. 5d.]						
Miscellaneous .. .. .	15	0	0	0	0	0
	£47,868	14	2	£43,345	8	1

The balance-sheet of the General Fund and the accounts of the Branch Organisation Fund, Benevolent Fund, War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund, Scholarships and Prize Funds, and Waterall Legacy are also given.

### Branch Meetings

**Oxford.**—The Oxford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a meeting on March 29, the President (Mr. W. Ambrose) in the chair. The report of the Education Committee of the Society was discussed, and it was thought that a form of apprenticeship which would be equally applicable to a pupil in a small market town as to one living in one of the large centres with greater educational facilities would be difficult to draw up. The ideal length of indenture is three or four years. The educational standard as at present set is sufficient providing that Latin is again made a compulsory subject. Remuneration, 10s. per week the first year, rising to 20s. for the last year. The Preliminary examination should be passed before apprenticeship is commenced. Mr. Ambrose then gave a lecture on *Wireless Telephony*, presenting an historical account of the progress made from the time of Joseph Henry, who in 1840 produced high-frequency oscillations by the discharge of a condenser, to the present date. Afterwards the members listened in to the broadcasting concerts on a four-valve Elwell receiver, lent by Mr. F. Keith Loxley, Ph.C.

**Huddersfield.**—A meeting of the members of the Society in Huddersfield was held on March 27, at which Mr. J. W. B. Johnson (President of the local Society) was voted to the chair. Mr. H. Antcliffe, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, gave a general survey of the recent work of the Council, including the Society's attitude to the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Act Amendment Bill. He also explained their position regarding the publication of the B.P. He next dealt at length with the scheme for the formation of branches of the Society. The thanks of the meeting were accorded Mr. Antcliffe for the address. Mr. Walshaw moved that a branch of the Society be formed, to be called the Huddersfield and District Branch, which was carried unanimously, and Mr. R. Sykes was appointed to act as secretary and treasurer. A resolution was passed protesting against the non-recognition of Huddersfield Technical School for Part 2 of the Society's educational regulations.

### Bankruptcy Reports

**Re Enca de Cesari**, 9 Amptill Square, London, N.W., vermin-killer manufacturer. The public examination was concluded on March 21. The receiving order was made on September 29, 1922 (see *C. & D.*, II., 1922, p. 556). In reply to the senior Official Receiver, the debtor attributed his failure to his liability for dilapidations in respect of premises at 14 and 15 Percy Street, W.

**Re James Corbett**, 16 Roslyn Road, Redland, Bristol, late 107 Stokes Croft. The first meeting of the creditors was held recently at the Official Receiver's Office, Bristol. The statement of affairs showed liabilities of £291 0s. 4d., against assets of £30. The debtor attributes his failure to want of capital and bad trade. It appears that in September, 1921, he commenced business without capital as a health stores dealer, specialising in a commodity called Corbett's Olive Oil Emulsion. The case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver as trustee. The following are among the creditors:—J. C. Fox & Co., £30; Horlick's Malted Milk Co., £35.

**Re Robert Haslam Jackson**, 3 Essex Court, Temple, London, E.C.—The debtor, who formerly carried on business at 19 Devereux Court, Strand, as a chemical merchant under the style of the Phildes Products Co., attended at the London Bankruptcy Court recently for his public examination. His statement of affairs showed liabilities £2,358, and an estimated surplus in assets of £3,364. It appeared that the debtor began business in October 1920, with a capital of £600. In the following June he transferred the business to a company, which was then formed with a nominal capital of £1,000. The debtor, who denied insolvency, attributed his present position to litigation. The examination was concluded.

### Retail Pharmacists' Union Annual Conference

THE second annual Conference of delegates from R.P.U. local organisations was held at the Hotel Russell, London, W.C., on March 21, prior to the annual meeting (*C. & D.*, March 24, p. 401), Mr. Thomas Hardy, J.P., in the chair. Proposals for the improvement of the organisation of the R.P.U. were considered. Several motions dealing with propaganda and publicity were discussed, and it was left to the Executive to take steps to secure the exclusive use of the word "pharmacy." Among the other matters dealt with were: The scheme for establishing group executives; the steps to be taken to support the Chemists' Mutual Insurance Company; the question of issuing a short summary of the requirements and regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Act and of separate invoices for dangerous drugs from wholesale drug houses; the boycott of unprofitable proprietaries; camera clubs; violations of the 1908 Pharmacy Act in regard to the issue of licences for the sale of horticultural and agricultural poisons; the preparation of a list of wholesalers who refuse to supply unqualified drug traders with poisons, preference to be given to such wholesale houses; the desirability of standardising lysol, and of abolishing the deposit on Insurance bottles. The following delegates attended: Aberdare Valley, H. M. Lloyd; Accrington, A. J. Espley; Bath, W. J. Hallett and W. H. Hallett; Birkenhead and Wirral, W. A. Wynne; Birmingham, H. Buckingham and G. Knowles; Blackpool, O. Gillibrand; Bolton, E. N. Fox; Bournemouth, J. H. Sharland; Bradford, J. A. White; Brighton and Hove, F. W. Burgess and C. G. Yates; Bristol, A. L. Strobe Cosh; Cardiff, S. W. Hague; Carlisle, T. M. Ridley; Carmarthenshire, J. R. Henderson; Carnarvonshire, W. A. Roberts; Cheshire County, H. W. Wallis; Chesterfield, S. C. Greaves; Cornwall, W. T. Hall; Croydon, C. Dickinson and H. C. Neve; Cumberland, T. W. Townley; Denbighshire, C. J. Caldecott; Derby, J. C. Smith and H. G. Toy; Devon, D. A. Evans and J. H. Bibbings; Durham Co., G. A. Brown; Eastbourne, A. Mills and H. C. Browne; Folkestone, John Stainer; Gateshead, J. F. Simpson; Gloucester, W. Minchin; Gloucestershire, W. H. Hill and T. B. Wickham; Great Yarmouth, P. R. Hill; Grimsby, C. Dewing; Halifax, A. Taylor; Hartlepool, J. B. Barker; Herts (East), J. Hayllar; Hull, A. S. Snowden; Kent, A. E. Hobbs; Lancaster, A. H. Robertson; Leeds, M. E. Murray; Leicester, H. A. Martin; Leigh, C. S. Wallwork; Lincs., Holland, E. A. Bailey; Liverpool, L. M. Parry; London (E.), A. R. Keith; London (N.), J. Hearle; London (N.E.), G. B. Barnard and C. W. N. Fox; London (S.E.), A. J. Wing and T. W. Cleave; London (S.W.), F. G. Wells; London (W.), W. E. D. Shirliff and J. P. Ellerington; Manchester, W. F. Cuttifford, T. Miller and A. Hershberg; Maryport, J. Hardy; Merthyr Tydfil, V. A. Wills; Middlesbrough, A. Enock; Newport (Mon.), G. Shelley; Northumberland, H. S. Williamson; Nottinghamshire, J. A. Pegg; Oldham, T. Pickering; Pembrokeshire, F. D. Phillips; Portsmouth, F. H. Ruoff; Preston, Miss A. Williamson; Reigate and Redhill, W. H. Fowler; Rochdale, J. Kershaw; Rotherham, F. Bingham; Sheffield, A. Knowles; Smethwick, G. Hampton; Somerset, W. Deacon and E. Widgery; Southampton, H. Jewell; Southend-on-Sea, G. Bruce; Southport, H. O. Lloyd; Staffs (North), S. G. Challinor; Sunderland, E. R. Cherrett; Sussex (West), W. T. Frost and F. W. Roberts; Swinton, J. P. Norwood; Swansea, H. Richards; Thames Valley, W. M. Tims; Wallasey, R. H. Govier; Walsall, H. H. Thatcher; Walthamstow, W. E. Gaze; Warwickshire, J. L. Nundy; Watford, J. G. Fletcher; West Ham, F. W. Mays; West Kent (Bromley), R. C. Davenport; W. W. Pring and N. H. Dannatt; Wigan, T. H. Winstanley; Wolverhampton, H. Oakley; Yorks. (East Riding), P. Hawkins; Stockton-on-Tees, Thornaby, A. H. Mossom.

THE Home Secretary has approved of the earlier closing order for Lancaster (*C. & D.*, 1922, p. 799).



## Festivities

### Manchester Assistants' Excursion

THE Manchester and Salford Chemists' Assistants' Association held a summer excursion on Easter Monday, when a party left London Road Station for Whaley Bridge. After a delightful al fresco lunch, just beyond Geyts' Bridge, a leisurely walk was started to Macclesfield, where tea was served at a local hostelry. The return journey was made by train.

### South-West Londoners at Home

THE South-West London Chemists' Association held a successful "at home" on March 21. Games, dancing and various competitions constituted the programme, and prizes were given for each event by Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., and S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd. The social secretary (Miss Borrowman), assisted by a willing committee of ladies, were responsible for the arrangements.

### Cardiff Chemists' Whist-drive

A whist drive was held by the Cardiff Pharmacists' Association on March 21, when about 100 members and friends spent an enjoyable evening. The President (Mr. Reg. Davies) acted as M.C., assisted by Mr. James Murray. During an interval, Mr. S. W. Hague gave a brief account of the proceedings at the Retail Pharmacists' Union conference. Prizes were presented by the wife of the President as follows:—*Ladies*: Miss Ethel Jones, Miss E. Evans, Miss Harrower, Miss M. Murray, Miss Davies, Mrs. Archer. *Gentlemen*: Mr. J. C. Mathieson, Mr. H. A. Gerhold, Mr. Wall.

### Whist-drive at Bolton

AN enjoyable evening was spent by the members and friends of the Bolton branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 21. The initial part of the evening was spent playing whist. The winners were:—*Ladies*: Mrs. F. Brindle, Mrs. G. Brown, Miss Flitcroft, Miss Rigby, Miss Thompson, Miss Hart. *Gentlemen*: Mr. G. W. Howarth, Mr. G. Kemp, Mr. G. Dent. After whist, refreshments were served, the remainder of the evening being given over to a musical programme, rendered by the Mesdames Heelis, Mr. B. Winterburn, Mr. G. Kemp, Mrs. Winterburn and Miss Kemp acting as accompanists. Whist prizes were distributed by Mrs. W. R. Blain.

### Maws' Concert Party

MAWS' costume concert party, "The Golden Mawths," gave their first performance on March 28, at King George's Hall, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C. The artistes, who were drawn mainly from Maws' staff, numbered twelve, and they all worked together in splendid harmony and co-operation. Both Pierrette and Pierrot looked very smart in their costumes, which were carried out in the black and green colour scheme of Maws' "Parex" Toilet Series. The programme was produced by Mr. J. W. Haynes, advertising manager to S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., and the general opinion was "how well rehearsed!" Most of the credit is due to Mr. Haynes' efforts, as apart from producing the show, he also took a prominent part in the programme. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes together sang popular fox trot songs, and Mrs. Haynes also sang an excerpt from "Samson and Delilah." Mr. Pat Maw donned a clerical hat and glasses, and sang, "The Vicar and I," which seemed to be very much appreciated. The male voice of the party was very strong. Mr. Peter Kain giving "Harlequin Song" and "Wimmin, Oh, Wimmin," and Mr. H. Johnson, tenor, sang "The Song of the Clock." The work at the piano was shared between Miss A. Thompson and Miss Dora Weight. The latter young lady also gave a clever exhibition of ballet dancing.

### Ladies' Evening at Manchester

THE Manchester Pharmaceutical Masonic Association held their second ladies' evening of the season, on March 14. The guests were received by the chairman, Wor. Bro. H.

Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, after which dinner was served. Supporting the chairman at the top table were: Bro. Dickson, the immediate past chairman, and Mrs. Dickson, "our worthy and genial D.C."; Bro. A. H. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons; Bro. Sir Wm. Veno, a past chairman, and Lady Veno; and the hon. secretary, Bro. H. Woodhead and Mrs. Woodhead; while the spur tables were in charge of Bro. A. Newton, vice-chairman, and Wor. Bro. Chas. H. Griffiths, past chairman. During dinner a trio of piano, 'cello and violin rendered incidental music, which was received with evident appreciation. The post prandial toasts on this occasion were commendably reduced to two, other than the loyal toast, viz.: "Our Chairman" and "The Ladies," the former being proposed by Bro. A. Newton, the latter by Bro. Sir Wm. Veno, and these were briefly acknowledged by the chairman and Mrs. Thompson. A novel whist drive propounded and conducted by Bro. A. H. Lyons and Bro. H. Woodhead followed the dinner in which many novelty prizes were awarded during the drive for various "Excuses." The real prize-winners, however, were Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Dickson, and Mrs. Bellringer; while Bro. J. H. Nidd was awarded the gentleman's prize. The rest of the evening was devoted to dancing.

## Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4."

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, April 10, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, April 21. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the final exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports.

## Gazette

### Partnerships Dissolved

CAMPION, S. H., and BOOTH, C. H., 730 and 723 Old Kent Road, London, S.E., chemists, under the style of Campion & Co.

HAMILTON, J. O., CHARLES, C. P., and INGRAM, A. C., Old Library House, Dean Park Road, Bournemouth, carrying on laboratories of bacteriology, morbid histology, and public health, and lectures in medical subjects, under the style of the Clinical Investigation Laboratory, so far as concerns J. O. Hamilton.

HARPIN, E. R., WALTON, W. A., and SMITH, E. A., 11 Rumford Street, Liverpool, general produce brokers, under the style of Harpin & Co., so far as concerns E. R. Harpin.



## Associations' Winter Session

**Assistants' Union.**—The annual meeting of the National Drug and Chemical Union was held on April 1, when Mr. A. J. Crawley was re-elected *President* for the ensuing year. Among alterations to rules passed at the meeting was one altering the constitution of the Union so as to organise the whole trade, manufacturing and distributing, on a complete industrial basis. Resolutions were passed unanimously dealing with: Complete nationalisation of the medical services, and until a complete medical service is in existence, standard trade union rates of wages should be obligatory. Prices of drugs and surgical sundries to be based upon payment of standard trade union rates of wages recognised in the wholesale drug trade. In view of the great injury caused to the economic welfare of the drug and chemical workers of this country by the importation of reparation chemicals, the conference supported the Labour Party in its demand for a revision of the Versailles Treaty; also for full recognition of Soviet Russia. While agreeing with the statement of the Retail Pharmacists' Union as to the high skill and arduous training demanded of pharmacists, attention should be called to the fact that owing to no minimum rates of wages being in existence many pharmacists are compelled to accept service under "scandalous wages and conditions." Opportunity to be taken of getting into communication with foreign and colonial organisations of drug and chemical workers.

**Accrington.**—A meeting of the Accrington and District Pharmacists' Association was held on March 13, Mr. S. H. Sidebottom (President) in the chair. A discussion took place on accurate dispensing, and the action of the Retail Pharmacists' Union in educating the public through the Press was commended. Satisfaction was expressed at the assistance rendered by S. Maw & Sons, Ltd., in this matter. Correspondence was read from The Methylating Co., Ltd., on protecting the price of methylated spirit, and the secretary was instructed to reply promising support providing the manufacturers themselves are united on the matter. Figures were presented showing that Lancashire chemists had dispensed 1,578,286 scripts during the year, and of these 148,220 had been checked by the Central Checking Bureau.

**Birmingham.**—The Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association held a meeting on March 14, when upwards of 200 members and friends, including members of the Birmingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, assembled at the Imperial Hotel to hear a lecture by Dr. J. Coole Kneale on *Wireless*. Mr. H. H. Marshall (President) occupied the chair, and introduced Dr. Kneale, who was formerly a pharmacist, and had previously lectured to the members. Dr. Kneale, in his lecture, dealt mainly with the historical aspect of the science and the natural laws upon which the practice of "wireless" and "broadcasting" are based. He explained that the Hertzian waves are of precisely the same character, and travel through the ether at the same velocity, as those waves giving rise to the sensations and effects of light, heat, and actinic effect. They only differ in frequency or wave length. X-rays also come into the same category, but are at the opposite end of the scale; that is, beyond the violet end of the spectrum, whereas the wireless waves lie far beyond the red. It is now accepted that all these waves are electro-magnetic in nature. The principle of the Leyden jar was explained, as were also Hertz's oscillator, the work of Professor Branley, Sir Oliver Lodge, and Marconi. A practical demonstration of broadcasting was given by Mr. H. Whitfield with a frame aerial and loud speaker, the programme sent out by the station at Witton being clearly heard. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and demonstrator was carried with applause.

**Kingston-on-Thames.**—The Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association held a meeting, which was well attended, of members and friends, on March 28, to hear a lecture by Captain R. S. Gwatkin Williams, R.N., C.M.G., entitled *Prisoners of the Red Desert*. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, and related to the Captain's adventures during part of the

war in Arabia. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Harrison, and seconded by Mr. Higgs, J.P., after which the company adjourned to tea.

**Leeds.**—On March 14 the associates' section of the Leeds Chemists' Association held an enjoyable concert at the Y.M.C.A., the President (Mr. H. Gilleghan) in the chair. During the interval the audience were addressed by Mr. A. W. Lupton. The artists were Misses F. Cousins, V. Chang, Armistead, R. Chang, D. Stringer, and F. M. Armitage, Messrs. Gregory, R. Twydel, and F. Collinson.

**Leicester.**—At a meeting of the Leicester and Leicester-shire Pharmaceutical Association, on March 28, Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law, gave his lecture on *Pharmacy and Poison Laws*. The speaker dealt briefly with the Pharmacy Acts of 1851, 1852, 1868, 1908, and the Dangerous Drugs Act. Mr. Ward proposed, and Mr. Squires seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

**Lewes.**—The Federation of South-Eastern Counties Pharmacists' Associations met recently, when the area's views on apprenticeship were formulated (*C. & D.*, March 10, p. 344). It was agreed to ask the Retail Pharmacists' Union to organise an efficient publicity department to educate the public and protect pharmacy; to request wholesale houses to issue separate invoices for Dangerous Drugs Act articles; that efforts be made to fix the retail price of methylated spirit; and that the R.P.U. be requested to issue in card form the D.D.A. regulations tabulated for the convenience of the pharmacists.

**London (S.E.).**—A meeting of the South-East London Chemists' Association was held on March 22. Mr. Milner (President) was in the chair, and a large number of members were present. Mr. A. J. Wing (London Insurance Committee) gave an address on *Insurance Matters*. The speaker first called attention to the recent articles in the Press upon chemists and inaccurate dispensing. Mr. Wing condemned those loose methods which, although limited to a very few, cast discredit upon the entire craft. He gave recent figures showing the amounts paid to chemists on the panel, and said that if this work was worth doing it was worth doing well. He also explained the new regulations *re* dressings, bandages, etc. Mr. E. C. Sayers moved the vote of thanks to Mr. Wing for his address, paying tribute to him for the time and work he had given since joining the Committee. The vote was seconded by Mr. W. Ralph and carried with acclamation. The treasurer, called upon for a statement, pointed out that the subscriptions were very much behind—only one-third having paid up to the present. Mr. Ralph said that the assistant secretary, Mr. Turner, had done his utmost to collect the outstanding dues, with disappointing results. A discussion upon welfare centres followed, and it was agreed to take no action at present. The following resolution was also carried: That the revenue authorities be approached with a view to the granting of a licence to chemists only to retail certain medicinal preparations containing alcohol. A schedule of these preparations to be kept by the Inland Revenue authorities, and the licence to cost a nominal sum per annum. A discussion upon Insurance matters followed, the President giving an account of the Retail Pharmacists' Union scheme. In conclusion, he asked all present to give the R.P.U. an opportunity of quoting rates for comparison.

**Public Pharmacists.**—The Guild of Public Pharmacists held a Council meeting on March 21, Mr. F. A. Hocking (President) in the chair. A report of the branches and sections sub-committee was received, and it was resolved that where eight or more members desired to form such branches they should be authorised to do so, and might receive a subsidy from the central fund. Two sub-committees were formed, with power to add to their numbers for special purposes to consider sectional interests as they arise. The question of finance as affecting members' remuneration was postponed for consideration at the next Council meeting in April. A social gathering will be arranged in May.



## Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

### ENGLAND AND WALES

#### Local Reports

**Derby.**—The number of prescriptions checked by the North Midland Pricing Bureau for the Insurance Committee for the last quarter of the year was 41,129. The average ingredient price was 4.6d., and the average dispensing fee 4.5d. The committee have considered three prescriptions challenged by the bureau, passing for payment one for peptone for hypodermic injection and another for Marshall's asthma cigarettes, but disallowing the third, which was for a supply of half-inch rubber adhesive plaster and four ounces of lint, for vaccinated insured persons, on the ground that the doctor is paid to provide emergency drugs and dressings.

**London.**—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held on March 20, Mr. H. Skinner (chairman) presiding. The report of the Central Checking Bureau for December 1922 showed a margin of error of 0.03 per cent. The secretary submitted the following statistics, which show particulars of dispensing for the year ended December 31, 1922 :—

Cost of ingredients..	..	..	£82,028 15s. 3d.
Cost of dispensing fees ..	..	..	£116,288 17s. 3d.
Total prescriptions..	..	..	5,664,860
Insured persons on list ..	..	..	1,600,089
Av. ingredient cost..	..	..	5.47d.
Av. dispensing-fee ..	..	..	4.93d.
Av. no. of prescriptions per person	..	..	3.55

The secretary's report contained, *inter alia*: An interim report concerning prescription books and the supply of urgent medicines. A review of the position created by the Islington medical officer of health in a letter to the "Lancet," February 24, 1923, alleging inaccurate dispensing by chemists, also subsequent comments on the matter in the daily Press. While the Committee held no brief for inaccurate dispensing, they regarded the prosecution in certain cases of slight discrepancies just brought to their notice as unfair and unwarrantable. The matter was ultimately referred to a special sub-committee. A statement that a new panel list is being compiled and the list of chemists carefully scrutinised. On February 28, 1923, there were 783 chemist contractors and 23 unqualified contractors on the panel list. A reference to the use of mineralised methylated spirit in certain external preparations. Particulars of the settlement of a chemist's account in which certain prescriptions were destroyed by fire. Statistics and information regarding the working of a rota for a special dispensing service on Thursdays in a South Eastern district. The Committee decided that the rota should be continued.

**Middlesex.**—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee on March 21 statistics presented by the checking supervisor included the following :—

	The Year, 1922.	January, 1923.
Number of prescriptions ..	1,200,682	126,505
Total cost ..	£45,018 17s. 1d.	£4,519 8s. 9d.
Average ingredient price ..	4.1d.	4.02d.
.. dispensing-fee ..	4.9d.	4.55d.
.. total cost-per insured person	27.7d.	—
Number of persons on Panel List ..	390,090	—

The bi-monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on March 26, Mr. W. W. Kelland (chairman) presiding. The Finance Sub-committee reported the following payments to chemists :—December, £3,650 7s. 6d.; January, £4,519 8s. 9d. These were approved. The number of chemists on the Panel is 299. There had been one resignation and five admissions since January. The Pharmaceutical Service Sub-committee reported that they had elected Mr. W. W. Kelland chairman, and had appointed Mr. C. W. Andrew and Mr. H. Skinner to act on the Joint Services Sub-committee. The Sub-committee also reported that they had had before them a complaint by an insured person against a chemist in respect to the alleged failure to dispense a prescription. The complainant had written that at 8.14 p.m. on February 3 he applied to the chemist to

have the prescription made up, but he was refused. The chemist asserted that the prescription was offered at 8.30 p.m., just as the shop was about to be closed. They found that the shop was open at the time the prescription was offered. They recommended that the chemist be censured, and that the case be reported to the Minister of Health, with a recommendation that £2 2s. be deducted from the remuneration payable to the chemist. The recommendation was adopted. In a second report the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-committee stated that a complaint had been made by an insured person against a chemist in respect of his inability to obtain a prescription. It appeared that the practitioner was implicated in the case, and they decided to refer it to the Joint Services Sub-committee. The action of the Sub-committee was approved.

**Nottinghamshire.**—At a meeting of the Nottinghamshire Insurance Committee recently, the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee's report stated that consideration had been given to reports of the Panel Committee regarding prescribing by practitioners. The Sub-Committee considered that the high cost of drugs and appliances in twenty-three cases was necessary to ensure proper treatment of the patients. The chairman (Mr. A. P. Ecob) explained that in no case was a surcharge recommended in respect of costly prescribing, as surcharges were only made where it was found that the high cost of drugs and appliances was due to extravagance or lack of care on the part of practitioners. Eight surcharges were made under this category. Colonel H. Mellish presented the report of the Medical Services Sub-Committee with regard to the investigation of five complaints. He explained that four of the complaints were made against one doctor; one was in respect of demanding fees from insured persons; one on account of his issuing medical certificates irregularly; and another for issuing prescriptions in an irregular manner. For irregularities as to the certificates the doctor was severely censured, and instructed to comply strictly with the regulations in future. The other case related to carelessness in issuing prescriptions to five insured patients, to whom the doctor was under contract to supply drugs and appliances, and for issuing seven prescriptions to an uninsured person. It was decided to surcharge the doctor. A complaint against another doctor was in respect of five medical certificates, issued by him to insured persons, which he had signed and dated, leaving the other particulars to be inserted by his dispenser. It was decided to censure the doctor and to recommend the Ministry of Health to withhold the sum of £5 from his remuneration. In another case, in which a doctor had demanded a fee, he was censured and fined £5, and ordered to refund the cost (£1 19s. 2d.) of the medicine.

**Surrey.**—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on March 28 the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that eight names had been added to the list of chemists supplying drugs and appliances; there were three resignations. The Retail Pharmacists' Union had represented that it would be of assistance to chemists and persons supplying drugs and appliances if the statement of accounts included the number of prescriptions in respect of which payment is made. The Minister had accordingly asked the Committee to specify the number of prescriptions on all forms submitted in respect of February and subsequent months. The Committee has received no request from the County Pharmaceutical Committee, and the Clerk has been instructed to ask the nature of the assistance that the furnishing of the number of the prescriptions will be to the chemists concerned. The Sub-Committee received a communication from the County Pharmaceutical Committee stating that proprietary tablets sold only in bottles of fifty or one hundred had been ordered in a broken quantity. The remainder is left on the chemist's hands. The Sub-Committee understands that the Panel Committee is prepared to circularise its constituents asking that broken quantities of proprietary articles should not be ordered. It is also understood that the Panel Committee discourages the use of proprietary medicines.



## The New Irish Customs Duties

ON April 1 the new Customs regulations between the Irish Free State on the one hand and Great Britain and the six Ulster Counties on the other hand came into operation, and for the moment manufacturers, traders, exporters and importers are puzzled as to how the new regulations will operate. From April 1 the shipping trade to and from the Free State becomes subject to the Customs and foreign trade regulations, instead of the coasting regulations as heretofore. Upon dutiable goods imported direct to Ireland from abroad duties have all along been collected in Irish ports, and the same procedure will be adopted in future. The Customs arrangements made by Revenue Commissioners of the Free State provide that

"Masters of ships trading between Great Britain or Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State will be required to report on arrival at and between clearance on departure from Irish Free State ports. Exporters and importers will be required to deliver to the Customs, either themselves or by agent, entries (inwards) and shipping bills or specifications (outwards), as the case may be, in respect of all merchandise carried, whether liable to duty or not; also to arrange for the opening of packages for Customs examination in accordance with Customs Acts."

Broadly speaking, the regulation means that full particulars of goods imported or exported, whether dutiable or not, must be furnished in the prescribed form to the proper Customs officer. These particulars must specify the quantity, description, value, origin, and destination of the goods. Upon completed entry and examination of imported goods the duty found chargeable thereon may be paid and they may be cleared for home use or they may be deposited in a duty-free warehouse, in which case payment of the duty is postponed until they are delivered for home consumption. Goods stored in a duty-free warehouse are regarded as in "bond," and while they are in the bonded warehouse duty is secured by bond or other approved security. If taken out for re-exportation, or even in the case of excisable goods in bond for exportation, no duty is paid. Where goods upon which duty has already been paid are exported "drawback" or repayment of the duty to the exporter is allowed. Merchants may, and do as a rule, obviate the necessity of applying for a drawback by storing dutiable goods intended for export in bonded warehouses. Goods shipped from the Free State to the six Ulster Counties and vice versa are in the same position exactly as goods shipped from the Free State to Great Britain, etc., and traffic to and from the Free State across the Irish land boundary will be treated exactly in the same manner.

### PRESCRIBED ROUTES

The importation and exportation of all merchandise, except agricultural produce, must be by prescribed routes already arranged in the land boundary, such as railways and principal roads. They must be brought to a Customs station for examination, and, if dutiable, duty must be paid exactly in the same way as sea-borne goods. In regard to the Customs duties a system of Imperial preference was introduced in 1919. It took the form of an additional duty of 2s. 6d. to 4s. a gallon on non-Empire spirits and a reduction of duty on other articles produced in and consigned from countries within the Empire. This reduction amounts to one-sixth in the case of tea, cocoa and coffee, chicory, sugar, dried fruits, tobacco and motors, to one-third in the case of films, clocks, watches, etc., and to rates varying from 50 to 70 per cent. in the case of wine. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated recently that Imperial preference will apply as from April 1 to imports from the Irish Free State into Great Britain and the Ulster Counties in the same way as it applies to imports from the other Dominions. With the exception of spirits and tobacco, the Free State has practically no exports upon which the preferential rates can operate. A policy of reciprocity having been adopted by Britain and the Free State in order to obviate double taxation, the question arises as to whether the Free State will give preferential rates in all customizable goods enumerated as above and shipped to Britain and the Dominions. In

the event of such preference being given, as is probable, it would give relief in the case of Customs articles to the extent of one-third if manufactured in Great Britain. To merchants, traders, importers and exporters, it is believed there will be little trouble in dealing with the new forms and regulations so far as the removal of the goods from the ship's side to their destination in bonded warehouses or the places of business of the importers is concerned. For the importation of "free" goods there will be practically no change on the system in operation heretofore.

### IMPORTS FORMERLY DUTY-PAID

All the trouble will be with dutiable articles such as sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits and wines, a full list of which are set forth in the list of dutiable goods. Most of the trouble will be in respect of imports on which duties hitherto were paid in Great Britain and sent over to Ireland duty paid, or practically as free goods, or if not duty free then under bond to be deposited in Customs or Excise warehouses. An importer of goods under bond may pay cash on arrival of the ship and have the goods delivered direct from the ship's side as soon as the "forms" have been complied with. When goods are landed, if no duty is payable, they may be removed at once, or if deposited in bond or the cash duty and charges paid then the importer is free to take them to his business place or forward them to his customers. If, however, as is happening in some instances, the importer is not able to give exact particulars showing agreement with the captain's "manifest" or the other special particulars required in the ordinary entry form, a bill of sight which in a general way gives particulars is accepted from officials, but the "perfect full entry" must be handed to the Customs officials within three days or penalties accrue. The same procedure is being adopted as regards perishable goods or goods which would spoil if not quickly unpacked. Where dutiable goods are imported into the Free State by being despatched from bonded warehouses or direct from factory or the ship in Great Britain a specific bond covering the duty charge on the special articles is required. However, what is likely to be more in practice where frequent shipments are sent across channel, a general bond which covers the duty on any class of goods may be entered into, and the goods are then deposited in bond in Ireland until required by the importer, and the duty is then paid. In exporting goods, either free or dutiable, the same procedure has to be followed as in the case of imports, except that the forms or order have to be made out by the exporter or his agent. In England either a general or special bond may be entered into as well. Irish firms are still much in the dark as to the exact procedure to be followed later, but the representatives of many companies think that in the case of dutiable goods reaching Dublin or other ports in the Irish Free State that the goods might be bonded in Great Britain and shipped free of duty collected in the Free State.

### EFFECT ON TRADE

Opinions have been freely expressed that the operation of the new regulations will have the effect of reducing the trade from Belfast into the Free State. This trade from Belfast is at present very extensive, and Dublin wholesale firms expect to benefit as a result. This applies particularly to tea and dutiable goods. Manufactured articles generally are not entitled to the preferential rates unless 25 per cent. of their value is the result of labour within the Empire. Manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, syrup, molasses, extracts from sugar, however, are entitled to the preferential rate of not less than 5 per cent. if their value is the result of labour within the Empire, but the preferential rate is granted only in respect of such proportion of the manufactured article as corresponds to the proportion of dutiable material used in its manufacture which is shown to have been grown or produced in the Empire. Sugar refined in a bonded refinery is similarly entitled to the preferential rate only to the extent to which it is manufactured from dutiable material from or produced within the Empire. In Derry and other places a great deal of inconvenience was caused, as the official forms were not available when required.



## Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbing and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

### 42, Cannon Street, E.C.4, April 5

THE produce markets having been closed during the greater part of the week under review, business done has been on restricted lines. Quite an interesting feature of late has been the marked activity in some of the fixed oils, like coconut, cottonseed, linseed, palm, soya bean, etc., at advancing prices; the export demand has been very noticeable. Shellac is firm, and the August position is dearer. Seed prices are unchanged, with the exception of canary, which is lower. Menthol is nominally easier, and Japanese oil of mint can be bought at slightly cheaper rates. Euonymus bark is obtainable at a slight reduction. Albumen is dearer and in more demand; agar agar is cheaper, owing to arrivals and offers of near-at-hand goods. Rhubarb has been selling at rather better prices than those paid in auction. A fair-sized quantity of cardamoms has arrived, but the demand is steadily maintained. Mercury is rather lower.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acid oils	Coconut	Anise oil (star)	Agar agar
Albumen (egg)	(desicc.)	Cloves (Zan.)	Canary seed
Coconut oil	Palm kernel oil	(c.i.f.)	Citronella oil
Cottonseed oil		Euonymus bark	(Cey.) c.i.f.
Linseed oil		Menthol	Mercury
Maudaru oil		Scnega	Mint oil (Jp.)
Palm oil			Peppermint oil
Shellac (August)			(N.Y.)
Soya bean oil			
Turpentine			

### Cablegrams

NEW YORK, APRIL 3.—Business is fair. Peppermint oil in tins is 15c. higher at \$2.80 per lb. (say, 12s.), Menthol is lower at \$8.15, and Cartagena ipecacuana is also lower at \$1.80. Podophyllum root (mandrake) is cheaper at 17c., and elecampane root has been reduced to 8½c. per lb. Belladonna leaves are lower at 16c. per lb.

BERGEN, APRIL 4.—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the opening of the season amounts to 26,400,000, against 22,100,000 for the corresponding week of last year, and the yield of steam-refined medicinal oil is 53,771 hectolitres, against 41,739 hectolitres for the same period of 1922. Price of finest new medicinal steam-refined oil of 1923 crop is about 92s. to 94s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

### Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

	Par value	March 27	April 4
Amsterdam, chqs. fl.	12.107	11.88½—11.89½	11.87½—11.87½
Berlin .. marks	20.43	97.000—98.000	98.000—99.000
Brussels, chqs. fr.	25.22½	82.20—82.30	83.10—83.20
Calcutta, rup. ..	2s.	16½d.—16½d.	16½d.—16½d.
Constantinople pstrs.	110	685—725*	685—715*
Greece .. drch.	25.22½	380—400	390—400
Italy, sight .. lire	25.22½	95—95½	93½—93½
Lisbon, sight escudo	53½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid, sight pes.	25.22½	30.46—30.49	30.48—30.51
Montreal, cable. \$	4.86½	4.76½—4.77½	4.75—4.75½
New York, cable. \$	4.86½	4.68½—4.69	4.66½—4.67
Paris, chqs. .. fr.	25.22½	71.00—71.10	71.55—71.65
Singapore .. t.t.	dollar	28½d.—28½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Switzerland .. fr.	25.22½	25.37—25.39	25.32—25.35
Vienna .. kr.	24.58d.	325.000—340.000	320.000—340.000
Yokohama, T.T. yen	24.58d.	24½d.—24½d.	24½d.—25d.

\* Nominal.

### Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR.—Owing to arrivals and near-at-hand goods, prices have been slowly declining, and spot values are in the region of 5s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. per lb. for Kobe No. 1, and near at hand at about 4s. 3d. c.i.f.

ALBUMEN.—Prime Chinese egg is again dearer, spot having been sold up to 3s. 2d. per lb., and for May-June shipment up to 3s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. has been paid.

ANTIMONY.—The tone continues firm at full rates for English refined with special brands at £38 to £39, and foreign regulus in warehouse is quoted £28, while very few c.i.f. offers are heard of.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Japanese 2½-lb. slabs remain quiet at 3s. 8d. per lb., and for April-May shipment 3s. 5d. c.i.f. is quoted.

The exports of crude and refined camphor from Japan during 1922 amounted to 6,000,000 kin, which constitutes the highest record for a few years. This is attributed to the gradual revival in Europe and the U.S.A., and to the stocks there becoming low. This year, too, considerable orders are coming from those countries, and, so far, 1,000,000 kin of crude, 500,000 refined, have been contracted for forward deliveries up to March, 1923. Every vessel bound for the U.S.A. recently has taken a large amount from Kobe.

CANARY SEED is easier, Mazagan offering at 18s. 6d. and Larache at 17s. 3d. per cwt.

CANTHARIDES.—The spot price of Chinese is about 4s. 7d. per lb., and for distant shipment, 4s. 4d. c.i.f. is quoted. The "Telemachus" has brought 23 cases.

CARDAMOMS.—Arrivals aggregating about 200 cases have taken place from Ceylon and India during the past week or so, but they are likely to be readily absorbed under present conditions.

CASCARA SAGRADA is quoted at from 70s. to 75s. per cwt. on the spot as to age and seller.

CINCHONA.—At the Amsterdam auction, held on March 28, a quiet feeling prevailed. There were offered 1,394 bales and 272 cases Java pharmaceutical, amounting to 93,204 kilos., representing 2,459 kilos. quinine sulphate, and 24 bales Ceylon, weighing 3,131 kilos., representing 72 kilos. q.s. Of this quantity 247 bales and 53 cases Java succirubra sold, weighing 15,398 kilos., representing 321 kilos. quinine. The prices paid were from 36½ cents to 127½ cents per half-kilo. The Ceylon bark remained unsold. The next auction will be held May 2.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are quiet with spot sales of fair at 1s. per lb. For March-May shipment sellers quote 11d. c.i.f., being easier. The weekly wharf statistics show landings of 318 and deliveries of 151, leaving a stock of 1,559 bales, against 13,900 bales in 1922.

COCONUT (DESICCATED) is firmer, the sales including halves at 44s. 9d. and medium at 45s. per cwt. To arrive, March-April shipment has been sold at 42s. 9d. to 43s., and April-May at 41s. 9d. to 42s. c.i.f.

COD LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 26 that the catch of cod at Lofoten and the other fishing places is still satisfactory. At Lofoten, only the year 1921 of the last ten years shows a greater quantity of cod caught, but as to steam-refined cod liver oil, the present year, up to March 17, shows the highest yield for the last ten years. The total output of all the Norwegian cod fisheries, compared with that of previous years, is as follows:—

	Catch of Cod.	Yield of Steam-refined l.o.	Livers for Crude Oil.
March 17, 1923	19,200,000	39,551 Hect.	6,315 Hect.
" 18, 1922	15,100,000	29,756 "	4,257 "
" 19, 1921	17,700,000	32,000 "	5,100 "
" 20, 1920	12,900,000	20,200 "	2,160 "
" 22, 1919	9,000,000	12,100 "	1,500 "

The market is quiet in Bergen, but in spite of the considerable yield, the price is rather firm at 90s. to 92s. per barrel c.i.f. London.

EGGOT.—For fair, sound Russian or Spanish, 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. is quoted. Wormy lots can be had at cheaper rates.

EUONYMUS BARK is slightly easier, offering at 8s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

HEN YOLK is quiet, with Chinese hen liquid 1½ per cent. boric acid selling at 100s. per cwt., and May-June shipment at 82s. 6d. c.i.f. Dried whole native is 8d., dried yolk 9d., sprayed whole-egg 9d., and spray yolk 9d. per lb. on the spot.



MENTHOL can be had at 32s. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki, but no business is reported. To arrive, April-May shipment is quoted at 30s. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Market developments have been again somewhat in buyers' favour in the absence of any special demand, and the current price is hardly any better than £11 15s. to £12 per bottle for parcels on the spot. Export business is slow. The arrivals in London this week comprise 44,800 lb. from Spain and 48,650 lb. from Italy.

PEPPER.—Fair black Singapore is quiet on the spot at 4½d. per lb. Sellers of March-May and April-June shipment quote 4½d. c.i.f. Lampung is 4½d. spot. Tellicherry for March-April shipment is 40s. 9d. c.i.f., and Aleppy 41s. 3d. c.i.f. White Muntok is quiet at 6½d. per lb. on the spot, and for March-May shipment sellers quote 6½d. c.i.f.; April-June shipment is 6½d. c.i.f.; the value of white Singapore on the spot is 6½d. per lb., and the value of March-May shipment is 6½d. c.i.f.

RHUBARB has been selling at steady rates; for medium round Shensi, 4s. per lb. has been paid, and for rough round High-dried, 2s. to 2s. 1d. Flat High-dried is quoted at 3s., and good medium Canton at 3s. per lb.

RUBBER is again better, and since our last report values have advanced fully ½d. per lb. for both spot and forward deliveries. Advances to hand from New York report a general inclination on the part of both manufacturers and dealers to cover their purchases for the near and distant positions. Considerable quantities of ribbed smoked sheet have been sold, the important American tyre manufacturers being the largest buyers. Singapore cables also report a firmer tendency. A further substantial reduction in the London stock was the feature of the market last week, and deliveries amounted to 2,531 tons, whilst arrivals totalled 1,247 tons, with a decrease of 1,284 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 63,349 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard crepe and ribbed smoked sheet, spot and April, 1s. 4½d.; May-June, 1s. 5d.; July-September, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5¾d.; October-December, 1s. 5¾d. Hard fine Para continues weak at 1s. 3½d. spot. The demand for Balata has fallen off during the past fortnight, but values are steady and unchanged. W.I. sheet, 3s. 9d.; Venezuela block, 3s. 5d.; Iquitos block, quiet at 1s. 7d.

SARSAPARILLA.—Honduras to arrive is offered at 2s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot market of this description appears to be bare.

SENEGA is quiet and unchanged, spot value ranging from 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 5d. per lb., according to quantity.

SHELLAC.—Very heavy supplies have come into this market during last month, the total amounting to 10,651 cases, but at the same time the deliveries recorded were much larger than usual, totalling 9,928 cases, this doubtless including important re-exports. There was therefore a comparatively small increase in the warehouse stocks of 723 cases to 7,497 cases. There has been some little irregularity, but the market generally was steady with a somewhat firmer tendency in distant positions. The spot market opened firm after the holidays, usual standard TN orange being 355s. per cwt., good to fine second orange 390s. to 420s., superfine 450s., cakey AC 325s., and GAL 300s. per cwt. The sales for delivery include TN for May at 332s. 6d. to 335s., and August at 317s. 6d. to 322s. 6d. per cwt. To arrive, March-April shipment of TN is quoted at 325s. c.i.f., and April-May 322s. 6d. c.i.f.

#### Essential Oils

THERE are few price changes to report this week, and demand has been slight. West Indian distilled lime, however, continues to be active and is very firm. Sales have also been made of the hand-pressed variety. Higher c.i.f. prices are coming forward from the source for mandarin oil. Ceylon citronella is cheaper to arrive, and Japanese mint oil is easier on the spot, although the c.i.f. price is quite steady.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is nominal at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. The price to arrive is 1s. 10d. c.i.f. Arrivals of 470 cases have taken place this week.

BERGAMOT is firm on the spot at from 12s. to 12s. 6d. per lb. for 37 to 39 l.a. The price quoted to arrive is 12s. to 12s. 3d. c.i.f.

BOIS DE ROSE (FEMELLE).—Spot holders quote from 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

CAMPHOR.—White essential on the spot is quoted at 80s. per cwt. in large drums. Slightly tinted oil in 400-lb. drums is quoted at 75s.

The exports from Japan during December amounted to 1,803 piculs, valued at 31,624 yen. During the twelve months ended December 31, 1922, they were as follows:—

	1920	1921	1922
Piculs ..	23,424	8,065	16,745
Yen ..	(3,123,200 lb.)	(1,075,333½ lb.)	(2,232,666½ lb.)
	841,508	167,256	351,098

CASSIA on the spot has been in demand, and there are buyers at 8s. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a.; sellers at 8s. 3d.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is quiet and easier on the spot at from 4d. to 4½d. per oz. as to seller. The price to come forward is 3½d. c.i.f.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is quiet, with 3s. 2½d. per lb. quoted. The price to arrive is cheaper at 2s. 11d. for April-May shipment. Java is firmer at 3s. 11d. per lb. on the spot or c.i.f. to arrive.

CLOVE.—English distillers quote from 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. on the spot.

EUCALYPTUS.—Spot demand has improved recently, but prices are as last quoted:—1s. 5½d. per lb. for 70 to 75 cineol, and 1d. per lb. on for higher percentages. *E. citriodora*, which has recently been scarce on the spot, is quoted at 8s. per lb. Sales to arrive are reported at 7s. 6d. c.i.f.

GINGERGRASS on the spot is quoted at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. as to seller for the "insoluble."

LEMON.—The price to come forward is firm at from 3s. to 3s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot values are irregular, but for good quality oils not less than 2s. 10d. to 3s. would probably have to be paid.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin on the spot is unchanged at from 2½d. to 2¾d. per oz. The price quoted to arrive is 2¾d. c.i.f.

LIME.—West Indian distilled continues in good demand and is very firm at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. Spot sales of hand-pressed have been made at 6s. 6d.

MANDARIN.—Higher prices are quoted for most brands from the source, from 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. being asked. In one direction 17s. 9d. c.i.f. is still current.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki is cheaper on the spot at 5s. 10½d. per lb. The c.i.f. price to arrive is 5s. 10½d. An arrival of 150 cases has taken place this week.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is unchanged on the spot at from 10s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. The c.i.f. price is about 11s. For bitter, 9s. 3d. to 10s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted.

PALMAROSA in pots is unchanged at 17s. per lb. on the spot.

PATCHOULI is offered on the spot at from 29s. to 30s. per lb. for usual Penang quality.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguyan is unchanged on the spot at from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. per lb. as to seller.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural is dull and unchanged on the spot at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb. The price has advanced in New York by 15c. per lb. to \$2.80.

SANDALWOOD.—East Indian B.P. oil is unchanged on the spot at 25s. per lb. An arrival of 214 cases from British India has taken place this week.

#### The London Chemical Markets

Wednesday, April 4.

SINCE the report published in last week's issue, business in the industrial and pharmaceutical chemical markets has been confined to one or two days during which there has been no change of any importance. In both these sections the undertone continues quite firm in most products, despite the rather marked lack of demand. As previously stated, this is almost entirely due to the stoppage of supplies from the occupied areas of Germany. The effect is, of course, more marked in the



fine chemical market, and would have been even more so had there not been fairly good supplies on hand and business so poor. As it is, items like salicylates, benzoates, phenacetin and phenazone have advanced very considerably of late, and with stocks becoming depleted and still no hope of much more coming to hand, higher rates may be looked for. Aspirin is another product that has been "firming up" for some time, and there is little reason to believe that anything in the way of cheaper rates will be heard of for some time to come. Most other Continental makers outside Germany (now that the latter competition has been eliminated from this market) have advanced their rates, and, what is to be regretted, not a few of them are endeavouring to avoid fulfilling their old contracts which are now falling due. These orders were, of course, at old rates. Excuses in the way of inability to obtain coal, etc., are being put forward, but it may be taken that the real reason for their attitude is that better prices could now be obtained elsewhere. Importers in this country who are mainly dependent upon Germany for their supplies are naturally in a very awkward position. In not a few quarters difficulty is likely to be met in fulfilling forward orders booked some time ago on account of the stoppage of supplies from Germany. On the other hand, they are naturally nervous in booking orders now for forward delivery, as it is uncertain how long the Franco-Belgian occupation will last. At any rate, it looks that until the evacuation takes place no supplies of importance can be expected. When the trouble in Germany ends it will be some weeks before commerce gets back to its ordinary flow. Both rail and water transit are now thoroughly disorganised, and it will be some weeks before they get back to normal working conditions and clear off the accumulated traffic. The factories also will take some time to get into their stride again, and it is even questionable whether some of them will reopen for a lengthy period after the Franco-Belgian authority has finished. The point also arises as to whether, when the question of reparations from Germany is settled, it will not in part take the form of a tax on all exports from that country. This is considered quite a probability, and should it materialise it would, of course, have the effect of making the prices for German chemicals dearer here. In the industrial section little business has been transacted over the holidays, and things are very quiet again to-day. Holders of stocks of such products as potassium salts are quite willing to hold them at firm rates, and are showing no desire to make quotations, as they expect still higher prices for what stocks are available on spot. The general outlook for at least the next three months is that while there are no indications of declines in values generally, there are many contingencies that may lead to advances. There has been a widening margin between the terms exacted for white Cornish arsenic (which is as scarce as ever) and the quotations at which foreign arsenic is being offered for forward shipment. The former is quoted at £72 delivered London, although it is claimed that orders could be placed for delivery free on trucks at the mines down to about £68. The fact deserves notice that Japanese is being offered for shipment to this side or to America at £58 per ton c.i.f., and it is stated in one quarter that Australian has been offered on similar terms. The aspect of the market, although rather uncertain, would suggest an adjustment to a lower level eventually for Cornish powder if foreign offers assume anything like important dimensions. No further business has been done in Grecian arsenic, the price of which is quite nominal at about £65 c.i.f. The arrivals in London comprise 578 cwt. from Japan. The tendency in copper sulphate has been somewhat erratic. Some makers are certainly more exacting, being influenced by the stronger market for the metal. Up to about £27 10s. is asked f.o.b. for casks less 5 per cent., but it is reported that Lancashire makers are still sellers at £26 10s. and even less. Under keen competition terms will probably continue rather wide. The demand for zinc products, zinc oxide for home and export is reported to be quite active, and the market is very firm with prices ranging from about £43 10s. to £50 and even more for certain special grades. Export business has been rather on the

increase. Zinc dust is steady at prices varying from £50 to £52 10s. per ton according to description. Zinc ashes 70 per cent. are worth about £14 per ton delivered free on rail.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—A good tone continues in this market, and prices are mostly well maintained. There are no changes of importance to record. Pitch continues to move to higher rates in London. ANILINE OIL AND SALT seem fairly steady at 11d. per lb., packages free. BETANAPHTHOL has been in better inquiry of late, and the price is generally in the region of 1s. 4½d. per lb. PITCH is now quoted in London at 192s. 6d. per ton, but this price is more or less nominal on account of lack of supplies to meet the continued demand. PURE METHYL ALCOHOL, ex wharf London, is available at about £108 per ton. The demand is only small. CRESYLIC ACID is steady but slow of sale as quoted at 2s. 3d. per gallon. CREOSOTE OIL is very steady and on the firm side at 10½d. per gallon, naked, in bulk supply, f.o.b. PYRIDINE is unchanged at 12s. per gallon with little doing. HEXAMETHYLENE is firm at 3s. 9d. to 4s. per gallon; business has been quiet. DISINFECTANTS are still quoted at 3s. 9d. per gallon, barrels free. NAPHTHALENE is a good market as quoted at £19 per ton. Crude, £6 to £11 5s.; crystals, £16; powder, £16; balls, £24; candles, £28; tablets, £28 per ton.

#### Fixed Oils, etc.

Up to the holidays, business in most items in this section was quite brisk, and many higher quotations are recorded. The demand for export was very noticeable. A very healthy tone governs the market. ACID OILS.—Prices on spot have once more advanced, with the market firm. Coconut is up to 40s. and palm-kernel is firm at 40s.; groundnut is not offering on spot; a little is available for April. COCONUT OIL.—Further advances in all kinds are recorded, and there has been a strong export demand this week. Deodorised has reached 54s.; Ceylon is up to 47s., and Cochin has jumped to 54s. 6d. COTTONSEED OIL.—A much better demand has been experienced, and prices for all grades show considerable advances. Deodorised, 49s. 6d.; common edible, 45s.; soap-making, 46s.; crude, 44s. The market is very firm. CASTOR OIL.—The market is strong, and there is a good demand for seconds. Pharmaceutical, 57s.; first pressings, 52s.; second pressings, 49s. spot to June, delivery in not less than one-ton lots. GROUNDNUT OIL.—There has been a fair demand, with the market steady. Deodorised, 55s.; crude Oriental, for shipment, 45s. c.i.f. LINSEED OIL.—The market just before the holidays developed considerable strength, largely in consequence of the continued keen American demand, while consumers on the other side are still inadequately supplied. The well-sustained firmness of seed since the Argentine shipments have experienced some contraction, after the big quantities dispatched recently, has had a stimulating effect on forward oil buying. The market closes strong for both spot and forward at appreciated rates. On spot, 45s. 6d.; April, 45s.; May to August, 43s. 3d.; September to December, 40s. 3d. Hull: Oil spot, 46s.; May to August, 43s. 7½d.; September to December, 40s. 6d. PALM-KERNEL OIL.—Prices have advanced and the demand is better. Deodorised, 50s.; crude, 44s., c.i.f. PALM OIL.—Business has been brisk in these oils, especially for export and further advances are recorded; the market closes very firm. Lagos, 39s. 3d.; softs, 39s.; hards, 41s. 9d. RAPE OIL.—Prices are very steady and the demand fair. Refined, 49s.; crude, 45s., c.i.f. SOYA BEAN OIL.—The demand has livened up a little, and deodorised is dearer at 45s. 9d.; crude Oriental, 40s., c.i.f. TURPENTINE.—Owing to the holidays business has been exceedingly quiet, but the undertone of the market keeps very steady, holders of stock being rather reserved, although fair supplies have been coming in lately. Stocks, at the same time, are comparatively light, and, given a more active demand, a renewed advance would cause no surprise. In the French market it is not expected that prices will give way until new crop spirit becomes available. The question as to whether exports will be prohibited remains in abeyance. On spot: American closes dearer at 113s. 9d.; March to April, 113s. 9d.; July to December, 87s. 9d.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS.—The spot market in lubricating oils stands quite firm, and further advances are expected as the summer motoring season approaches its height. The shipment market is very firm. Other items in this market are unchanged. BENZOL is steady, but the demand is still far from satisfactory; 1s. 7d. per gallon, f.o.r. makers' works, in buyers' packages. BURNING OIL remains quiet in demand with prices unaltered. Crude No. 3, 8½d.; No. 2, 8d. per gallon, barrels free. FUEL OIL.—



895 to 910 gravity, £4 2s. 6d. per ton; 950 gravity, £3 10s. per ton, ex tank. NAPHTHA is quoted level on the week, with business quiet; 1s. 9d. per gallon, naked, at makers' works. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are steady but in no great demand; 90 to 160. 1s. 6d.; 90 to 190 heavy, 1s. 6d. per gallon, drums extra. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE.—Prices in Liverpool and London are at level rates at 2½d. to 3d. per lb., in bags, according to melting point. Scale is offering at 1½d., c.i.f., with the American shipping market firm. PETROLEUM OILS.—American Water White, 1s.; American prime white, 11d., in barrels. RUSSIAN PRIME WHITE KEROSENE is offering from bulk supplies in London at 6½d. to 7d., ex tank; 7½d., buyers' barrels, filled free; 10d., barrels free, all ex wharf, London. PETROLEUM JELLIES.—The market holds fairly steady, but has not been at all active. Snow white, £34; white B.P., £60; yellow, from £22 to £34; red vet, £20; ruby red, £21; dark still green, £13 10s., ex wharf, London, barrels free. SPECIAL OIL, for Diesels and motors, 10d. per gallon, barrels free. Prices are quoted unchanged on a quiet market. WHITE OILS.—Special No. 1, £43; No. 1, £37 10s. No. 1A, £33 10s.; No. 2 half-white, £28 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf, London. Quoted prices for spot material are quite steady. LUBRICATING OILS.—The spot position is unchanged over the holidays and continues very firm, with a tendency to advance. American shipping quotations are very strong. Pales, £10 15s. to £25; reds, £13 10s. to £25 10s.; dark cylinders, £15 to £29; filtered cylinders, £19 10s. to £32; blacks, £7 10s. to £15, ex wharf, London, less 2½ per cent. Soluble oil, £19 per ton, net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL in bulk shipment is offered at competitive rates to American oil in London, at about £18 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent.

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS, TALLOW, ETC.—Tallows have moved up to their former levels, with the market once more firm and active. Fish oils are strong, with a tendency to advance. Other items are unchanged on the week. BONE GREASE.—There is now very little available to meet the good demand, and the market is strong at the close. Pale water, none on offer; brown, 36s.; benzine, 36s. NEATS' FOOT OIL is steady at last week's reduced price of 4s. 11d. per gallon for South American under 0.5 per cent.; Brazilian, 4s. 8d. per gallon. PALE HORSE OIL is steady at 37s., delivered London, barrels free. FISH OILS.—Good business continues, and there is plenty of inquiry for the small stocks on hand; the position generally is very healthy; prices are now quite firm. WHALE OILS: Filtered pale, 36s. to 42s.; filtered light brown, 35s.; filtered ruby, 34s.; thickened, 42s.; thickened fish, 41s. 6d.; brown whale cake, 22s.; brown stearine, 20s.; refined Southern sperm oil, 35s.; best refined Southern sperm oil, 36s.; seal oil, 30s. to 39s.; white seal oil, 40s. 6d.; English coast cod, 35s. 3d. JAPANESE FISH OIL, in cases, for shipment, is very scarce and stands firm at the high rate of 31s. c.i.f. TALLOW.—The market in Australian tallows has recovered the slight set-back in prices last week, and the demand has also improved. At the last auction there was quite a brisk demand for the 1,000 odd lots offered, over 900 being cleared at an advance of about 9d., which brought prices up to their former levels. The demand was most marked for good mixed, fine muttons and inferiors. There will be no auction this week. A very firm market is reported in Australia. Fine mutton, 45s. 6d.; fine beef, 44s. 6d.; good mixed, 42s. 9d.; inferiors, 39s.

### German Economic Situation

THE predominant factor of the moment is the realisation in industrial circles that Germany is losing ground in the fight for foreign markets. The increased cost of production, despite, or rather as a result of, the appreciation of the mark, has caused prices to approximate to those in other European countries, and, indeed, for quite a number of goods German manufacturers are asking higher prices than are being quoted in other countries. Coincidentally there has been a considerable fall in exports, which in January of the present year amounted to only one-fifth of the average monthly exports recorded in 1913. In the committee of the Reichstag three resolutions were passed, calling on the Government to remove immediately all restrictions on export trade. A joint meeting of the Economic Council of the Government and of the Foreign Trade Control Board was arranged, at which the problem of promoting Germany's exports was exhaustively discussed, particularly from the point of view of preventing unemployment. It is interesting to note that the proposal advanced by the representatives of the employees, to the effect that the prices ruling in the home market should constitute the minimum export prices, was combated by the employers' delegates on the grounds that this course would in practice put a stop to exports, and that foreign trade demanded other standards than those applicable to the fixing of prices in the home market. Attention has already been drawn (*C. & D.*,

March 24, p. 417) to the growing indignation experienced in Germany at the policy of the Foreign Trade Control Board in granting export licences when prices are below those quoted by the manufacturers for the same articles supplied to German customers. The German consumer is by no means satisfied with the explanation that manufacturers are compelled to quote lower prices for export in order to compete in foreign markets with Germany's commercial and industrial rivals, and that export orders must be secured in order to keep the works going and to prevent unemployment. The chemical industry also joins in insisting on the removal of all irksome restrictions on export business, which has now almost reached vanishing point. Traders in Hamburg are complaining bitterly of the difficulties in securing foreign orders, owing to the high prices quoted by German chemical manufacturers, these prices being still further unnecessarily increased by the local charges and export dues levied by the customs authorities. Privy Councillor Dr. Duisberg, the well-known head of the Farbenfabriken vormals Fr. Bayer, recently stated that the effects of the occupation of the Ruhr on the chemical industry varied in different parts of the country. The chemical works belonging to the anilin concern, situated on the Upper Rhine, were experiencing difficulties owing to the shortage of fuel. Thus, the Badische Anilin & Sodawerke, in Ludwigshafen, were faced with the prospect of having to close down, in which case the workmen would be employed in other ways. The output of the Hoechst works had been greatly curtailed. Referring to his own establishment, he said that the Leverkusen works, being in the British zone, had not been so badly hit by the Ruhr war, and that there conditions were comparatively satisfactory. Owing to the accumulation of large stocks, the dye industry could hold out for another six months, and arrangements had been completed whereby the individual works would assist each other in tiding over these difficult times. Pharmaceutical chemicals are once more being bought up by speculators, on whom, ever since the Armistice, they seem to exert a special fascination in critical moments. Iodine, quinine, cocaine and salicylates are difficult to obtain. Crude cocaine is being offered from abroad in small amounts only at greatly advanced prices: Truxillo at £18, and Huanaco at £20 10s. per kilo. The following are the average export prices, for one kilogram, except where otherwise stated:—Acetic acid, 80 per cent., £46 per ton; acetic acid, glacial, 98/100 per cent., the export price has advanced to £56 per ton; acetylsalicylic acid, £1.30; balsam of Peru, Ph.G.V., 13s.; benzaldehyde, almost free from chlorine, for foodstuffs, is offered by a Hamburg firm at 4.40 Swiss francs, inclusive, free to the frontier; camphor, 3s. 10d. per lb.; citric acid, lower at 18.50 lire; cream of tartar, 98/100 per cent., \$50 per 100 kilos; ergot, 3s. 6d.; glycerin, chemically pure, 28° Bé., \$45 per 100 kilos; hexamethylenetetramine, \$1.0; milk sugar, prime white, £85 per ton; phenolphthalein has advanced considerably, and is now quoted 14s.; santonin, £83; tartaric acid, prices have been advanced by the factories situated in the occupied territory, and stocks in unoccupied Germany are now very low; higher prices are expected, particularly since no fresh supplies will be available for some time; it is quoted fl. 1.75 and also fl. 1.55; vanillin, 46s. The market for sodium benzoate has lately been exceptionally firm, and it is even difficult to get prompt delivery on account of the works being heavily booked up for some time to come. The increased difficulties in securing future supplies of the essential raw materials add considerably to the firmness of the market. To-day's prices (April 4) work out approximately at 2s. 3d. per lb., f.o.b. Hamburg, being based upon the fixed German Convention prices as follows:—Under 100 kilos, m. 30430.80 per kilo; from 100-999 kilos, m. 28034.00; from 1,000-4,999 kilos, m. 25883.30; 5,000 kilos and more, m. 23968.00, f.o.b. Hamburg, including packing and export licence. A further increase of prices seems inevitable should the position in Germany not improve.

From a telegram which has been received at the Board of Trade in London from the British High Commissioner at Coblenz, it appears that in some cases British traders who desire to secure the delivery of goods from the Occupied Territory of Germany under the special arrangements made for goods ordered before February 1 are sending applications, accompanied by details of the transactions, to the Restitution Committee at Wiesbaden, with the result that delay in dealing with the applications is caused. It is desired, therefore, to impress on British traders that they should send, either direct or through the Board of Trade, full particulars of goods purchased from firms in the Occupied Territory before February 1 to the British High Commissioner, Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, Coblenz, and not to Wiesbaden.



## Italian Drug and Chemical Markets

Genoa, March 15.

THE high level maintained by the pound sterling, which has remained at between 97 to 99 lire, and the dollar at 20.10 to 21.20 lire, continues to be an obstacle in the way of trade between Italy and Great Britain, and also with the United States. Indeed, it is only in consequence of the reduced supplies forthcoming from France and Germany, due to the unsettled conditions in both countries, coupled with a shortage in available stocks and a good demand, particularly for heavy chemicals, pharmaceutical products and drugs, that business has been rendered possible with Great Britain and the United States, in spite of the adverse rate of exchange. There was an improvement in the demand for fertilisers, especially for ammonium sulphate, sodium nitrate, potassium chloride and mineral superphosphates, while less interest was shown in calcium cyanamide, potassium sulphate and Thomas slag. No bids were forthcoming locally for the following articles, there being a pessimistic feeling in the chemical markets:—Technical acetone, crude pyroligneous acid, hydrofluoric acid, technical nitric acid, lead acetate, technical sulphuric acid, barytes, sodium bicarbonate, sodium bisulphite, ammonium carbonate, sodium carbonate (English and French), calcium carbide, magnesium citrate, calcium chloride, bleaching powder, sodium salicylate, caustic soda (English), aluminium sulphate, ferrous sulphate, magnesium sulphate, potassium sulphate, sodium sulphate, antimony sulphide, etc. A commission has been appointed to study the features of a number of foreign customs tariffs, with the object of amending the existing Italian tariff by the introduction of improvements destined to benefit the whole population, and not any one section. The policy of the present Government is to interfere as little as possible with trade, and it is now engaged in abolishing, as far as practicable, all war-time restrictions. The following are the approximate prices, per kilo, quoted on the Genoa market:—

	Lire.		Lire.
Acetylsalicylic acid	45 to 55	Morphine hydrochl.	2,000 to 2,500
At idopyrin	200 to 225	Opium 10%, Smyrna	120 to 140
Ammonium bromide	12 to 14	Phenacetin	120 to 150
Antipyrine	120 to 130	Potass. brom. cryst.	9 to 10
Benzonaphthol	103 to 120	Potass. iodide	180 to 200
Boric acid, crystals		Potass. sulphoguaia	120 to 140
and powder	800 to 825	Quinine hydrochlor.	600 to 625
Boric acid, flakes	820 to 825	Quinine sulphate	
Caffeine, pure	180 to 200	and bisulphate	500 to 525
Calcium glyco-		Resorcin	65 to 75
phosph.	50 to 60	Salicylic acid	12 to 14
Camphor, Japanese	50 to 55	Salol	50 to 60
Castor oil, medicinal	7.50 to 8.50	Sodium benzoate	14 to 16
Chamoniles	8 to 10	Sodium bicarb. (ton)	165 to 170
Chloral hydrate	40 to 45	Sodium bromide	11 to 12
Chloroform	16 to 18	Sodium glyco-	
Citric acid, crystals	19.50 to 20	phosphate	25 to 30
Cocaine hydrochlor.	2,200 to 2,500	Sodium methylar-	
Codine, pure	2,500 to 3,000	senate	250 to 260
Cressote, wood	40 to 50	Sodium salicylate	18 to 20
Guaiaecol carb.	160 to 180	Strychnine nitrate	1,100 to 1,200
Guaiaecol crystals	130 to 150	Tannic acid, leviss	40 to 50.50
Guaiaecol pure	90 to 100	Tartaric acid, crys.	12.60 to 13.10
Hexamine	90 to 100	Tartaric acid, p.wd.	13.60 to 14.10
Hydroquinone	40 to 50	Terpene hydrate	20 to 25
Iodine, resublimed	218 to 230	Theobromine, pure	200 to 220
Linseed meal, pure	2.50 to 3	Thymol	200 to 225
Magnesia, calcined	8 to 10	Vanillin	340 to 380
Menthol	370 to 400	Vaseline	6.50 to 7.50
Methyl salicylate	28 to 30	Zinc oxide	12 to 14
Milk-sugar crystals	17 to 18		

## Japanese Chemical and Drug Markets

Osaka, February 24.

ACETIC-ACID ranges from yen 35 to yen 36 per 100 lb., showing an upward tendency. This price, however, seems to be unremunerative on the part of makers as the cost of acetate of lime is as high as yen 10, and unless above yen 28 they cannot make both ends meet. At the outbreak of the European war the value of acetic acid soared sky high, being so much so that manufacturers recklessly expanded their plants or increased their producing capacity. Ever since the armistice the market has been extremely inactive, and several makers have had to close down their factories.

AGAR-AGAR.—Almost 70 per cent. of the total output this year has already been contracted for by big dealers, with the result that the market is very firm. To-day's quotations are yen 250 per 100 kin for Kobe No. 1 grade, and yen 240 for Yokohama No. 1 grade. These prices, however, being thought too high for manufacturers themselves, some dealers are afraid of a reaction shortly, but considering the fact that stock held in New York as well as in London is very limited, such good prices as above might be maintained for some time to come. Weather in Japan is very

cold now, so everybody expects better crop than last year. New crops are now being shipped from producing centres to Kobe and Yokohama for export. As far as the manufacture of agar-agar is concerned in the western part of Japan—that is Kyoto, Osaka and Hyogo prefectures—estimate for the manufacture this year will be 366 kettles of fine slender agar-agar and 81 half-kettles of "square," which, as compared with that of last year shows an increase of 123 kettles of "fine" and a decrease of 2½ kettles of "square." [One kettle = 3,700 kin, or about 4,900 lb.] A rapid increase in "fine" quality is accountable for the fact that for the past three years the manufacture was very limited in view of the inactivity of exports and that the old stock has now been cleared, naturally causing an active market. It is reported that about 300,000 kin of new crop has been contracted for with buyers in Europe and the U.S.A. This figure of 300,000 kin means Osaka and Kobe business only, not including Tokio or Yokohama, which is called the western part of Japan.

INSECT-FLOWERS are firm and prices unchanged at yen 85.00 per 100 lb., and powder yen 130 per 100 lb.

IODINE is somewhat weak, and to-day the price is about yen 11.50 per lb., which is too high for export trade, and no business has been done recently. As a fact, crude iodine being very scarce in Japan, all the output has been absorbed for domestic use.

MENTHOL.—To-day the price remains unchanged at about yen 21.00 per kin. Most of manufacturers and exporters are eagerly waiting for the recovery of foreign markets, especially New York and London, which are the largest buyers. Due to the shortage of material, however, the price is not expected to go lower for the moment.

MINT OIL.—The market is practically the same as seen in menthol, to-day's price being from yen 3.60 to yen 4.00 per kin, with little export demand.

QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE remained unchanged for the past few months, and is quoted at yen 1.40 per oz. Quinine sulphate at yen 1.10 per oz, shows the same position for both Japanese and Java.

WAX (VEGETABLE) is without quotable change; export standard quality is sen 38 per kin.

## World's Yield of Olive Oil (1922)

THE International Institute of Agriculture at Rome communicates that, on the whole, in the Mediterranean countries, to which olive cultivation and the production of olive oil are almost exclusively confined, the 1922 harvest was notably abundant. In the totals given below are lacking, as regards the most important producing countries, only the data relative to Portugal. For Europe are included the yields of Spain, Greece and Italy; and for Africa, those of Algeria and Tunis. The aggregate for the countries under consideration represents over 90 per cent. of the world's total production of olive oil.

Production (in thousand centals)

Countries	1922	1921	Average 1909-1913
European .. ..	14,197.2	10,302.0	10,260.3
African .. ..	855.8	1,080.7	1,305.4
Totals .. ..	15,053.0	11,382.7	11,565.7

Whilst in Algeria and Tunis the yield during 1922 was much below that of 1921 (actually, 21 per cent. below), and the average for the five years 1909-1913 (34 per cent. below); in Europe, it showed a great increase (of about 38 per cent.) over both the 1921 harvest and the average for the quinquennial period immediately preceding the war. The total world-production of olive oil in 1922 may be estimated at over 30 per cent. above both that of 1921 and the average during the five years 1909-1913. It must be observed, however, that the world-total for 1921 was a very low one owing to the very poor harvests in Italy and Greece, and that the 1909 to 1913 average comprises the extraordinarily scarce harvests of Spain in the years 1910 and 1912. Great fluctuations in production are, however, characteristic of this crop.

CROTON SEED the product of *Croton tiglium* is not now available in any large quantity in Ceylon. The plant is still found growing more or less promiscuously among cocoa in the Matale district. Planters will probably be glad to hear of inquiries being made for it.—"Ceylon Observer."





## Pharmaco-Ethics

SIR,—The code of pharmaceutical ethics adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association (*C. & D.*, January 13, p. 49) may be suitable for pharmacy as carried on in the United States, but although many of the recommendations have been almost unwritten laws in English pharmacy from years ago, there are many others which it would be difficult to apply to our business. Take, for example, the paragraph recommending the proper remuneration of the pharmacist for his time, skill and responsibility in compounding; in this country, under the Profiteering Act, the dispensing of medicine was held to be a sale and chargeable as such, while the State service of dispensing is paid for at a rate which barely covers the expenses involved. To obtain remuneration commensurate with our training and experience would be to raise the price of prescriptions work to a point that the public would not understand. This is not the fault of the present generation, but of those gone by. One paragraph might be taken to heart in this country, and that is the one advising the pharmacist to remove old labels from repeats; I am sorry to say that not once but frequently have I taken in mixture-bottles with anything up to four or five old labels, one on top of the other, sometimes all from one firm and at others from different establishments; and I cannot conceive anything more slovenly for a trained pharmacist than to turn out medicine in this way or more calculated to upset customers. After all, the majority of ethical maxims, while excellent in theory, are often difficult to practise, and must be used with a good deal of elasticity.

Yours faithfully,

EFFIE KIST (27/1).

SIR,—The complete pharmacist would be, I judge after reading Dr. Crossley-Holland's lecture (*C. & D.*, February 17, p. 237), a combination of Pecksniff, Uriah Heep, Ananias, and the Reverend Mr. Stiggins—in short, a rather unpleasant character. I think we all try to be, like Ebenezer Balfour, "as ceevil as it's morally possible," but tempers have been getting short and frayed at the edges for many years. The normal situations we tackle with safety: it is the abnormal that often find us wanting. Up to about 1864 chemists had a quiet, decent time of it. There was not a great deal of business, and if one took £10 to £20 a week there was a living, especially as help was cheap—an apprentice then paid a premium. The date when tempers got a jolt was really that of the "stores'" inauguration. Masters hitherto mild and gentle-mannered were much disturbed, and I have heard strange oaths. Some were in the position of the lady in "Don Juan" who, swearing she would never consent (to lower prices), consented! I do not believe some of the old school ever recovered, and their tempers were soured for all time. Competition from the companies was not felt so acutely in the North prior to 1900, but in the Midlands it was a common thing a dozen times a day for a customer to say, "I can get it cheaper at —'s." And this kind of thing gets really worse with the years. Some months ago I was in a pharmacy waiting for a word with the proprietor—at the time holding a public office, and himself, I should say, the perfection of courtesy. The customer he was busy with brought in the usual reference to —, and he rejoined, snappily, "You had better go there." From his tone, I thought "and be d—d to you" might have been added. The same kind of thing is prevalent in the company branches, there being many people always trying to play one branch off against another. Sometimes in the night watches, unable to sleep, I think of certain outstanding incidents in my career, and wonder what other men would have done. A customer comes in, buys and carries away a bottle of some proprietary malt extract or syrup, new and neatly wrapped. A few minutes later she returns (it is generally a woman) with the package a wreck, soft and wet, from

sudden contact with the pavement. "Look what you've given me," she says. What is the proper course here? If the offender is a child, I have given a new bottle, with a caution, and taken my chance of a refund or allowance. "Received broken" is all one can say—and a lie at that! With a company it is fairly easy to return goods, even some patents, but the chemist cannot always replace and claim without a lot of trouble. The prescription copy is annoying only when the request is too frequent. One man wanted a copy every time he had the medicine. Only one of these was brought in to me to be dispensed, and in the course of a chat with this person he said he had given half-a-crown for it. Why should one be exploited in this way? Another customer had from first to last quite twenty copies—some, he said, were given as wedding presents! If the request for a copy gets too frequent and brings no result, the best way to deal with it is to write something like this:—

R Mist. digestive (bis. pepts. co.) B 3579

As directed.

stamped and the price marked. In the matter of night work you do not, I think, cement many friendships at 3 a.m. A few of my night cases stand out. One, a boy for a pennyworth of chloride of lime, in the days when there were no packets ready put up; I don't think anything I could have said on this occasion would have been helpful to business. I said nothing, but thought afterwards there might have been a corpse in the house, with which cheering excuse I went back to bed. On another occasion a footman, the lackey of a noble lord: "A seedlitz pooder for Viscount —." It was no consolation to me that we charged five shillings in his bill, in another form, for that little item. Some years later I had an early-morning call, 4 a.m., to go out somewhere to poison a dog. I refused; this is a job I never really cared for, and at 4 a.m.! Manners in the shop may be a bit more exuberant with the newer generation. I was in a shop the other day and, finding the owner out, left a message with his assistant thus: "Will you ask Mr. — to put this in hand for me?" "Right oh!" "And send it along when ready?" "Right oh!" And as I went out he retired, cheerily whistling. Although one feels this is not quite the thing, it is rather a pleasure to meet with an assistant so cheerful. Several times, passing a shop on a tramcar, I have seen a man at the dispensing counter with a cigarette in his mouth. I thought it possible that some day the ash might be a problem to the borough analyst. I see no harm in a quiet smoke at a quiet time, even in a pharmacy, though I should not do it myself. It is unfortunate that a heated discussion is so often unavoidable. The photographic department (especially the printing) could not be run by an angel from heaven without an occasional ebullition of contrasted forces. And it is a fact that with some people a little plain speaking, not to say incivility, does good, or is at least effective. There is authority for that.

Yours, etc.,

VETERAN (6/3).

SIR.—No status can be quite high enough for chemists. A chemist should combine the highest scientific qualifications with a noble philosophy and an angelic disposition. He should be all things to all men, able to edify the dignitaries of the learned professions and console the afflicted—proficient, sweet and gentle; a philosopher, astronomer, mathematician, historian, painter, musician, radiologist, biologist, bacteriologist, philanthropist. After passing his examination in all these subjects, he would then begin to occupy himself with the art of making a living. It may be objected that the preliminary subjects before mentioned would take up many years, but that need not matter—the sole object being the raising of the chemists' status. Probably the financial result of carrying on a chemists' business would be slender under the new conditions, but that would not matter to one thoroughly trained in the principles of philanthropy. Nobility of mind rather than gratification of desire is the chemist's motto.—Faithfully yours,

F. C. HERON.

Ealing, W.13



## Marking Prescriptions

SIR,—I should like to add my testimony to that of my Brighton *confères* (*C. & D.*, March 31, p. 461) regarding the advisability and advantages of marking prescriptions. We in the West Sussex area have been working in federation with East Sussex for the past year in a scheme for securing uniformity in prices of prescriptions. A dispensary card, giving clear instructions for pricing, is in use throughout the area, and the first chemist to dispense each prescription marks it with the price in code letters. This mark is placed under the "Recipe" sign, and so is not identified with any particular chemist. The result of less than a year's working has been most striking. Owing to the newspaper "stunt" campaigns against retailers' prices, the public has been in a most suspicious state of mind during that period. In spite of this, the chemists in this area have had less trouble with price complaints than ever before. There is little doubt that, in the past, the differing prices charged at every pharmacy have caused widespread suspicion and dissatisfaction. Uniformity of pricing removes this. But it cannot be obtained without marking prescriptions. Although the immediate success of the scheme in this year is mainly due to the loyalty of chemists to their *confères*, it is also largely due to the fact that marked prescriptions save dispensers an immense amount of time and labour. A chemist receiving a marked prescription knows that it has already been accurately priced for him according to a recognised scale, and also that the customer will be satisfied with the price charged. The cumulative effect upon the type of customer which goes from shop to shop is very noticeable. In view of the satisfactory results of the Sussex experiments, I would urge all district associations to consider the adoption of the scheme in their own areas. It was a disappointment to many delegates at the recent R.P.U. Conference that this subject of vital importance to pharmacy could not be adequately discussed. The opinion is growing that the more this question is considered, the more it will be seen that it is only by solidarity and fraternal co-operation that the future of pharmacy can be assured.—Yours truly,

W. T. FROST,

Chairman, West Sussex Pharmacists' Association.

SIR,—I agree with Mr. Edgar Jones in his disappointment at the reception given to the Brighton proposal re pricing of prescriptions at the R.P.U. Conference. To limit the mover to three minutes on a subject of such vital importance to dispensing houses is obviously absurd. The Brighton resolution was undoubtedly the most important on the agenda, and the discussion scarcely lasted five minutes. What will be the effect upon future attendances remains to be seen, but many will wonder if it is worth while to travel many miles, at considerable inconvenience, to be allowed only three minutes in which to state your case. The fact that the three minutes' rule does not apply to the members of the Executive, some of whom were particularly verbose, does not appear to be just. The value of pricing and marking prescriptions to those who have adopted it becomes more manifest every day. Endless annoyances, bickerings and "scenes" are gradually disappearing, and dispensing which did not pay is now paying. My own opinion is—give the best of everything, order your drugs "opt.," the best bottles and corks, first-class finish, smart delivery, extreme accuracy, the highest courtesy, a clean establishment, and you can get your price. . . . A visitor here was charged 2s. for a 6-oz. mixture, table-spoonful dose. He smilingly remarked, "You chemists are funny fellows. As you can see by the stamps, I have had it made at several places, but the prices are different everywhere. Can you not stabilise your prices?" He was shown how the price was arrived at, and admitted the justice of the price. Asked as to the lowest price he had paid, he said, "I paid eightpence for it in South Wales; but I confess, after taking one dose, I thought there was something wrong, and threw the rest away."

Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR MILLS.

Eastbourne.

## Dispensing Difficulties and Notes

## Calcium Lactate Mixture

SIR,—I cannot get a satisfactory mixture from enclosed script:—

Acid. lact.	...	...	gr. cc.
Cretæ præcip.	...	...	gr. lxxv.
Chloroformi	...	...	m. viij.
Aquæ	...	...	ad 3j.

Ft. haust. Alternate night for 14 days.

When warmed slightly it can be poured out of bottle; on cooling it is almost solid.—Yours truly,

F. I. J. (12/2).

[The quantity of lactic acid and precipitated chalk prescribed will produce about 220 gr. of calcium lactate, which with the quantity of water ordered will form an opaque jelly. Dispense it in a jar. We infer, however, from the directions that it is intended to be taken in one dose. If such be the case we may remark that the dose both of calcium lactate and chloroform are greatly in excess of conventional dosage. It occurs to us to ask if the quantities written are not intended for, say, a 12-oz. mixture to be taken in 1-oz. doses.]

## Easton Syrup in Mixture

SIR,—Please say how the following mixture should be dispensed:—

Sod. bromid.	...	...	gr. x.
Sod. bicarbon.	...	...	gr. x.
Sod. salicyl.	...	...	gr. xij.
Spirit. chloroformi	...	...	℥x.
Syr. Eastoni	...	...	3ss.
Aquæ	...	...	ad 3ss.

Ft. mist. ad 3iv. sig. 3ss. ex aqua t.i.d. p.c.

Yours faithfully,

T. T. M. (10/2).

[Mix together all the ingredients except the Easton's syrup, which should be added last. The gas given off is carbon dioxide evolved from the sodium bicarbonate by the acid of the Easton's syrup. The change of colour is due to the formation of some iron hydroxide and later of iron salicylate. Let all the gas be discharged before it is bottled and place a shake label on the bottle.]

## An Ether Problem

SIR,—We have had the following prescription to dispense:—

Spt. ammon. co.	...	...	5iij.
Spt. ætheris	...	...	5iij.
Pot. iodid.	...	...	gr. xxx.
Aq. camph.	...	...	ad 5viij.

At first it appeared as a colourless, cloudy mixture, like spt. ammon. co. and water. On standing 10 minutes or so it turned distinctly yellow, and suggested iodine separation. Several hours later it had returned to its original cloudy, colourless state.

Yours faithfully,

P. E. C. (26/3).

[We have not succeeded in reproducing the results which you describe by the employment of spirit of ether, B.P. When the spirit of ether has been prepared with ether, which has been in stock for over ten years, we have obtained a colouration indicative of liberation of iodine from the potassium iodide. The colour very quickly disappears in presence of the aromatic spirit of ammonia. The impurity in the spirit of ether, which gives rise to liberation of the iodine producing the colouration, has been variously attributed to ozone, aldehyde, and hydrogen peroxide, e.g., Dunstan and Dymond state that it is hydrogen peroxide, while Secresby Jackson's "Materia Medica" (edited by Rutherford Hill and Stockman) declares for aldehyde. The British Pharmacopœias, of 1885 and 1893, had tests for this impurity. The current Pharmacopœia has not this test. Presumably the present processes for the manufacture of ether have eliminated the contamination. The addition of a very small quantity of solution of hydrogen peroxide to B.P. spirit of ether, when used in your mixture, induces colouration akin to that which you observed.]



## Legal Queries

*M. Q.* (8/3) asks whether a qualified chemist who manages a shop, and receives a salary in excess of £250 a year, is required to be insured under the National Health and Unemployment Insurance schemes? [The duties of the manager of a shop, in the ordinary way, do not come within the category of "manual labour"; hence "*M. Q.*" is not liable to be insured unless his work is of an exceptional nature.]

*G. W.* (12/3) recently sent a letter to a man in which he remarked that he had learned something of the reputation and character earned by the man during his residence in a particular district which were not enviable. The statement was contained only in a letter sent to the man personally and is, moreover, true. The man now threatens to take proceedings against "*G. W.*" for libel in default of an apology. Has the man any ground for bringing an action? [So far as a civil action for damages is concerned, "*G. W.*" has a good defence if he can prove that he posted the letter in a sealed envelope and that it was not seen, or that he had no reason to suppose that it would be seen, by any person other than himself and the man who alleges that he has been libelled. It would also be a good defence to a civil action if "*G. W.*" can establish the truth of his statement. On the other hand, neither of the above defences could be raised if the man decides to take criminal proceedings, and it cannot be stated that his threat of taking action against "*G. W.*" is necessarily an empty one. We suggest that "*G. W.*" should consult a solicitor, who with full knowledge of the facts can advise him how to proceed.]

*Agent* (22/3), who has been offered a medicated wine, wishes to know under what conditions such wine can be sold by a chemist: whether a licence is required, and, if so, what it costs, and whether the licence duty is the same for wholesale as retail. [There is, strictly speaking, no such thing as a "medicated wine" licence. The name is commonly given to a wine retailer's "off" licence, which the justices grant subject to an undertaking by the licensee that he will sell only such wines as are medicated. If the licensee breaks the undertaking, this is not an offence against the law, but when he comes to ask for a renewal of the licence at the next licensing sessions, the justices may refuse it. A wine retailer's "off" licence costs from £2 10s. to £10 a year, according to the annual value of the licensed premises; the wholesale wine licence costs £10 10s., irrespective of the value of the premises. A justices' certificate is required before a wine retailer's licence can be got; but a person who holds a wine dealer's licence may take out a wine retailer's licence for the same premises without getting a justices' licence, provided the premises, whether the whole house or a part of it, are used exclusively for the sale of (a) intoxicating liquors, or (b) intoxicating liquors and mineral waters or other non-intoxicating drinks, and have no internal communication with premises on which any other trade or business is carried on by anyone. An abatement is also made in the total duty payable for the two licences.]

## Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

*H. C. N.* (27/3).—**PRESCRIPTION PRICE.**—The prescription you send, priced on the *C. & D.* costing system, is as follows:—

Tr. cantharidis ...	...	...	...	3ij.	20.0
Ac. acetie. fort. ...	...	...	...	3j.	0.5
Glycerin. ...	...	...	...	3iv.	1.5
Spt. rosmarini ...	...	...	...	3i.	23.0
Aq. rosæ. ...	...	...	ad	3viij.	6.0
Container ...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Dispensing oncost ...	...	...	...	...	8.0
					66.5d.

The charge should be 5s. 7d.

*J. C.* (15/1).—**WOUND POWDER.**—The sample of powder for healing wounds resulting from varicose veins contains boric acid (about one-third), acetanilide (about one-half), and a bismuth compound, possibly the oxide. A little thymol may have been present, but probably lost due to exposure. The sample sent is much too small for an extended examination.

*J. W. W.* (27/3).—***C. & D.* RETAIL PRICE LIST.**—The price quoted for baking powder (chemists' article) is 1s. 6d. per lb. The prices in the *C. & D.* list are based on the formulas given in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1923. This month there is a slight reduction in cost, but if you wish to compete with the article sold at the lower price you mention, the powder could be compounded with commercial qualities of the ingredients. This would reduce the cost considerably and enable you easily to compete.

*Menth. Pip* (27/3).—**ESS. MENTH. PIP.**—The making of a glycerinated essence of peppermint (replacing part of the spirit by glycerin) depends largely upon the oil used. A clear oil freely soluble in spirit will allow from 20 to 25 per cent. of glycerin to replace the spirit. The best method is to dissolve the oil in half the spirit and then add glycerin until the essence is turbid, clearing the mixture with a little more spirit to make up the bulk quantity. It is not possible to give exact figures owing to variation in the oils on the market.

*J. G.* (14/3) and *J. A.* (15/3).—**ICE-CREAM POWDER.**—The following formula is from "*Pharmaceutical Formulas*":

Powdered starch ...	...	...	3j.
Powdered sugar ...	...	...	3j.
Azo-orange dye ...	...	A sufficiency to tint	
Essence of almonds ...	...	mx.	
Essence of vanilla ...	...	mx.	

Mix well and sift.

This quantity is sufficient for a pint of milk, with which it is to be mixed, then brought to the boil, and when cold put in the freezer. Other colouring and flavours may be used, according to the ice-cream desired.

*Sacch. Facio* (20/3).—**PRICE OF LOTION.**—The prescription is priced on *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* costing system, as follows:—

Sap. mollis ...	...	...	...	3j.	3.0
Tr. lavand. co. ...	...	...	...	3ij.	2.0
Tr. quillain ...	...	...	...	3ij.	2.0
Spt. vini rect. ...	...	...	...	3iv.	78.0
Container ...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Dispensing oncost ...	...	...	...	...	8.0

95.5

Charge, 8s.

The alcohol in this case is not subject to rebate.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from  
"The Chemist and Druggist," April 15, 1873.

### Pharmaceutical Council Nominations

A review of the year's work of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain concludes: This dearth of result may not be altogether an unmixed evil. We repeat, we make no complaint of the eminent and accomplished gentlemen who form the Council. We are merely pointing out a curious fact which has followed the year's labours. Very likely it is a blessing in disguise. Blessed are the people that have no history, we are told; and perhaps our great anxiety should be to secure this colourless result permanently. That it is likely enough to come about in the next Council is evident, when we notice the list of those willing to serve next year. There seems every probability that we shall have a Council almost identical with that just expiring. We shall welcome the outgoing members back heartily; but for all that we cannot refrain from asking how it is that so many gentlemen of high attainments and reputation, having been nominated, should publish their assurance that they shall decline to serve if elected? The fact is surely to be regretted, because a judicious infusion of new blood each year is calculated to enliven and enrich the proceedings of our Parliament.



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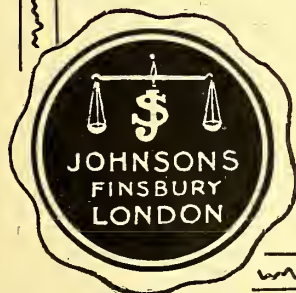
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Retailers can obtain these products through any Wholesale House by specifying B. M. & Co.'s "Crescent" Brand.  
The Manufacturers supply wholesale quantities only.

**BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIMITED, NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.**LONDON OFFICE:  
7, Cavendish Square, W.1.

JAPANESE



# QUININE

## SALTS

**B.P. 1914**

Manufactured by

**HOSHI PHARMACEUTICAL CO., Ltd., TOKYO, JAPAN.****STOCKS IN LONDON**

AT COMPETITIVE PRICES FROM SOLE AGENTS

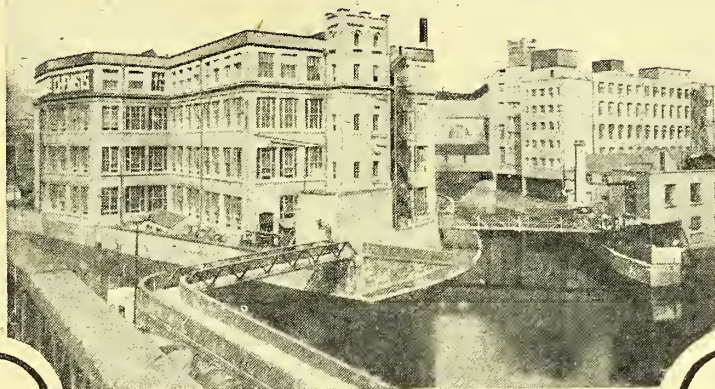
**RALPH L. FULLER & CO., LIMITED,**

Phone: Minories 1677-1678

21 Harp Lane, London, E.C.3.

Wires: "Ralfuller, London."



**ALKALOIDS AND ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.**

CANTHARIDIN.  
ATROPINE AND SALTS.  
HYOSCYAMINE AND SALTS.  
THEOBROMINE SALTS.  
HOMATROPINE AND SALTS.  
DIGITALIN.

**HYPNOTICS.**

URADAL.  
BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE.  
CHLORALFORMAMIDE.

**ANTIPIRETTICS.**

ASPIRIN.  
- ACETANILIDE.  
METHYL ACETANILIDE.

**ANTISEPTICS.**

ACRIFLAVINE.  
PROFLAVINE.  
CHLORAMINE-T.  
DICHLORAMINE-T.  
HALAZONE.  
CHLORCOSANE.  
RESORCIN MONO ACETATE.

CHLOROPHYLL (oil and spirit sol.)  
QUINOPHAN—BOOTS.  
GLUCOSE—PURE.

*PRICES ON APPLICATION.*

**LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS.**

BENZAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE.  
BENZAMINE LACTATE.

**SACCHARIN DERIVATIVES.**

SACCHARIN (550).  
SACCHARIN (soluble).  
P. TOLUENE SULPHONCHLORIDE.  
P. TOLUENE SULPHONAMIDE.

**GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.**

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES OF SODIUM,  
CALCIUM, &c.

**PERFUMES.**

B. NAPHTHOL METHYL ETHER  
B. NAPHTHOL ETHYL ETHER.  
P. CRESOL METHYL ETHER.  
GERANIOL AND ESTERS.  
IONONE.  
BENZYL ACETATE.  
EUGENOL.  
METHYL ACETOPHENONE.

**BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.**

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND  
MAKERS OF FINE CHEMICALS.

**STATION STREET — NOTTINGHAM.**

TELEPHONE : 3160

TELEGRAMS : " DRUG NOTTINGHAM."





# Alliance Drug & Chemical Co., London

Offices: 10 Beer Lane, E.C.3.

NOTE.—Only terms, Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers.  
Goods Carriage Forward. All Packages free. Export Cases extra.

ACID BORIC PULV. ....	1 cwt. bags at 68/- cwt.
„ TART „ or cryst. ....	1 cwt. kegs at 1/3½ lb.
„ OXALIC ....	1 cwt. kegs at 8½d. lb.
CHLORODYNE (No. 2) ....	3 wr. qts. at 2/9 lb.
CORT AURANT SHREDS ....	28 lb. bags at 7½d. lb.
LIN. CAMPH. B.P. ....	4 gallon tins at 1/7 lb.
OXYMEL SCILLÆ B.P. ....	56 lb. kegs at 49/- cwt.
OL COCO NUCIS ....	40 lb. tins at 64/- cwt.
„ EUCALYPT. P.B. ....	28 lb. tins at 1/9 lb.
„ OLIVÆ P.B. ....	4 gallon tins at 7/6 gall.
PARAFF. DUR. B.P. ....	1 cwt. bags at 4½d. lb.
„ MOLLE FLAV. B.P. ....	3¼ cwt. casks at 35/6 cwt.
RAD. CALUMBA... ..	1 cwt. bags at 11/6 cwt.
SYR. FERRI PHOSPH. CO. ....	56 lb. kegs at 8d. lb.
„ SCILLÆ P.B. ....	56 lb. kegs at 7½d. lb.
STRYCHNIN. CRYST. ....	8 oz. at 4/10 oz.
ZINC OXIDE ... ..	1 cwt. at 62/6 cwt.

NET CASH WITH ORDER.

Detailed Price List issued periodically.

ALL PACKAGES FREE.

Supplementary Lists published every month.

CARRIAGE FORWARD.

## The British Pharmacopœia specifies

that BORAX must not contain ARSENIC in excess of five parts per million.

COMMERCIAL BORAX may fail to comply with this standard, and is therefore unsuitable for Pharmaceutical purposes.

Secure the protection of our guarantee by ordering through your suppliers.

REGD. TRADE MARK "TWENTY MULE TEAM" MARK

### BORAX B.P. Quality

CRYSTAL

POWDER,

Guaranteed to comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

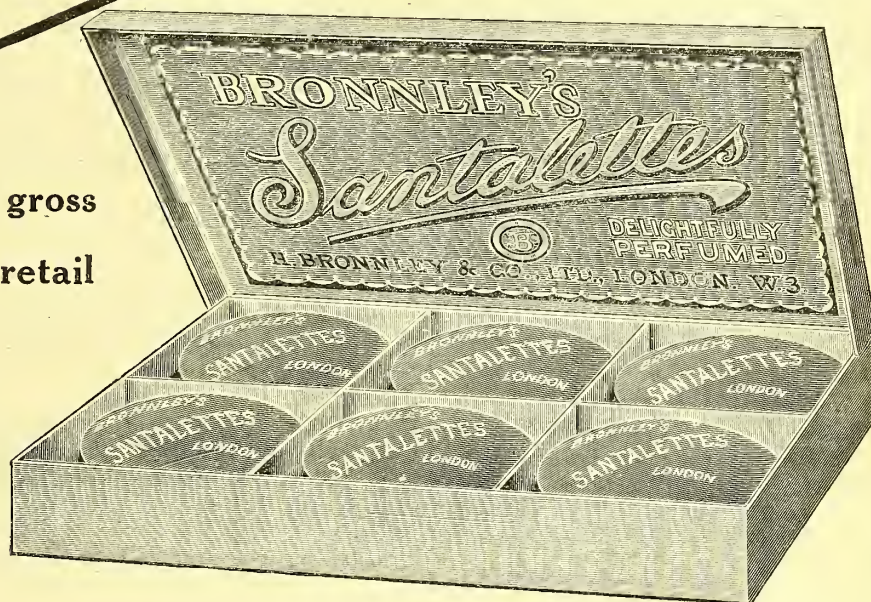
**BORAX CONSOLIDATED LTD., 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C. 3.**

# BRONNLEY'S *Santalettes*

The Super  
Toilet Soap

46/- per gross  
6d. each retail

Apply for special  
terms for window  
shows.



Santalettes have gained great favour in a short time with the discriminating public owing to their exquisite odour combined with a super quality of soap. They represent our renowned Santal Bath Tablets in *toilet* size.

**£10**

1st

**£5**

2nd

**£3**

3rd

**4 PRIZES OF  
10/- EACH  
CONSOLATION.**

For the best selling phrases for Santalettes—The Super Toilet Soap. Write your slogan on a postcard and send to us at once (any number of efforts admitted). Judging will take place on April 30th. The result will be published in this paper on May 12th. Our decision to be final—no correspondence entered into, all slogans to become our property.

**H. BRONNLEY & COMPANY, LTD.**  
Acton, London, W.3.



Cable Address:  
"CELAITCH NEW YORK."Codes:  
A B C, Fifth; Bentley's Improved Private.

# CHAS. L. HUISKING, INC.

5 Platt St., New York City.

**BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
DRUGS : CHEMICALS : OILS : SPICES.  
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**

*Buying and Selling Agents for leading  
Houses in all parts of the World.*

European Manufacturers desirous of placing their goods in the American market would do well to communicate with us. Our outlet for goods is very large.

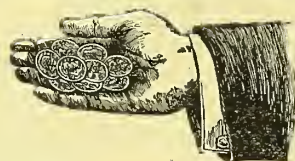
London Correspondents—CHAS. L. HUISKING, LTD., 74 Gt. Tower St., London, E.C. 3.

Phone: MINORIES 2652.

Cable Address: "CELAITCH LONDON."

Telegrams: "CELAITCH, BILGATE, LONDON."

## SAVE MONEY BY BUYING AT THESE PRICES



### CHEMICALS

Sodii Sal.	...	...	23 lb.
Quin. Sulph.	...	...	23 oz.
Phenacetin	...	...	7d. oz.
Phenazonum	...	...	8d. oz.
Pot. Brom.	...	...	1/- lb.
Pot. Citras	...	...	3/- lb.
Pot. Permang.	...	...	1/- lb.

### OINTMENTS

Ung. Acid. Boric.	...	...	12 lb.
„ Zinci	...	...	12 lb.
„ Hyd. Ammon.	...	...	16 lb.
„ Sulph.	...	...	12 lb.
„ Carbolic	...	...	12 lb.
„ Resin	...	...	12 lb.
7 lb. tins free, 1 lb. lots less			

### TINCTURES

Tr. Camph. co.	...	...	2 10 lb.
„ Card. co.	...	...	2 4 lb.
„ Iodine	...	...	4 11 lb.
„ Myrrh.	...	...	4 6 lb.
„ Benz. co.	...	...	4 3 lb.
„ Quin. Ammon.	...	...	3 4 lb.
„ Zinzib. Fort.	...	...	4 8 lb.

### DRUGS

P. Glyceroph. co.	...	...	1/- lb.
P. Acacia opt.	...	...	1 10 lb.
P. Tragac. No. 1	...	...	19/- lb.
P. Sacch. Lactis	...	...	1 4 lb.
P. Rhei, No. 1	...	...	5 3 lb.
P. Rhei, No. 2	...	...	3/- lb.
P. Iridis flr.	...	...	9d. lb.
P. Henna	...	...	1 3 lb.

£5 parcels carr. paid. Cases free. Quotations given for large quantities.  
Chemicals, Drugs and Galenicals guaranteed B.P.

## ALZA MFG. CO., Chorlton-cum-Hardy, MANCHESTER.

# CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & Co. (Chemicals), Ltd.

## 9 & 10 ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, E.C.3.

Essential Oil Dept.: Manager, Mr. W. V. Guenigault, 33 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3,  
And at 6 Fennel St., Manchester.

Telegrams: "ACIDOLAN LONDON."

Telephones: Minorities 1866 (4 lines).

### Entirely British Firm.

## Chemicals for all purposes, Drugs, Essential Oils, &c.

### STRICTLY WHOLESALE.

ACETANILIDE  
ACETIC ACID  
ACETOSALICYLIC ACID  
ADEPS LANÆ  
ALOIN  
AMIDOPYRIN  
AMIDOL  
ANILINE DYES  
ANTIPYRINE  
ARSENIC  
BENZOIC ACID  
BENZONAPHTHOL  
BETANAPHTHOL  
BISMUTH SALTS  
BORACIC ACID  
BORAX  
BROMIDES  
CAFFEINE  
CALCIUM LACTATE  
CAMPHOR MONOB.  
CARMINE  
CASTOR OIL  
CHLORAL HYDRATE  
CHLOROFORM  
CHLOROPHYLL  
CITRIC ACID  
COCAINE  
CODEINE  
COD LIVER OIL  
COUMARIN  
CREAM OF TARTAR  
CREOSOTE CARBONATE  
CREOSOTE ex B. WOOD  
DEVATOL  
DIASTASE  
ERGOT OF RYE  
ESSENTIAL OILS  
FLOWER OILS  
FORMALDEHYDE

GALLIC ACID  
GELATINE  
GLYCERINE  
GLYCEROPHOSPHATES  
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HELIOTROPIN  
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HYDROKINONE  
HYPOPHOSPHITES  
ICHTHYOL  
IDOZAN  
INSECT POWDER  
KATHIOLAN  
LACTIC ACID CONC.  
LANOLIN  
LAVENDER OIL  
LECITHIN  
LEMON OIL  
LITHIA SALTS  
LYCOPODIUM  
LYSOL  
MAGNESIUM  
MERJODIN  
METHYL SALICYLATE  
METHYL SULPHONAL  
METOL  
OPSONOGEN  
ORRIS ROOT  
OTTO OF ROSE  
OXALIC ACID  
PANCREATINE  
PAPAIN  
PARAFFIN LIQ.  
PARAFORMALDEHYDE  
PARALDEHYDE

PARAMIDOPHENOL  
PEPSINE  
PETROLEUM JELLY  
PHENACETINE  
PHENAZONE  
PHENOLPHTHALEIN  
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POT. BICARB.  
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PRECIPITATED CHALK  
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PYRAMIDON  
PYROGALLIC ACID  
QUININE  
RADIUM  
RADIUM PREPARATIONS  
RODINAL  
SACCHARINE  
SAFFRON  
SALICYLIC ACID  
SALOL  
SODA BENZOATE  
SODA HYPOSULPHITE  
SODA SALICYLAS  
SOZOIODOL  
SUBITOL  
SUGAR OF MILK  
SULPHONAL  
SYNTHETIC PERFUMES  
TANNIC ACID  
TARTARIC ACID  
TERPINEOL  
THYMOL  
VANILLIN  
VERONAL  
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**Société Anonyme Anct. B. SIEGFRIED**Telegrams :  
"SIEGFRIED, ZOFINGUE."

ZOFINGUE, SWITZERLAND.

Established 1873.

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS AND ALL CHEMICALS  
FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, TECHNICAL INSTITUTES, &c.***The following are a few of our Specialities :*

Acetol Salicylate  
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 Acid Phenylquinolinecarb.  
 Adrenaline  
 Amidopyrine and salts  
 Antipyrine and salts  
 Atoxicocaine (local anæsthetic)  
 Barbitone  
 Barbitone sodium  
 Benzonaphthol  
 Betanaphtholsalicylate  
 Bismuth tribromphenate  
 Codeine pure  
 Codeine phosphate  
 Cotarnine hydrochlor.  
 Diacetylmorphine pure  
 " hydrochlor.

Diacetyltannin  
 Dichloramine-T  
 Diethylendiamine & derivatives  
 Etherethylaminobenzoate  
 Ethylmorphine hydrochlor.  
 Fluoresceine  
 Guaiacol and derivatives  
 Hexamine and derivatives  
 Hydrastinine  
 Ichthosufol  
 Lecithin  
 Mercurials  
 Methylacetanilid  
 Methylamidoxybenzoate  
 Methylenditannin  
 Morphine hydrochlor.  
 Papaverine hydrochlor.

Phenetidine Citrate  
 Phenetidine Lactate  
 Phenylsemicarbacide  
 Potassiumorthoxyquinoleinesulf.  
 Quinine Ethyl Carbonate  
 Quinine Dicarboxate  
 Saloquinine  
 " Salicylate  
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**Agents for Great Britain: W. SUTER & CO.,**

12 Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1.

Telegrams : "Elmitolfo, London,"

Phone City 5792.

**NOVOCHIMOSIN**

The New Bactericide Enzyme. An unrivalled agent in the treatment and relief of all forms of

**DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION**

In tablet form, tasteless and odourless. Bottles contain 50 tablets

Sold retail - - - - - at 2/6

Prices to the Trade : 20/- doz. ; £11 gross.

An extensive advertising campaign bringing this wonderful remedy to the notice of the medical profession and the public is bound to create a great demand.

General Agents for the U.K. :

**Chas. L. Huisking, Ltd.,** 74 GT. TOWER STREET, E.C.3

Inventor and Manufacturer :

**INDUSTRIA CHIMICA, LUGANO (Switzerland)****Ampoule Files****THE GREATEST PRODUCTION**

IN THE WORLD.

**THE BEST. THE CHEAPEST.**

Prices and Samples sent on application to—

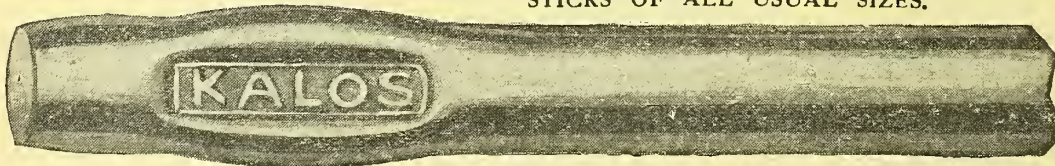
**SIM Ltd., Morges, Switzerland.**

Major CYRIL SANKEY, late Royal Artillery, General Manager.

**"KALOS" LIQUORICE JUICE**

Supreme Quality—Reasonable Price

STICKS OF ALL USUAL SIZES.



In order to maintain the highest standard of Purity, samples of this Juice are periodically submitted to Mr. Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., R.C.S., London, for analysis. Buyers may submit samples for analysis of any shipment they may receive at makers' expense.

**THERE IS NO CURE for BAD TRADE**

if you persist in stocking goods which are beyond the means of your customers.

**BRISK BUSINESS will certainly come**

if you offer them their needs at prices in keeping with their reduced buying capacity.

**"RED BAND" MAGNESIA**

—the only big selling, big profit line—which gets the results—will make your cash till busy again—and what is more important, your customers get complete satisfaction in speedy relief from their Digestive complaints and also in the reasonable cost of the remedy.

**THEY TELL OTHERS!—The Best Advertisement for Your Pharmacy.**

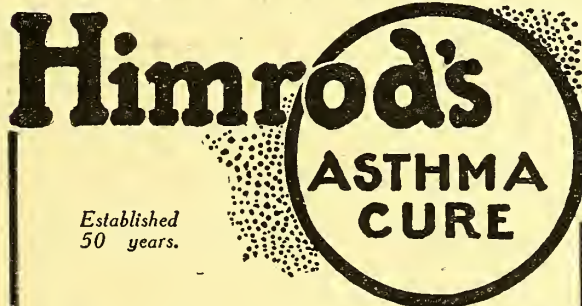
"RED BAND" is sold Retail at 4½d., 7½d., and 1/3 per box.

Cost you **30/-** per gross. **50/-** per gross. **90/-** per gross.

Bonus of 12 with each gross. Roughly 100 per cent. on Costs.

Order a small lot—show it—recommend it—Then you will be a pessimist no longer.

**RED BAND CHEMICAL CO., Richmond Terrace, Edinburgh.**



**Himrod's**  
**ASTHMA**  
**CURE**

*Established  
50 years.*

IT is a powder to be burned and the fumes inhaled without any bad after-effects. Recommended by physicians throughout the world.

"I have tried every remedy ever invented, and 'Himrod's Cure' is the only one in which I have absolute confidence."—EMILY FAITHFUL.

"This is an excellent remedy for Asthma."—Sir MORELL MACKENZIE (in his Clinical Lecture at the London Hospital and Medical College).

"The only relief I could get; if I had only known of it before."—LORD BEACONSFIELD, in his dying moments.

**Himrod Manufacturing Company,**

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

270 WASHINGTON STREET,  
JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

**A CANADIAN MESSAGE**

**To the Retail Chemists and Druggists of Great Britain**

**DURING** the period of the Great War we were unable to ship any of our Pharmaceutical Products to England, and their use and sale were very much reduced as a consequence.

We are now constantly detailing and sampling Wampole's Specialties to the Medical Profession throughout Great Britain, with gratifying results.

The leading wholesale druggists of England are carrying a full stock of our preparations, and are prepared to fill orders promptly from retail chemists.

Cod Liver Preparation, 16 oz.  
Cod Liver Preparation, 8 oz.  
Phospho-Lecithin, 16 oz., unstamped.  
Phospho-Lecithin, 8 oz., unstamped.  
Creo-Terpin, 16 oz., unstamped.  
Creo-Terpin, 8 oz., unstamped.  
Magma Magnesia, 16 oz., unstamped.

MADE IN CANADA BY

**Henry K. Wampole & Co., Ltd.**  
Manufacturing Pharmacists,  
PERTH, ONTARIO, CANADA.



# "Your own label on every packet."

Noteworthy features of our PACKED DRUGS SERVICE:—

1. *We have NO stock label. The labels are printed for each customer to match his own series.*
2. *The purest, guaranteed drugs are used.*
3. *The package is typical of a high-class pharmacy.*
4. *The prices show a generous margin of profit when compared with the R.P.U. minima.*
5. *Prompt deliveries.*

Your request for Samples and Prices will receive immediate attention from  
*The Packed Goods Department, Exeter.*

**EVANS, GADD & CO., Ltd.** *Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists,*  
**BRISTOL AND EXETER**

## P.A.T.A. NOTICE

18 Tavistock Sq., London, W.C. 1

April 7th, 1923.

The following revised prices are now in force:—

**STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, Ltd.:**

Size		M.R.P.	M.W.P.
6/6	Nuctone	6/6	52/- doz.

**SUTCLIFFE & BINGHAM, Ltd.:**

Size		M.R.P.	M.W.P.
9d.	Khovah Health Salts	9d.	6/9 doz.
	In gross lots		6/7 "
1/4	Khovah Health Salts	1/4	12/- "
	In gross lots		11/10 "

Manufacturers of TOILET and PERFUMERY articles of a Proprietary character, sold largely in the Drug Trade, are cordially invited to place these preparations on the Protected List.

All enquiries on the subject to the Secretary will be promptly attended to.

## TWO LINES that go hand-in-hand towards bigger profits

**W**HENEVER you sell CARMEX you have a certain customer for Semprolin Emulsion. For CARMEX is well known among mothers as a reliable remedy for their children's digestive disorders, and Semprolin Emulsion only needs an introduction to ensure its ready use by the adults of the family. One helps the sale of the other, and both are regularly prescribed by the medical profession.

*Send for Price List of these remunerative lines, and particulars of our window show bonus offer which contains suggestions that will particularly appeal to you.*

**Carmex**  
FOR INFANTS

**Semprolin Emulsion**

THE SEMPROLIN CO. LTD. CARMEX HOUSE  
18 LEATHER LANE HOLBORN LONDON E.C.1

# Ki-uma Sales

## rapidly increasing

There  
is a  
Reason.

THE remarkable curative qualities of Ki-uma, the new Tropical Herbal Ointment for Rheumatism, Neuritis and kindred Ailments, together with the sustained Advertising Campaign, have created ever-increasing sales throughout the country.

Get your stock of this rapid seller now; every tin sold brings new customers by recommendation; this is proved by the testimonials below.

Full particulars of generous terms offered sent on request.

### Remarkable Medical & other Testimony.

**A Norwegian Doctor writes :—**

Røyken, January 24th, 1923.  
I have used Ki-uma myself for a painful contusion of a joint and found it gave wonderful relief from pain.

**Letter from well-known Cheltenham Chemist :—**

December 4th, 1922.  
Kindly send 3 doz. Ki-uma. ——— Salts will have to look to its laurels as the champion seller.

**A Bath Chemist writes :—**

November 11th, 1922.  
Ki-uma is proving a good seller. Since we started our window and counter display we have sold 10 doz. in the last month.

**Note by Editor, "Chemist & Druggist" :—**

November 11th, 1922  
We were shown a sheaf of complimentary letters from well-known people, including several medical men of standing, which seems to show that Ki-uma has the power of quickly alleviating rheumatic disorders.

**S. M. J. Woods, the well-known Athlete, writes :—**

September, 1922.  
My doctor gave me a pot of Ki-uma Ointment for Rheumatism. I have found it most successful in my case. It is first-rate stuff, as it rubs in so well and quickly relieves pain.

**A Bath Physician states :—**

I have prescribed Ki-uma for some of my patients and have obtained most excellent results.

**Another Bath Doctor writes :—**

September, 1922.  
For years past I have suffered from a chronic skin affection which hitherto has resisted all treatment. I tried Ki-uma and am not exaggerating in the least in saying that it has proved most efficacious.

**Talboys, Keevil, Trowbridge :—**

October 2nd, 1922.  
The Countess of Kingston is glad to be able to say that she has found the Ki-uma Ointment of great benefit for her rheumatic knee.

**Sir Edwin A. Speed writes :—**

October 10th, 1922.  
I have been meaning to write and tell you that Ki-uma has completely cured my Tennis Elbow, which has defied me for two years. It really is rather wonderful.

**A lady from Bury St. Edmunds writes :—**

December 30th, 1922.  
Ki-uma has acted like a charm with me. It first cured Neuritis in my hands. Later I was attacked with Rheumatism in my left leg. I can only describe it as torture. I continued to apply Ki-uma and now the pain has quite gone.

**Remenham Rectory, Henley-on-Thames :—**

January 8th, 1923.  
I have found Ki-uma very effective. I was troubled with an acute attack of Rheumatism in my knee. I tried Ki-uma with extraordinarily good results. I am now free from pain. The stuff must contain some wonderful emollient properties.

**An eminent London Physician writes :—**

London, August, 1922.  
I have used Ki-uma in my own case for Rheumatism associated with the muscles and joints of my neck.

**A Physician from Harrogate writes :—**

January 4th, 1923.  
Your Ki-uma has been brought to my notice by a colleague who has used it successfully in an obstinate case of Arthritis of the hip-joint.



*Free from pain  
quite young again*

**Retail Price 3/- per tin  
on the P.A.T.A. List.**

**KI-UMA LTD. 6 Milsom St.,  
BATH.**



# A FEW WARM DAYS

and there will be an immediate demand for CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, EFFERVESCENT SALINE, SEIDLITZ POWDERS, "PRO SPA QUA" CARLSBAD POWDER and many other lines. Look over your stock and be ready to meet the demand.

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS, Etc.

NUXOCOL Shampoo de Luxe. In dainty cartridges, beautifully packed 12 in a box—price 16/- dozen boxes.

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WE PACK EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO A CHEMIST'S BUSINESS

Telephone :  
Hop 2415

## ROBERT BLACKIE

Telegrams :  
"Ushenspuna,"  
London.

Shen Works, Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E. 1

## BARKOLA

RHEUMATISM SPECIFIC.

The DOUBLE-PROFIT Line

Wholesale 30/- doz. Retail 3/-

Every bottle carries instructions to the chemist to make up to the following Standard Formula.

Liq. Barkola Comp., 1-oz.; Tincture of Gentian, 1-oz.;  
Syrup of Rhubarb, 1-oz.; Syrup of Ginger, 5-oz.

You Dispense at Your Price :

RETAIL PROFIT+DISPENSING PROFIT.

IT PAYS TO PUSH BARKOLA.

The Barkola Co. 42 Great Dover St.,  
S.E.1.

## PERTUSSIN

(Ext. Thymi Saccharat) Taeschner.  
For WHOOPING COUGH, Asthma, Catarrh  
of the Larynx, and BRONCHIAL CATARRH.

## RECORDSAN

Dr. Gallus Bauer (Heart Specialist), Bad Nauheim.  
(Ungt. Menthol, Nicotin, Camphor Monobrom, Castor,  
Valerian, Crathaeg Oxyacanth, Spirit Sinapis Comp.)  
A new heart sedative for external use.

Sole Agents : DOUGH LTD.,  
9a OLD BROAD ST., and 8 UNION COURT, LONDON, E.C.

## FEMERGIN

## IPECOPAN

The pure active ingredients  
of Dover's powder.

The principal alkaloid of Ergot,  
absolutely pure and stable.

## FELAMINE

Salt of Biliary Acid with  
Hexamina.

Obtainable from all Wholesalers.

### THE SANDOZ CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

(Pharmaceutical Department), BRADFORD.

*The very successful* **COLLOSOL** *treatment of*  
**RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS**  
and **NEURITIS** is being brought prominently  
before the medical profession this month.

*Adequate stocks  
to fill this profit-  
able script should  
be secured at once.*

**COLLOSOL IODINE** 10 ozs.

**COLLOSOL SULPHUR** 8 ozs.

Taken alternate weeks in a dosage of one to two  
teaspoonfuls in water three times a day.

**COLLOSOL SULPHUR BATHS** 12.

One every fourth day.

**COLLOSOL SULPHUR CREAM** 3 ozs.

Well rubbed in each night.

*Full particulars on application to*

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Telegrams:  
"Colossally, Westcent, London"

**THE CROOKES LABORATORIES,**  
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CRYTONS

## NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple, and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the retailer has a profitable return on a quick turnover.

*For Direct Terms apply to—*

**OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK**



**SELF-FIXING  
HERMETIC  
WASHABLE  
BOTTLE CAPS**  
ARE  
—ELEGANT—  
—EFFICIENT—  
—STRONGEST—  
—CHEAPEST—  
—and BEST.

**The VISCOSE**  
Development Co., Ltd.  
BROMLEY :: KENT

**SEMREH SELF-FIXING  
BOTTLE CAPS**

## SYRUP

**ROBORANT**

**(ROBERTS)**

Recognised by the Medical Profession as

**THE BEST TONIC.**


Supplied in 8-oz. and 16-oz. Bottles by all the  
Wholesale Houses.

*Inquiries Invited for*  
**NEW & RARE  
MEDICINES**

*of French, Italian and Russian Origin.*

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DE PROVENCE**

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Direct Importers. Packed and Bulk.  
Prices and Samples on application.

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## ALL GRADES

*Enquiries solicited for all Grades of Oil.*



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14/20 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3


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Telephone: Avenue 3820

(4)

# SUTTON'S

## CLOUDY AMMONIA

To-day, as ever, the extra strength of  
**SUTTON'S  
CLOUDY AMMONIA**  
makes it the most  
efficient and the  
most economical  
for all purposes.



The enviable reputation of G. F. Sutton, Sons and Co. ensures that in handing out a "Sutton" product the retailer is giving his customer the very finest quality. Doesn't that mean "repeat" orders every time for YOU?

Send for particulars on FREE  
SPRING OFFER to  
**G. F. SUTTON, SONS & CO.**  
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*"A good name is more than riches"*

# LET US SELL YOUR GOODS

¶ Attractive Printing is the "Silent Salesman" of anything you have to sell.

¶ We specialise in the artistic production of Cartons, Labels, and everything appertaining to the Chemist, both Wholesale and Retail.

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Chemists' Printers,  
224, Burley Road -:- LEEDS.

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## RUSSIAN CRUDES.

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## "JASMINE BRAND" PETROLEUM JELLIES B.P.

White and Yellow Tasteless and Odourless.  
Natural Filtered and Opaque.

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FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

## LUBRICATING OILS

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*All Our Products are Guaranteed of Finest  
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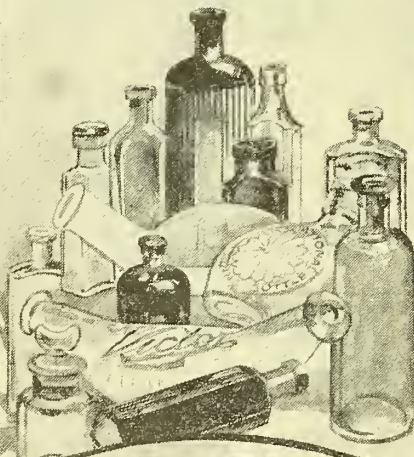


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**LAX & SHAW**  
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ESTABLISHED 1880.



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## GLASS BOTTLES

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GOOD QUALITY,  
6 oz. and 8 oz., Graduated Tablespoons,

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Dispensing Bottles a Speciality.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

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## FOR ALL TRADES

Nearly every requisite  
for the Chemist and  
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COMPOSITION STOPPERS  
FOR BOTTLES AND JARS.

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We do not spread our energies over every kind of printing, but concentrate on one thing—long runs in letterpress or offset litho.

We have machines which the general printer does not instal, and by fast and continuous running we can reduce our overhead charges to a minimum.

If you are a large user of—

**BAGS, LABELS, CARTONS or WRAPPERS**  
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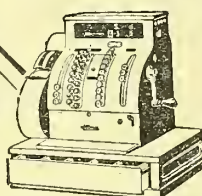
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We have no outside representatives.

It will pay you to send your specification and let us quote.

## **The Berkshire Printing Co. Ltd.** **King's Road, Reading.**

### **Opportunities for Retailers**



We often take back used Cash Registers when customers are installing larger or more up-to-date machines. These National Cash Registers

### **Thoroughly Overhauled and Rebuilt**

are sold under the Company's full guarantee at reduced prices.

*Write for details of "Nationals" available.*

Dept. R.5,  
**The National Cash Register Co. Ltd.,**  
225, Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.1.

### **Every Drummer Dye**

represents the  
best in home-dye  
manufacture.

Whether your customers want a Cold-Water dye, a Hot-Water dye, or a dye to Boil, they will be most satisfied if you recommend them to take Drummer Dyes.



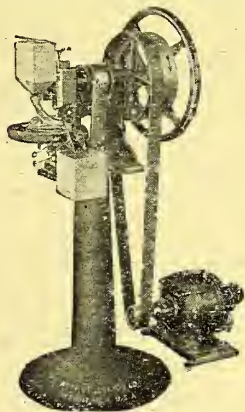
*Trade Terms, Showcards, Counter  
Booklets, etc., from Sole Makers:*

**WM. EDGE & SONS, LTD., BOLTON.**



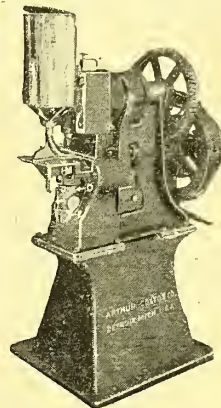
# TABLET MACHINES

The illustrations represent two of the many models of Tablet Machines supplied by the Arthur Colton Co. Built on sound scientific principles they embody the most up-to-date requirements for the manufacture of Compressed Tablets.



A full range of machines is available for tablets of all sizes from  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. to 2 in. diameter and punches of special design with cut-in or raised lettering can be supplied when desired. Output varies with the particular machine, the smallest having a capacity *100 tablets per minute*—the largest *1,100 tablets per minute*.

We shall be pleased to send Catalogues on request.



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KEMBLE STREET, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C. 2.

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Prescriptions,  
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IN SECURITY.

Send for List  
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**Have you a Typewriter?**

IF NOT, WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF

**THE SENTA**

A Serviceable Machine that appeals  
to the Up-to-date Chemist.



Price - £12 15s.

SPECIAL AGENTS—

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**GARDNER'S PATENT  
"RAPID" SIFTERS & MIXERS**

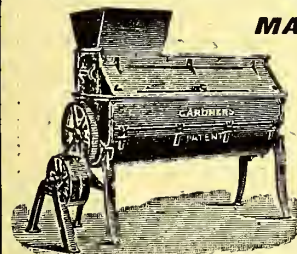
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working in almost every  
Trade where POWDERS  
are Sifted and Mixed and  
Lumps Reduced, all being  
done at one operation  
and without loss by dust.

FOR HAND OR POWER.

CATALOGUES FREE.

**WM. GARDNER & SONS (GLOUCESTER) Ltd.**  
Engineers, GLOUCESTER.





# CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

BEST ENGLISH MAKE GUARANTEED. Verified and Stamped at National Physical Laboratory, Kew.

## The "EMPIRE" Brand.

(Ordinary Pattern.)

		s.	d.
Hospital pattern	... per doz.	19	0
" " lens front	...	21	0
60-seconds, plain	...	22	0
" " lens front	...	24	0
30-seconds, plain	...	24	0
" " lens front	...	27	0

## The "DUO-IN-UNO."

(Quick Shake Down.)

		s.	d.
Hospital pattern	... per doz.	28	0
" " lens front	...	30	0
60-seconds, plain	...	30	0
" " lens front	...	33	0
30-seconds, plain	...	33	0
" " lens front	...	36	0

Each one in metal case, and packed in a specially designed card box with descriptive label on lid. Customers can have their names engraved on any of the above Thermometers free of charge.

## SPECIAL OFFERS

### (No. 1)

In return for cash **20/-** we will send you post free the following assortment of "Empire" brand (ordinary pattern).

	List Price per doz.	£	s.	d.
7 Hospital pattern	19/-	0	11	1
3 " " lens front	21/-	0	5	3
1 60 seconds, plain	22/-	0	1	10
1 " " lens front	24/-	0	2	0
1 30 seconds, plain	24/-	0	2	0
1 " " lens front	27/-	0	2	3

14 Thermometers for **20/-** List price **£1 4 5**

### (No. 2) "DUO-IN-UNO" Patent.

In return for cash **20/-** we will send you post free the following assortment of "Duo-in-Uno" brand (quick shake-down).

	List Price per doz.	£	s.	d.
3 Hospital pattern	28/-	0	7	0
2 " " lens front	30/-	0	5	0
1 60 seconds, plain	30/-	0	2	6
1 " " lens front	33/-	0	2	9
1 30 seconds, plain	33/-	0	2	9
1 " " lens front	36/-	0	3	0

9 Thermometers for **20/-** List price **£1 3 0**

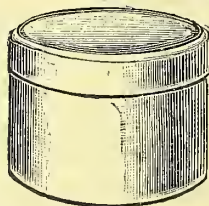
The above offers will expire at the end of May, 1923. You can have any one of these lots, or both if you like, either together or separately, but not more than one lot of each kind.

## Aluminium Ointment Boxes

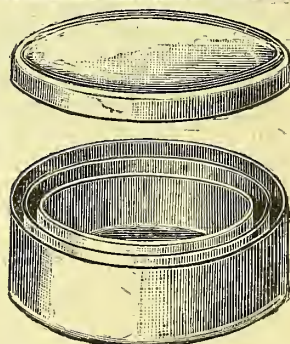
Fill the gap between the chip box and the porcelain pot. Try an assorted dozen. You will find them just what you want.



$\frac{1}{2}$  oz.



1 oz. TALL.



FLAT SHAPE NESTED.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1 oz. 2 oz.

PRICES (Either shape, tall or flat.)

Per gross :  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. **10/6**  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. **13/6** 1 oz. **18/6** 2 oz. **30/-**

The 2 oz. tall shape is similar to the 1 oz. size but twice the height.

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF £3 AND UPWARDS.

A discount of 5 per cent. for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

## BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.

91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.1.

THE CHEMIST

AND DRUGGIST



# RETAIL PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

THE SELLING PRICES in this list are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest decimal. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. In arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in the specific gravity of liquids. For intermediate drachm prices divide 1-oz. quotation by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. The **asterisk in the grain (selling price) column denotes that the price is for 20 grains.**

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the list may be increased as follows: For **one pint** add one-fourth to the 16-oz. selling price. The **gallon price** for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for **7-lb. sales** multiply the lb. cost by 10; for **14-lb.** by 20; and for **28-lb.** by 38.

ADJUSTING PRICES.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the **lb. selling price** add half to the cost price (yielding 33½ per cent. on return); for the **4-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the **1-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.).

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the cost price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1922 (where full information of the restrictions is given), and the C. & D. series of Poisons Cards, the indications being as follow:—

A. Arsenic Act, 1851.

B. Part I. of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

C. Part II. of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

F. Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920. "Ex-F" denotes that the preparation is exempted by Regulation.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the list are: B.P. (British Pharmacopœia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopœia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); P.F. ("Pharmaceutical Formulas"); V.C.P. ("Veterinary Counter Practice"). The Price List Formulary is given in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1923.

A—Ac	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)							Ac	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ				1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ
A		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		Aceta—(cont.)		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
C.E." mixture .. C	6 6	10 0	2 6	—	—	—	—		Acet. cantharidis .. C	4 5	—	1 11	0 8	0 1½	—	—
anthium .. ..	0 11	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	—		Acet. colchici .. .. C	1 11	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—
ciæ gummi alb. elect. ..	4 3	6 5	1 11	0 6½	—	—	—		Acet. dest. alb. .. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
ciæ gum. alb. parv. opt.	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	—	—	—		Acet. fusc. .. .. gal.	2 8	gal.	3 8	pint	0 7	—	—
ciæ gum. alb. parv. sec. ..	2 9	4 2	1 2½	0 4	—	—	—		Acet. fusc. (Beaufoy) ..	0 7½	pint	1 0	—	—	—	—
ciæ gum. alb. pulv. opt. ..	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	—	—		Acet. ipecac. .. ..	2 4	—	1 2	0 4½	—	—	—
ciæ gum. alb. pulv. sec. ..	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4	—	—	—		Acet. odoratum B.P.C. ..	12 0	—	5 2	1 6	—	—	—
ciæ gum. var. opt. ..	1 9	2 8	0 9½	0 3	—	—	—		Acet. rubi idæi .. ..	1 11	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	—
camidosalol .. oz.	4 3	—	—	6 5	1 3	0 6*	—		Acet. scillæ .. ..	0 8½	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—	—
canilidum .. oz.	0 3	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	—		Acet. scillæ '98 .. ..	0 8	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—	—
cannin .. oz.	2 3	—	—	3 8	0 9	—	—		Acet. staphisag. .. C	0 11	—	0 6	0 1½	—	—	—
comorph. hydrochlor. (v. Diamorph. hydrochlor.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		Acet. vini Gall. .. gal.	6 0	pint	1 2	0 1½	—	—	—
tonum .. ..	2 9	4 2	1 10	0 6	—	—	—		Acida							
ton. coml. .. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—		Acidum aceticum .. ..	0 7½	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—
tophenon. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	—		Acid. acetic. arom. B.P.C. ..	5 6	—	—	—	0 2	—	—
ceta									Acid. acetic. dil. .. ..	0 4	0 6	0 2	0 1	—	—	—
tum aromat. P.F.I. ..	19 2	—	—	—	0 4	—	—		Acid. acetic. glacial. .. ..	1 4	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
t. arom. P.F.I. (synth. ol.)	12 4	—	—	—	0 3	—	—		Acid. acetylsalicyl. .. ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	—
t. cantharidini .. C	2 9	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—		Acid. arsenios. .. A, B	1 8	—	—	0 4	—	—	—



Ac	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Ac-Al	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2
<b>Acida—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	<b>Acida—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Acid. arsenios. coml. (v. "Arsenic. alb. coml.")	oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	Acid. pyrogallic. sublim.	oz.	0 10	—	—	1 3	0 3
Acid. benzoic. nat. ..	oz.	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	Acid. pyrogallic. cryst.	oz.	0 10	—	—	1 3	0 3
Acid. benzoic. synth. ..	..	0 11	1 5	0 5 1/2	0 2	—	Acid. pyrolog.	..	0 7	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—
Acid. boric. cryst. ..	..	1 1	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	Acid. quinic. ..	dr.	3 0	—	—	—	4 6 0 2
Acid. boric. pulv. subtil.	..	..	..	0 7 1/2	0 2 1/2	—	Acid. salicylic. pulv.	..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
Acid. boric. pulv. pkd.	..	..	..	—	—	—	Acid. salicylic. "phys. pur."	..	3 8	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
Acid. boric. coml. ..	cwt.	80 0	7 lb.	7 4	—	—	Acid. salicylic. nat. ..	oz.	2 10	—	—	4 3	0 10
Acid. boric. coml. pulv.	..	0 10	1 3	0 4 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	Acid. salicylsulphonic.	oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5
Acid. camphoric. ..	oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	Acid. stearic. coml. ..	..	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 2 1/2	—
Acid. carbolic. cryst. B.P.	C	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	Acid. sulphanilic. recryst.	oz.	0 9	—	—	1 1	0 3
Acid. carbolic. liq. B.P.	C	2 5	3 8	1 2	0 4	—	Acid. sulphuricum ..	E	0 11	2 6	0 10 1/2	0 3	—
Acid. carbol. "miscible" C gal.	5 6	pint	1 2	—	—	—	Acid. sulph. arom. ..	..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
Acid. carbol. "straw" C gal.	6 9	1 4	0 6	0 2	—	—	Acid. sulph. dil. ..	..	0 6 1/2	—	0 5	0 2	—
Acid. carbol. (disinf.) 8-oz.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Acid. sulph. coml. ..	E	0 7 1/2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
bot. sell 1s. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Acid. sulphurosum ..	..	0 7	1 0	0 3 1/2	0 1	—
Acid. chromic. ..	oz.	0 5	—	—	0 9	0 2	Acid. tannicum ..	..	6 8	—	2 10	0 10	0 1 1/2
Acid. chromic. coml. ..	..	2 3	—	1 0	0 4	—	Acid. tartaric. cryst. mag.	..	1 10	2 10	0 10	0 3	—
Acid. cinnamic. ..	oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 7	Acid. tart. cryst. parv.	..	1 10	2 10	0 10	0 3	—
Acid. citricum ..	..	2 9	4 2	1 3 1/2	0 4 1/2	—	Acid. tart. pulv. ..	..	1 10	2 10	0 10	0 3	—
Acid. citric. pulv. ..	..	2 10	4 3	1 4	0 4 1/2	—	Acid. trichloracetic. ..	oz.	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 7
Acid. cresylic. pur. (vap.)	C	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	Acid. tungstic. pur.	oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 3
Acid. cresylic. coml.	C	0 7	0 10 1/2	0 6	0 2	—	Acid. uricum ..	oz.	3 3	—	—	5 0	1 0
Acid. diethylbarbituric. (v. "Barbitonum")	..	..	..	..	..	..	Acid. valerianic. ..	oz.	2 3	—	—	3 6	0 9
Acid. formic. cryst. ..	oz.	1 7	—	—	2 10	0 6	Aconitinap. fol. exot. pulv. B	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—
Acid. formic. 50% ..	..	2 0	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1	Aconitina ..	B gr.	0 9	—	—	—	1
Acid. gallic. ..	oz.	0 6	—	—	0 10	0 2	Acriflavin. ..	gm.	1 5	—	—	—	9 0 0
Acid. glycerophos. 20%	oz.	0 11	—	—	2 0	0 4	Acriflavin. sol. 1 in 1,000	pt.	1 6	pint	2 3	0 2	—
Acid. gynocardic. ..	oz.	3 3	—	—	5 0	1 0	Adalin ..	oz.	10 0	—	—	—	2 10
Acid. hippuric. ..	oz.	4 6	—	—	7 11	1 4	Adalin tabs. gr. 5 ..	25	3 3	doz.	2 6	—	—
Acid. hydriodic. dil. ..	..	5 8	—	2 8	0 9	0 1 1/2	Adeps benzoatus ..	..	1 8	2 6	0 8 1/2	0 3	—
Acid. hydrobrom. dil.	..	1 0	—	0 7	0 2	0 1	Adeps præp. ..	..	1 3	1 11	0 7	0 2	—
Acid. hydrochlor. ..	E	0 11	1 9	0 7	0 2	0 1	Adeps lanæ ..	..	1 5	2 2	0 8 1/2	0 3	—
Acid. hydrochlor. dil.	..	0 5	—	0 4	0 1	—	Adeps lanæ hydrosus	..	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
Acid. hydrochlor. coml.	E	0 6	0 11	0 3 1/2	0 1	—	Adrenalin ..	gr.	3 0	—	—	—	6
Acid. hydrocyan. (Scheele) Boz.	0 5	—	—	0 9	0 2	—	Adrenalin chlor. sol. 1-1,000 (P.D.)	oz. fl.	3 5	—	—	5 0	0 9
Acid. hydrocyan. dil. B oz.	0 4 1/2	—	—	0 9	0 2	—	Adrenalin inhal. (P.D.)	oz.	3 5	—	—	5 0	0 9
Acid. hydrofluor. coml. (by wt.)	2 0	3 0	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—	Ærugo æris (v. "Cupri oxy-acet.")	..	2 11	4 6	1 2	—	—
Acid. hydrofluoric. dil. B.P.C.	1 2	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—	Æther 0.720 (by wt.)	..	2 7	3 6	1 1	0 4	—
Acid. hypophos. ..	..	6 6	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	Æther meth. 0.730 ..	..	3 7	5 2	1 6	—	—
Acid. iodic. ..	oz.	3 0	—	—	5 0	1 0	Æther purif. 0.720 (by wt.)	..	12 6	14 9	3 9	—	—
Acid. lactic. ..	oz.	0 5	—	—	1 1	0 2	Æther purif. (ex s.v.r.) (by wt.)	..	9 8	—	3 10	1 1	0 2
Acid. lactic. dil. ..	..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	0 1	Æther aceticus ..	..	2 9	—	—	4 6	0 11
Acid. malic. cryst. ..	oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	Æther benzoic. ..	oz.	2 3	—	—	3 5	0 8
Acid. meconic. ..	oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	Æther butyric. ..	oz.	1 10	—	—	2 9	0 7
Acid. molybdic. ..	oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	Æther formic. ..	oz.	12 0	—	—	—	3 6
Acid. nitricum ..	E	1 5	3 2	0 11	0 3	—	Æther cœnanthic. ..	oz.	0 8	—	—	1 1	0 2
Acid. nitric. dil. ..	..	0 7	—	0 5	0 2	—	Æther ozonic. ..	oz.	2 0	2 10	0 10	0 3 1/2	—
Acid. nitric. coml. ..	E	1 0	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	Æther petroleum ..	..	1 7	2 0	0 8	0 2 1/2	—
Acid. nitric. fumans ..	E	1 6	—	—	0 3	—	Æther petroleum coml.	..	11 9	—	5 1	1 4 1/2	—
Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	0 7 1/2	—	0 4	0 1	—	—	Agar-agar shredded ..	..	14 6	—	6 3	1 10	—
Acid. nitros. ..	..	1 0	2 0	0 7	0 3	—	Agar-agar pulv. ..	..	6 8	—	—	—	2 0
Acid. nucleic. ..	oz.	8 6	—	—	12 9	2 5	Agotan powder ..	oz.	50	5 9	doz.	2 2	—
Acid. oleic. ..	..	1 5	2 1	0 7 1/2	0 2	—	Agotan tabs. ..	..	1 11	—	0 10 1/2	0 3	—
Acid. osmic. cryst. ..	gr.	2 0	—	—	—	4 0	Agropyrum Ang. ..	..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol.	oz.	9 2	—	—	13 9	2 8	Agropyrum exot. ..	..	4 2	—	—	—	1 3
Acid. oxalicum recryst. C	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	Airol ..	oz.	7 9	—	—	—	2 3
Acid. oxalic. coml. ..	C	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	Albargin ..	oz.	7 8	—	3 4	0 11	—
Acid. phosphates (Horsford) unstamped ..	8 oz.	2 8	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	Albumen (egg) pulv. ..	..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—
Acid. phosph. conc. B.P.	..	1 7	4 1	1 3	0 5	—	Albumin. (blood) pulv.	..	0 6	—	—	0 10	0 2
Acid. phosph. dil. ..	..	0 7	1 0	0 5	0 2	0 1	Alcohol (v. "Spiritus rectific.")	..	21 6	—	8 2	2 3	0 4
Acid. picric. ..	oz.	0 6 1/2	—	—	0 10	0 2	Alcohol absolutum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acid. picric. 1 per cent. sol.	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—							

Al—Am	Cost	Selling Price (Solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Alcohol abs. (sine rebate) ..	s. d. 28 6	s. d. —	s. d. 10 9	s. d. 2 10	s. d. 0 5	s. d. —	
Alcohol ammon. fort. ..	11 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	—	
Alcohol amylic. ..	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1	—	
Alcohol amylic. coml. ..	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Alcohol methylic. pur. ..	27 6	—	10 7	2 9	0 5	—	
Aldoform tabs. (D.F.) 100	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—	
Aletris cordial .. 8 oz.	7 1	—	5 3	1 4	0 3	—	
All Fours C. & D.D. '22 I.C	—	—	—	0 10	0 1½	—	
All Fours C. & D.D. '22 II.C	—	—	—	0 10½	0 2	—	
All Fours C. & D.D. '22 III.C	—	—	—	0 8	0 1½	—	
Allantoin. .. dr.	2 11	—	—	—	4 5	0 2	
Allium sativum ..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Allosan .. oz.	4 7	—	—	6 10½	1 4	—	
Aloe Barbardensis ..	2 10	4 3	1 4	0 4½	—	—	
Aloe Barbard. pulv. opt. ..	3 2	4 9	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	
Aloe Capensis ..	0 9	1 2	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Aloe Capensis pulv. ..	1 6	2 3	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
Aloe Scot. pulv. ..	7 4	12 9	3 2	0 10	0 2	—	
Alonum .. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	
Alonopon (A. & H.) B, F. gn.	2 8	—	—	—	0 4½	—	
Althæa flores ..	5 10	—	2 7	0 9	—	—	
Althæa fol. ..	1 9	2 8	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	
Althæa rad. decort. ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	
Althæa rad. dec. pulv. ..	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Alumen purif. ..	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Alum. purif. pulv. ..	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Alum. coml. pulv. ..	0 4	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	
Alum. coml. pulv. per cwt.	24 0	14 lb.	4 6	7 lb.	2 4	—	
Alum. chrom. recryst. ..	1 3	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Alum. chrom. coml. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Alum. exsic. ..	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Alum. exsic. pulv. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Alum. rupe. ..	0 11	1 5	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Alumini acetat .. oz.	0 5	—	—	0 9	0 3	—	
Alumini acetat-tartras .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	
Alumini chlorid. ..	5 8	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	
Alumini sulphas ..	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Alumini tannas .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	
Alumol .. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 6	0 6	—	
Alypin .. oz.	26 6	—	—	—	0 2	—	
Amidol .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	
Amidopyrin. .. oz.	2 1	—	—	3 9	0 9	0 3½*	
Amidopyrin. salicyl. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 0	0 9½	0 3½*	
Ammoniaci pulv. ..	5 0	—	—	0 7	0 1	—	
Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.) ..	6 6	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	
Ammonium							
Ammon. acetat pur. .. oz.	0 4	—	—	0 6	0 1½	—	
Ammon. benzoas nat. .. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	
Ammon. benzoas synth. ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	
Ammon. bromid. ..	1 8	—	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Ammon. carb. ..	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Ammon. carb. pulv. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7½	0 2	—	—	
Ammon. carb. (Howards) ..	1 11	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Ammon. carb. pulv. (Hds.) ..	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Ammon. carb. coml. ..	0 11	1 5	0 5½	0 2	—	—	
Ammon. carb. coml. (qty.) ..	0 9½	1 2	—	7 lb.	7 11	—	
Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. ..	0 11	1 5	—	7 lb.	9 2	—	
Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Ammon. carb. arom. P.F. oz.	1 10	—	—	2 9	0 6	—	
Ammon. chloridum pur. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Ammon. chlorid. coml. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Ammon. chlorid. "lumps" ..	1 0	1 7	—	7 lb.	9 3	—	

Am	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Ammonium—(cont.)							
Ammon. citras ..	6 6	—	2 9	0 10	0 1½	—	
Ammon. hippuras .. oz.	4 6	—	—	7 11	1 4	0 7*	
Ammon. hydrosulph. sol. ..	1 2	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Ammon. hypophos. .. oz.	1 3	—	—	1 10½	0 5	—	
Ammon. ichthosulphon. ..	3 5	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1	—	
Ammon. iodidum .. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	
Ammon. molybdas cryst. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Ammon. monocarb. arom. ..	4 0	—	—	0 6	0 2	—	
Ammon. nitras coml. ..	1 2	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Ammon. oxalas pur. E	3 11	—	1 8½	0 6	0 1	—	
Ammon. persulph. ..	4 2	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	—	
Ammon. phosphas ..	4 1	6 3	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Ammon. phosph. coml. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Ammon. phosph. acid. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Ammon. salicylas .. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	
Ammon. succinas .. oz.	9 0	—	—	13 9	2 8	—	
Ammon. sulphas pur. ..	1 6	—	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Ammon. sulphas coml. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—	
Ammon. sulphas. coml. cwt.	38 0	7 lb.	3 9	—	—	—	
Ammon. sulphocyanid. ..	3 6	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	
Ammon. tartas ..	5 10	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	
Ammon. valer. cryst. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	
Ammonol powder, unstd. oz.	8 0	—	—	—	2 4	0 10*	
Ammonol tablets, unstd. oz.	8 0	doz.	2 4	—	—	—	

	Cost	Sell	Cost	Sell
	per ½ doz.	per ½ doz.	per doz.	per doz.
Ampuliæ				
Apomorph. hydroch. gr. ⅞ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0
Atropin. sulph. gr. ⅞ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0
Benzamin. hydroch. gr. ⅞ ..	}	1 9	3 6	3 0
adrenalin. gr. ⅞ ..		3 0	5 3	
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅞, gr. ⅞ gr. ⅞ ..	B, F	1 9	3 6	3 0
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅞ ..	}	1 9	3 6	3 0
adrenalin. gr. ⅞ ..		3 0	5 3	
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅞ ..	}	1 9	3 6	3 0
adrenalin. gr. ⅞ ..		3 0	5 3	
Camp. in ol. olivæ gr. 1½, gr. 3 ..	}	1 9	3 6	3 0
Digipurati 1 c.c. ..		3 0	4 0	
Emetin. hydroch. gr. ⅞ ..	B	2 10	5 8	5 0
Extract. ergotæ gr. 1½ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0
Extract. ergotæ gr. 3½ ..	B	2 4	4 8	4 0
Extract. ergotæ gr. 7 ..	B	4 3	7 6	6 10
Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. ⅞ ..	..	1 9	3 6	3 0
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. ⅞ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0
Iodi, boxes of 6, sell 2s. 8d. ..	..	1 9	3 6	3 0
Mercurial cream ℥ 10 ..	..	1 9	3 6	3 0
Morph. hydroch. gr. ⅞, gr. ⅞, gr. ⅞, gr. ⅞ B, F	}	1 9	3 6	3 0
Morph. hydroch. gr. ⅞ ..		3 0	5 3	
atropin. sulph. gr. ⅞ ..	}	1 9	3 6	3 0
Ol. cinerei (grey oil) ½ c.c. ..		3 0	5 3	
Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. ⅞ ..	}	1 9	3 6	3 0
morph. acet. gr. ⅞ ..		3 0	5 3	
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ⅞, gr. ⅞ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ⅞ ..	}	1 9	3 6	3 0
ferri cacodyl. gr. ⅞ ..		3 0	5 3	
Strophanthin. gr. ⅞ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0
Strychnin. sulph. gr. ⅞, gr. ⅞ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0
Thiosinamin-sod.-sal. 2.3 c.c. ..	..	3 4	5 10	6 0



Am—An		Cost		Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Amygdala amara .. ..	s. d.	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4½	—	—	—	
Amygd. dulc. Jordan ..	s. d.	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	—	—	
Amygd. dulc. Valent. ..	s. d.	3 0	4 6	1 5	0 4½	—	—	—	
Amygd. dulc. pulv. ..	s. d.	4 11	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Amygd. cont. ("Almond meal")	s. d.	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—	
Amyl acetat pur. ..	s. d.	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	
Amyl acetat coml. ..	s. d.	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	
Amyl butyras .. ..	oz.	1 3	—	—	1 10½	0 5	—	—	
Amyl nitris .. ..	oz.	0 10½	—	—	1 5	0 4	—	—	
Amyl nitrite capsules ℥ 3 12	doz.	1 6	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	
Amyl valerianas .. ..	oz.	1 11	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	—	
Amyleni hydras .. ..	oz.	3 6	—	—	6 2	1 0	—	—	
Amyli pulv. (maize) ..	cwt.	38 0	7 lb.	3 5	—	—	—	—	
Amyli pulv. (maize) ..	..	0 5	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—	—	
Amyli pulv. (rice) ..	..	0 8½	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—	—	
Amyli pulv. (wheat) ..	..	0 8½	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—	—	
Amyli pulv. (potato) ..	..	0 5	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—	
Anæsthesin .. ..	oz.	4 3	—	—	1 3	—	—	—	
Analgin .. ..	oz.	6 6	—	—	9 9	1 10	—	—	
Anchusæ rad. .. ..	..	1 6	2 4	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	
Anethi fruct. E.I. ..	..	0 11	1 6	0 5½	0 2	—	—	—	
Anethi fruct. pulv. ..	..	1 8	2 6	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—	
Anethol .. ..	oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	—	
Angelicæ rad. .. ..	..	2 5	3 8	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	
Angel. rad. pulv. ..	..	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 5	—	—	—	
Aniline Colours									
Black, nigrosine .. ..	oz.	1 7	—	—	2 4	0 6	—	—	
Blue, methylene .. ..	oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10½	—	—	
Brown, Bismarck .. ..	..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Cerise .. ..	oz.	1 3	—	—	1 10½	0 5½	—	—	
Eosin .. ..	oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—	—	
Fuchsin .. ..	oz.	3 6	—	—	6 2	1 0	—	—	
Green, brilliant .. ..	oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—	—	
Magenta .. ..	oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	1 0	—	—	
Orange II. .. ..	oz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	—	
Scarlet red. .. ..	oz.	4 2	—	—	6 3	1 3	—	—	
Tartrazine .. ..	oz.	1 6	—	—	2 3	0 5½	—	—	
Violet, methyl B .. ..	oz.	1 6	—	—	2 3	0 5½	—	—	
Yellow, fast .. ..	oz.	2 3	—	—	3 5	0 8	—	—	
Anilini hydrochlor. ..	oz.	0 6	—	—	0 9	0 2	—	—	
Anilinum coml. opt. ..	..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	—	
Anisi fructus .. ..	..	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	—	
Anisi fruct. pulv. .. ..	..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	—	
Anisi fruct. pulv. (crs.) ..	..	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	—	
Anisol .. ..	oz.	1 3	—	—	1 10½	0 4½	—	—	
Annatto (roll) .. ..	..	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	
Annatto (liquid) .. ..	..	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	
Anthem. flor. exot. ..	..	6 9	10 2	2 11	0 10	0 1½	—	—	
Anthem. flor. exot. pulv. ..	..	8 6	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	—	
Anthem. flor. exot. sec. ..	..	5 9	9 4	2 8	0 9	—	—	—	
Anthem. flor. nov. .. ..	..	7 9	11 8	3 4	1 0	—	—	—	
Anthraxol .. ..	oz.	2 9	—	—	4 2	0 10	—	—	
Antiformin substitute ..	..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	
Antikamnia powder, unstd. oz.	..	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 1	—	—	
Antikamnia tabs., unstd. oz.	..	5 0	doz.	1 1	—	—	—	—	
Antim. crocus pulv. ..	..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—	
Antim. et sodii tartras oz.	..	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	—	
Antim. et sodii tart. sterules (M'dale) gr. ½ (box of 10) 12	..	54 0	each	5 6	—	—	—	—	
Antim. sod. tart. sterules (M'dale), gr. j. (box of 10) 12	..	60 0	each	6 0	—	—	—	—	
Antim. sod. tart. sterules (M'dale), gr. ij. (box of 10) 12	..	72 0	each	7 6	—	—	—	—	
Antim. nig. pulv. .. ..	..	0 8	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	

An—Ar		Cost		Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Antim. oxidum .. ..	s. d.	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Antim. sulphuratum ..	s. d.	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1	—	—	
Antim. tartaratum pulv. B	s. d.	2 11	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	—	
Antiphlogistine 17½ oz.	s. d.	3 9	—	—	0 4	—	—	—	
Antiseptic cream (Hewlett) ..	s. d.	5 6	8 3	2 6	0 8	0 2	—	—	
Antitoxine tabs., unstd. oz.	s. d.	3 7	doz.	0 9	—	—	—	—	
Apii grav. sem. .. ..	s. d.	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—	
Apiol .. ..	oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	—	
Apomorphinæ hydroch. B gr.	s. d.	0 3	—	—	—	—	—	0 6	
Aqueæ									
Aqua anethi .. ..	s. d.	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
Aqua anethi conc. 1-40 ..	s. d.	12 4	—	5 4	1 6	0 3	—	—	
Aqua anisi .. ..	s. d.	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
Aqua anisi conc. 1-40 ..	s. d.	12 4	—	5 4	1 6	0 3	—	—	
Aqua aurantii flor. trip. ..	s. d.	1 5	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	
Aqua aurant. flor. conc. 1-40	s. d.	18 0	—	7 10	2 0	0 4	—	—	
Aqua bromi .. ..	s. d.	1 6	2 0	0 8	—	—	—	—	
Aqua camphoræ .. ..	s. d.	9 6½	0 10	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
Aqua camph. conc. 1-40 ..	s. d.	5 3	—	2 4	0 8	0 1	—	—	
Aqua carui .. ..	s. d.	0 6½	0 10	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
Aqua carui conc. 1-40 ..	s. d.	13 6	—	5 10	1 7	0 3	—	—	
Aqua caryophylli .. ..	s. d.	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
Aqua caryoph. conc. 1-40 ..	s. d.	15 0	—	6 5	1 8	0 3	—	—	
Aqua cassiæ conc. 1-40 ..	s. d.	13 6	—	5 9	1 7	0 3	—	—	
Aqua chloroformi .. ..	s. d.	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—	
Aqua chlorof. conc. 1-40 ..	s. d.	7 0	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	—	—	
Aqua cinnamomi .. ..	s. d.	0 9½	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—	—	
Aqua cinnam. conc. 1-40 ..	s. d.	16 3	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	—	—	
Aqua destillata .. gal.	s. d.	1 3	0 4	0 2	—	—	—	—	
Aqua dest. potable (incl. duty) gal.	s. d.	1 11	gal.	3 0	—	—	—	—	
Aqua Floridensis P.F.I. ..	s. d.	15 0	—	6 4	1 8	0 3	—	—	
Aqua fœniculi .. ..	s. d.	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
Aqua fœniculi conc. 1-40 ..	s. d.	13 6	—	5 9	1 7	0 3	—	—	
Aqua laurocerasi .. ..	s. d.	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	
Aqua lavandulæ P.F. III. ..	s. d.	37 0	—	14 6	3 9	0 8	—	—	
Aqua lavandulæ P.F. VII. ..	s. d.	20 6	—	8 0	2 3	0 4	—	—	
Aqua mellis P.F. III. ..	s. d.	15 0	—	6 5	1 9	0 3	—	—	
Aqua menthæ pip. Ang. ..	s. d.	0 10	1 3	0 4	0 1½	—	—	—	
Aqua menthæ pip. conc. Ang. 1-40	s. d.	16 3	—	6 8	1 9	0 3	—	—	
Aqua menthæ pip. exot. ..	s. d.	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
Aqua menthæ pip. conc. exot. 1-40	s. d.	13 0	—	5 3	1 4	0 3	—	—	
Aqua menthæ viridis Ang. ..	s. d.	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	
Aqua picis P.F. .. ..	s. d.	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	
Aqua pimentæ .. ..	s. d.	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40 ..	s. d.	14 6	—	6 2	1 8	0 3	—	—	
Aqua pulegii Ang. .. ..	s. d.	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
Aqua rosæ .. ..	s. d.	1 0	1 6	0 5	0 1½	—	—	—	
Aqua rosæ trip. opt. .. ..	s. d.	1 5	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	
Aqua rosæ conc. 1-40 .. ..	s. d.	19 0	—	8 4	2 3	0 4	—	—	
Aqua rosmarini .. ..	s. d.	0 7½	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
Aqua rosmarini conc. 1-40 ..	s. d.	14 0	—	5 10	1 7	0 3	—	—	
Aqua sambuci .. ..	s. d.	0 10	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	—	
Aqua sambuci trip. .. ..	s. d.	1 7	2 5	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—	
Aqua sambuci conc. 1-40 ..	s. d.	19 0	—	8 2	2 3	0 4	—	—	
Araroba .. ..	oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	—	
Archil .. ..	..	1 6	2 4	1 1	0 3½	—	—	—	
Arctii rad. .. ..	..	1 7	2 5	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	—	
Arctii rad. pulv. .. ..	..	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	
Areca .. ..	..	1 0	—	—	0 3	—	—	—	
Arecæ pulv. .. ..	..	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—	
Arecolin. hydrobrom. gr.	..	0 4	—	—	—	—	—	0 8	

Ar—Ba	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Bandages		Cost	Sell
	lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	Bandages (Ministry of Health Standards)—		per doz.	each
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Grey, open weave, 42 × 28 per sq. in.:		s. d.	s. d.
argenti bromidum .. oz.	6 0	—	—	—	1 9	0 8*	1 inch × 3 yd.	..	0 7½	0 2
argenti cyanid. .. B oz.	7 6	—	—	11 3	2 2	—	1½ inch × 4 yd.	..	1 0½	0 2
argenti iodid. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	—	1 2	0 5*	2 inch × 4 yd.	..	1 4½	0 3
argenti nitras cryst. .. oz.	3 2	—	—	5 0	1 0	0 4½*	2½ inch × 4 yd.	..	1 8	0 3½
argenti nit. (points in glass)	—	ea.	1 4	—	—	—	3 inch × 4 yd.	..	1 11¾	0 3½
argenti nit. ind. (points in wood) ..	—	ea.	0 6	—	—	—	4 inch × 6 yd.	..	3 9	0 7
argenti nit. mitigat. (sticks) oz.	3 0	ea.	0 10	—	—	—	6 inch × 6 yd.	..	5 6½	0 10½
argenti nucleinas .. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	White, open weave, 43 × 27:		0 7¾	0 2
argenti oxid. .. oz.	8 6	—	—	—	2 6	0 11*	1 inch × 3 yd.	..	1 1½	0 2½
argenti phosphas .. oz.	7 0	—	—	—	2 0	0 9*	1½ inch × 4 yd.	..	1 5½	0 3
argenti proteinat. .. oz.	1 2	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	2 inch × 4 yd.	..	1 9½	0 4
argenti vitell. .. oz.	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 6	—	2½ inch × 4 yd.	..	2 2	0 4½
argentum colloid. .. oz.	9 0	—	—	—	2 7	0 11*	3 inch × 4 yd.	..	4 1½	0 8
argyrol .. oz.	8 0	—	—	—	2 4	0 10*	4 inch × 6 yd.	..	6 1¾	1 1
rheol capsules .. 40	3 10	doz.	2 0	—	—	—	6 inch × 6 yd.	..	—	—
ristochin .. oz.	24 9	—	—	—	7 0	0 2	Calico, bleached, 130:	..	26 6	4 0
ristolochiæ rad. ..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4½	—	—	2 inch × 4 yd.	..	32 6	4 9
ristolochiæ rad. pulv. ..	3 10	5 9	1 8	0 5½	—	—	2½ inch × 4 yd.	..	38 9	5 9
rniciæ flores ..	1 11	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	3 inch × 4 yd.	..	—	—
rniciæ rhizoma ..	3 5	—	1 2	0 6	—	—	Calico, unbleached, 125:	..	23 0	3 6
rniciæ rhiz. pulv. ..	4 8	—	—	0 7	0 1½	—	2 inch × 4 yd.	..	28 6	4 3
rsenic alb. compl. .. A, B	1 3	1 11	0 8	0 3	—	—	2½ inch × 4 yd.	..	34 0	5 0
rsenic alb. compl. pulv. A, B	1 0	1 6	0 6	—	—	—	3 inch × 4 yd.	..	—	—
rsenic alb. compl. pulv. cwt.	92 0	7 lb.	8 4	—	—	—	Creme, 2½ / 2½ yd.:	..	12 6	2 2
rsenii iodid. .. B oz.	2 10	—	—	4 3	0 10	—	2 inch ..	..	14 9	2 6
rsenii oleas .. B oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	2½ inch ..	..	17 3	2 8
rsenii sulphid. flav. pulv. B	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	3 inch ..	..	20 3	3 1
rsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. B	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	3½ inch ..	..	23 3	3 6
rseno-triferrin .. B oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—	4 inch ..	..	—	—
rseno-triferrin tabs. B gr. 530	1 9	doz.	1 0	—	—	—	Domette, 165:	..	11 6	2 0
safetida opt. (git.) ..	8 0	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—	2½ inch × 6 yd.	..	13 9	2 3
safetid. compl. ..	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	3 inch × 6 yd.	..	—	—
safetid. pulv. ..	6 9	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	Flannel (wool):	..	10 9	2 0
sbestos opt. ..	8 2	—	3 6	1 0	—	—	2½ inch × 4 yd.	..	19 0	3 0
sbestos compl. ..	2 5	3 8	1 0	0 3½	—	—	3 inch × 6 yd.	..	—	—
sparagin .. oz.	6 0	—	—	10 6	1 9	—	Muslin, bleached:	..	26 3	4 0
sphaltum ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	2 inch × 6 yd.	..	31 6	4 8
spirin (v. "Acid acetylsal.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	2½ inch × 6 yd.	..	41 3	6 2
spirin tabs. (Bayer) gr. 5 100	2 10	doz.	0 7	—	—	—	3 inch × 6 yd.	..	—	—
spirin, soluble, tabs. (Bayer) gr. 7½ 20	2 0	doz.	1 10	—	—	—	Plaster of Paris, in tins:	..	14 8	2 6
sthma powder P.F. I. ..	3 1	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	2 inch ..	..	19 6	3 0
sthma powder B.P.C. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	3 inch ..	..	24 3	3 8
stolax (B. & C.) sell 5s. jar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 inch ..	..	—	—
stophan pulv. .. oz.	5 6	—	—	8 3	1 7	—	Ambulance, fast edge: 6-inch ..	..	—	3 6
stophan tabs., gr. 7½ .. 20	2 0	doz.	1 10	—	—	—	2-inch ..	..	—	1 1
stropina .. B dr.	5 9	—	—	—	—	0 3	2½-inch ..	..	0 10½	1 5
stropin. sulph. .. B dr.	3 6	—	—	—	—	0 3	4-inch ..	..	—	2 4
urantii cortex Ang. ..	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	Ambulance, loose edge: 6-inch ..	..	0 11	1 10
urant. cort. exot. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	2-inch ..	..	0 4	0 8
uri bromidum .. gr.	0 6½	—	—	—	—	1 1	2½-inch ..	..	0 5	0 10
uri chlorid. (7½ gr. tubes) ea.	1 6	ea.	2 3	—	—	—	4-inch ..	..	0 8	1 4
uri chlor. sol. (2%) oz.	2 2	—	—	3 3	—	—	Binders, 11-inch × 6-yd.	..	6 3	9 6
							Binders, 8-inch × 6-yd.	..	4 0	7 0
							Rubber (pure): 7½ ft. × 2½ in. plain, gauge 21	..	each	3 3
							5 ft. × 2½ in. plain, gauge 21	..	each	2 2
							5 ft. × 2½ in. perforated, gauge 21	..	each	2 2
							5 ft. × 2½ in. N.H.I. plain	..	each	1 10
							5 ft. × 2½ in. N.H.I. perforated	..	each	1 10
							7½ ft. × 2½ in. perforated, gauge 21	..	each	3 3
							7½ ft. × 2½ in. N.H.I. plain	..	each	2 5
							7½ ft. × 2½ in. N.H.I. perforated	..	each	2 5
							Elastic web: 3 inch	..	per yd.	0 9½
							2½ inch ..	..	per yd.	0 7½
							Elastic web, N.H.I.: 3 inch	..	each	0 10
							2½ inch ..	..	each	0 8½
							Suspensory, silk	..	each	4 0
							Suspensory, cotton, best	..	each	2 8
							Triangular, plain	..	each	0 2½



Ba—Bl	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Bl—Ca	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥			1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Barbitonum .. B oz.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Blistering tincture, vety. P.F. I C	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Barbiton., sodium .. B oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	—	Blistering tinct., vety. P.F. II C	2 10	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—	—
Bari carb. pur. præc. ..	2 3	—	—	3 4	0 8	—	—	Blue, Chin., pulv. ..	7 6	—	3 3	0 10½	—	—	—
Bari carb. coml. ..	1 11	3 0	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—	Blue pill (gr. 4) and black draught (Ziss. bot.), sell 9d.	6 8	9 4	2 6	0 8½	0 2	—	—
Bari chlorid. pur. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—	—	Blue, Pruss., pulv. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bari hydroxid. pur. ..	1 5	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—	Boldo folia ..	6 6	9 9	2 0	0 9	0 2	—	—
Bari nitras pur. cryst. ..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4½	—	—	—	Bole Armen. ..	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1	—	—
Bari nitras coml. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	Boraldehyde (D.F.) ..	0 8	1 0	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Bari peroxid. anhyd. ....	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Boracalcalin. ..	3 6	5 9	1 6	0 5	—	—	—
Bari sulphas puriss. ..	2 4	—	0 11	—	—	—	—	Borax purif. ..	1 9	2 9	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Bari sulphas puriss. pkd. ..	—	—	1 3	—	—	—	—	Borax purif. cryst. ..	0 5½	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Bari sulphidum .. oz.	0 3	—	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	Borax cryst. (Howards) ..	0 6½	0 10½	0 3½	0 1½	—	—	—
Bath-powder P.F. I. ....	0 8	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	Borax coml. cryst. ..	0 5	0 7½	0 2	0 1	—	—	—
Battery solution P.F. III. ..	0 7	0 10½	—	—	—	—	—	Borax purif. pulv. ..	0 6	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Bay rum (industrial) P.F. IV. A	2 0	3 0	0 10	0 3	—	—	—	Borax purif. pulv. pkd. ..	—	—	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	—
Bay rum, indust. 3-oz. bot. sell 1s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Borax purif. (Howards) ..	0 7	1 0	0 3½	0 1½	—	—	—
Bay salt ..	0 4	0 6	0 2½	—	—	—	—	Borax coml. pulv. ..	0 5	0 7½	0 2½	0 1	—	—	—
Bay salt .. cwt.	30 0	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0	—	—	Borax coml. pulv. .. cwt.	36 0	7 lb.	3 4	14 lb.	6 6	—	—
Bay salt gran. ..	0 5	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	—	Bordeaux mixture, C. & D. Diary, 1919, I. or II. ..	0 10	1 3	—	—	—	—	—
Beberina sulphas .. dr.	2 5	—	—	—	4 0	0 1	—	Bornyl valerianas .. oz.	7 6	—	—	—	2 2	—	—
Benzaldehydum pur. ....	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 2	—	—	Boroglycerinum B.P.C. ..	2 9	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	—
Benzamina hydrochlor. dr.	3 11	—	—	—	6 9	0 2	—	Bougies (v. "Cereoli") ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benzamin. lactas .. dr.	3 11	—	—	—	6 9	0 2	—	Brilliantine, separable, P.F. ..	14 6	—	5 6	1 4	—	—	—
Benzenum Sum. ....	1 6	1 11	0 7	0 3	—	—	—	Brilliantine, unseparable, P.F. ..	15 0	—	5 8	1 6	—	—	—
Benzoinum ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	Bromaurum (B. & C.) 1-oz., sell 4s. 6d.; 2-oz. 8s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benzoin pulv. ....	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	—	Bromidia unstd. .. C 4 oz.	4 7	—	6 10½	1 9	0 3	—	—
Benzol coml. ....	—	—	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—	Bromo Adonis, unstd. .. 3 vi.	4 7	—	4 8	1 2	0 2	—	—
Benzonaphthol .. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 3	0 3	—	—	Bromoformum .. oz.	0 8	—	—	—	0 7	—	—
Benzyl benzoas .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	—	Bromum .. oz.	0 3	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	—
Berberidis pulv. ....	3 2	5 0	1 5	0 6	0 1	—	—	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes) doz.	5 0	ea.	0 8	—	—	—	—
Berberina sulph. ....	2 9	—	—	—	4 10	0 2	—	Bromural .. oz.	10 0	—	—	—	3 0	—	—
Betol .. oz.	3 4	—	—	5 0	1 0	—	—	Bromural tabs. gr. 5 .. 20	3 11	doz.	3 7	—	—	—	—
"Bipp" ..	24 0	—	10 4	2 9	0 5	—	—	Brucina .. oz.	4 6	—	—	6 9	1 4	—	—
Bird-lime (Ang.) ..	2 3	3 5	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	Brucina sulphas .. oz.	4 6	—	—	6 9	1 4	—	—
Bird-lime (Ang.) 7-lb. tins ..	16 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bryonia alb. rad. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Bisedia (Schacht) .. C	10 6	—	4 0	1 0	0 2	—	—	Buchu folia ..	6 8	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	—
Bismulaid (D.F.) ..	3 4	5 6	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	Burgundy mixture, C. & D. Diary, 1919, I. or II. ..	0 9	1 2	—	—	—	—	—
Bismulaid c. salol (D.F.) ..	5 9	6 9	2 5	0 8	—	—	—	Butyl-chloral hydras .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	—
<b>Bismuthum</b>															
Bismuthi benzoas. .. oz.	2 2	—	—	3 10	0 8	—	—	Butyn .. grm.	6 9	—	—	7 6	—	—	—
Bismuthi betanaphthol. oz.	3 2	—	—	5 6	0 11	—	—	Butyn solution 2% .. oz.	5 6	—	—	7 0	—	—	—
Bismuthi carbonas ..	16 3	—	6 10	1 10	0 3½	—	—	Bynin (A. & H.) .. 20 oz.	3 9	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Bismuthi citras .. oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5½	—	—	Byno hypoph., etc. C 20 oz.	4 10½	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—
Bismuthi et ammon. citras oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7½	—	—	<b>C</b>							
Bismuthi hydroxid. .. oz.	2 1	—	—	3 3	0 7½	—	—	Cactina pellets .. 100	2 8	doz.	0 6	—	—	—	—
Bismuthi lactus .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 4	—	—	Cadmii bromidum .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 8	0 4	—	—
Bismuthi nitras cryst. oz.	1 0	—	—	2 0	0 4	—	—	Cadmii chloridum .. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	—
Bismuthi oleas .. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 10	0 4	—	—	Cadmii iodidum .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi oxidum .. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	—	Caffeina .. oz.	1 7	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi oxychlorid. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 6	0 6	—	—	Caffeina benzoas .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	—
Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss. oz.	2 0	—	11 0	3 3	0 8	—	—	Caffeina citras .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 4	0 5	—	—
Bismuthi oxydodogallas oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 3	—	—	Caffeina citras efferv. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—
Bismuthi phenas .. oz.	2 8	—	—	4 2	0 10	—	—	Caffeina hydrobrom. ....	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	—
Bismuthi salicylas ..	15 6	—	6 6	1 10	0 4	—	—	Caffeina iodidum .. oz.	6 0	—	—	9 0	1 9	—	—
Bismuthi subgallas .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 6	0 4½	—	—	Caffeina salicylas .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	—
Bismuthi subnitras ..	14 3	—	6 2	1 8	0 3½	—	—	Caffeina sodio-benzoas oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi tannas .. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 9	0 7	—	—	Caffeina sodio iodid. .. oz.	2 8	—	—	4 8	0 10	—	—
Bismuthi tartas solub. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 7	0 6	—	—	Caffeina sodio-salicylas oz.	1 7	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi tribromophen. oz.	2 10	—	—	4 4	0 11	—	—	Caffeina valerianas .. oz.	3 7	—	—	6 0	1 2	—	—
Bismuthi valerianas .. oz.	5 0	—	—	7 9	1 6	—	—	Calami aromatici rad. ..	1 7	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Blistering oint. V.C.P. I. C	5 8	8 6	2 5	0 8	—	—	—								
Blistering ointment, biniodide V.C.P. .. C	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	—	—	—								

Ca	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Capsulæ vel Perles	Cost	Selling Price per box of		
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr or ℥			per 1,000	36	24	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Calami arom. pulv. ..	2 8	4 0	1 3	0 4½	—	—		Apiol. ℥ 3 ..	28 0	2 6	1 10	
Calamina artif. P.F. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	0 1	—		Apiol. ℥ 5 ..	42 6	3 1	2 3	
Calamina præp. opt. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—		Apiol. (3) et ext. ergot. (2) ..	50 0	3 10	2 7	
Calamina præp. sec. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—		Benzyl benz. ℥ 3 ..	15 0	1 9	1 4	
<b>Calcium</b>												
Calcii acetat ..	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—		Blauidii pil. gr. 5 ..	10 6	1 5	1 2	
Calcii acetylsalicyl. ..	oz. 1 8	—	—	2 8	0 7	—		Blaud. pil. (5) et hæmoglob. (3) ..	16 0	1 9	1 4	
Calcii bromidum ..	oz. 0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3	—		Blaud. pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. (½) ..	B 13 6	1 8	1 3	
Calcii carbonas præcip. ..	0 5	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—		Blaud. pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. et strych. ..	B 13 6	1 8	1 3	
Calcii chloridum fustum ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—		Blaud. pil. (10) et ext. casc. sag. (1) ..	16 0	1 9	1 4	
Calcii chlorid. coml. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—		Casc. sag. ext. liq. ℥ 20 ..	18 6	1 11	1 5	
Calcii chlorid. cryst. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—		Casc. sag. ext. liq. ℥ 30 ..	30 0	2 8	1 11	
Calcii chlorid. gran. ..	1 9	2 7	0 9	0 3	—	—		Casc. sag. ext. liq. ℥ 60 ..	35 0	2 11	2 2	
Calcii citras ..	oz. 0 7	—	—	0 10½	0 3	—		Cinnam. et quin. ..	30 0	2 4	1 9	
Calcii formas ..	oz. 0 4	—	—	0 7	0 2	—		Colchicin. salicyl. gr. ⅔ ..	C 21 0	2 0	1 7	
Calcii glycerophos. ..	oz. 1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—		Colchicin. salicyl. gr. ⅓ ..	C 36 0	3 0	2 2	
Calcii guaiacol-sulphonas ..	9 0	—	—	13 6	2 7	—		Copaibæ (Maran.) ℥ 5 ..	15 0	1 9	1 4	
Calcii hippuras ..	oz. 4 6	—	—	7 10	2 4	—		Copaibæ (Maran.) ℥ 10 ..	25 0	2 4	1 9	
Calcii hydras ..	1 0	1 6	0 5½	0 1½	—	—		Copaibæ (Maran.) ℥ 15 ..	36 0	3 0	2 2	
Calcii hydras coml. ..	0 8½	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—		Copaib. et cubeb. et buchu ℥ 10 ..	60 0	4 7	3 2	
Calcii hypophos. ..	oz. 0 7	—	—	0 10½	0 2	—		Copaib. et cubeb. et ol. santal. ℥ 10 ..	60 0	4 7	3 2	
Calcii ioidid. ..	oz. 2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—		Creosoti in oleo ℥ 1 ..	C 10 6	1 5	1 2	
Calcii lactas ..	3 9	5 3	1 8	0 6	0 1	—		Creosoti in oleo ℥ 2 ..	C 13 6	1 8	1 3	
Calcii lactophos. ..	oz. 0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—		Creosoti in oleo ℥ 3 ..	C 16 0	1 9	1 4	
Calcii nitras ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—		Ergotæ ext. gr. 3 ..	B 30 0	2 4	1 9	
Calcii oxalas ..	oz. 0 4	—	—	0 6	0 2	—		Filicis maris ℥ 5 ..	31 0	2 8	1 11	
Calcii peroxid. ..	oz. 2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—		Filicis maris ℥ 10 ..	52 0	4 0	2 10	
Calcii phosphas ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—		Filicis maris ℥ 15 ..	65 0	4 10	3 5	
Calcii phosph. coml. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—		Filicis maris ℥ 20 ..	76 0	5 7	3 10	
Calcii phosph. acid. pulv. ..	1 5	2 2	0 7½	0 2	—	—		Filicis maris ℥ 30 ..	114 0	—	5 3	
Calcii phosph. di-acid. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—		Guaiacol. in oleo ℥ 1 ..	16 0	1 9	1 4	
Calcii phosph. mono-acid. ..	5 3	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—		Guaiacol. in oleo ℥ 3 ..	30 0	2 4	1 9	
Calcii saccharas ..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 3	—	—		Guaiacol. in oleo ℥ 5 ..	44 0	3 6	2 6	
Calcii sulphas ..	0 4	0 6	0 2	—	—	—		Hæmoglobin. gr. 3 ..	15 0	1 9	1 3	
Calcii sulphocarb. ..	oz. 0 6	—	—	0 9	0 2	—		Hæmoglobin. gr. 5 ..	21 0	2 0	1 7	
Calcii superphos. coml. ..	0 3½	0 5	0 2	—	—	—		Ichthyol. ℥ 3 ..	16 0	1 9	1 4	
Calx ..	1 1	1 7½	0 6	0 2	—	—		Ichthyol. ℥ 5 ..	21 0	2 0	1 7	
Calx chlorinata ..	0 6½	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—		Lecithin. gr. 2½ ..	38 0	3 2	2 4	
Calx sulphurata ..	oz. 0 3	—	—	0 6	0 1	—		Lecithin. (1½) et paraf. liq. (30) ..	60 0	4 6	3 2	
Calendulæ flor. ..	8 0	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	—		Menthol. valer. ℥ 5 ..	58 0	4 5	3 1	
Calf lymph (v. "Lymph") ..	—	—	—	—	—	—		Ol. cajuputi ℥ 2 ..	16 0	1 9	1 4	
Calf scour mixture V.C.P. C	1 8	2 6	—	—	—	—		Ol. caryoph. ℥ 2 ..	16 0	1 9	1 4	
Calf scour powder V.C.P. ..	3 6	5 6	—	—	—	—		Ol. cinnam. ℥ 1 ..	24 0	2 3	1 8	
Calumbæ radix ..	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—		Ol. cinnam. ℥ 2 ..	44 0	3 6	2 6	
Calumbæ rad. pulv. ..	1 6	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	—		Ol. morrhue ℥ 10 ..	16 0	1 9	1 4	
Cambogia ..	10 0	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—		Ol. morrhue ℥ 15 ..	21 0	2 0	1 7	
Cambogiæ pulv. ..	12 0	—	5 2	1 4	0 3	—		Ol. morrhue ℥ 20 ..	25 0	2 4	1 9	
Camphora (flores) ..	6 3	9 6	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—		Ol. morrhue ℥ 30 ..	36 0	3 0	2 5	
Camphora (1-oz. tab.) ..	6 9	—	—	0 9	—	—		Ol. morrh. (20) et creosot. (1) ..	26 0	2 4	1 9	
Camphora (½-oz. tab.) ..	7 0	—	—	0 10	—	—		Ol. morrh. (30) et creosot. (2) ..	36 0	3 0	2 2	
Camphora monobrom. ..	oz. 1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—		Ol. olivæ ℥ 15 ..	28 0	2 6	1 11	
Camphor pilules, sell Is. bot. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—		Ol. olivæ ℥ 30 ..	33 0	2 11	2 2	
Camph. salicyl. ..	oz. 2 8	—	—	4 0	0 9	—		Ol. ricini ℥ 15 ..	21 0	2 0	1 8	
Canada balsam ..	11 0	—	5 0	1 5	—	—		Ol. ricini ℥ 30 ..	30 0	2 4	1 9	
Canary seed ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—		Ol. ricini ℥ 60 ..	45 0	3 6	2 6	
Canellæ cortex ..	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	—	—		Ol. santal. ℥ 5 ..	50 0	3 10	2 9	
Canellæ cort. pulv. ..	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—		Ol. santal. ℥ 7½ ..	70 0	5 0	3 5	
Cannabin. tannas ..	oz. 6 0	—	—	9 0	1 9	—		Ol. santal. ℥ 10 ..	86 0	6 2	4 3	
Cantharidinum ..	B gr. 0 7	—	—	—	—	1 2		Ol. santal. (5) c. copaiba (5) ..	65 0	4 10	3 5	
Cantharis Chinensis ..	B 9 6	—	4 1	1 2	—	—		Ol. tereb. rect. ℥ 5 ..	13 0	1 5	1 2	
Cantharis Chin. pulv. ..	B 11 6	17 3	5 0	1 4	0 2½	—		Ol. tereb. rect. ℥ 10 ..	15 0	1 9	1 3	
Caoutchouc ..	18 0	—	8 0	2 2	—	—		Picis ℥ 5 ..	13 0	1 5	1 2	
Capers ..	3 6	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—		Syrup. Eastonii ℥ 30 ..	B 18 0	1 11	1 5	
Capsici fructus ..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4½	—	—		Syrup. Eastonii ℥ 3½ ..	B 27 0	2 6	1 9	
Capsici fruct. pulv. sec. ..	3 2	4 8	1 4	0 4½	—	—		Syrup. glyceroph. co. ℥ 30 ..	C 21 0	2 0	1 7	
Capsicin. ..	oz. 2 0	—	—	—	0 7	—		Syrup. glyceroph. co. ℥ 3½ ..	C 30 0	2 8	1 11	
								Syrup. hypoph. co. ℥ 30 ..	C 18 0	1 11	1 5	



## Ca—Ce

Cost	Selling Price		
	per box of		
	per 1,000	36	24

## Capsulæ vel Perles—(cont.)

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Syrup. hypoph. co. 3j. .. ..	C	24	0	2	3	1 8
Tereben. .. ..		16	0	1	9	1 4
Tinct. quin. am. M 30 .. ..		17	6	1	10	1 5
Tinct. quin. am. 3j. .. ..		22	6	2	3	1 8

Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Caramel sicc. .. ..	1	4	2	0	0	7	0	2	—	—	—	—
Carbo animalis purif. .. ..	5	3	8	0	2	5	0	8	0	1½	—	—
Carbo animalis gran. .. ..	1	6	2	3	0	8	0	2½	—	—	—	—
Carbo animalis pulv. .. ..	1	0	1	6	0	5½	0	1½	—	—	—	—
Carbo ligni .. ..	0	5	0	8	0	2½	0	1	—	—	—	—
Carbo ligni acaciæ .. ..	3	0	4	6	1	3½	0	4	—	—	—	—
Carbo ligni pulv. levig. .. ..	0	9	1	3	0	4½	0	1½	—	—	—	—
Carbo ligni salicis pulv. .. ..	1	1	1	8	0	6	0	2	—	—	—	—
Carbon disulphidum .. ..	2	8	5	6	1	7	0	5	0	1	—	—
Carbon disulph. coml. .. ..	1	5	2	10	0	10	0	3	—	—	—	—
Carbon tetrachlorid. .. ..	2	2	5	4	1	9	0	7	0	1	—	—
Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec. .. ..	7	0	—	—	3	0	0	10½	0	1½	—	—
Carminum opt. .. oz.	5	0	—	—	—	—	7	6	1	6	0	7*
Carminum sec. .. oz.	4	0	—	—	—	—	6	0	1	2	0	5*
Carron oil P.F. .. ..	1	2	1	9	0	7	0	2	—	—	—	—
Carui fructus .. ..	2	3	3	5	1	0	0	3½	—	—	—	—
Carui fruct. pulv. .. ..	3	0	4	6	1	4	0	4½	—	—	—	—
Caryophyllum sec. .. ..	2	0	3	0	0	10½	0	3	—	—	—	—
Carui fruct. pulv. (coarse) .. ..	2	9	4	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caryophyllum arom. opt. .. ..	4	4	—	—	2	0	0	7	—	—	—	—
Caryophylli pulv. sec. .. ..	2	9	4	2	1	3	0	4	—	—	—	—
Cascara evac. (P.D.) .. fl.	10	6	15	9	4	6	1	4	0	3	—	—
Cascara aperient arom. (v. "Elix. cascara") .. ..	4	6	—	—	2	0	0	7	0	1	—	—
Cascarella .. ..	4	0	6	0	1	8½	0	5½	0	1	—	—
Casein. (solub.) .. ..	4	3	6	5	1	10½	0	6	0	1	—	—
Casein. alb. lev. .. ..	1	8	2	6	0	8½	0	2½	—	—	—	—
Cassia cort pulv. .. ..	1	6	—	—	0	8	0	3	—	—	—	—
Cassia fructus .. ..	4	9	—	—	2	2	0	7	—	—	—	—
Cassia pulpa .. ..	1	9	2	8	0	10	0	3	—	—	—	—
Cataplasma kaolini B.P.C. .. ..	0	11	1	6	0	5½	0	1½	—	—	—	—
Catechu .. ..	1	9	2	8	0	10	0	3	—	—	—	—
Catechu pulv. .. ..	0	11	1	4½	0	5	0	1½	—	—	—	—
Catechu nigrum .. ..	1	9	2	8	0	10	0	3	—	—	—	—

Catheters, gum-elast., sell 1s. 2d. each.

Catheters, soft rubber (to size 12), sell 1s. 3d. ea.; over size 12, 1s. 8d.

	oz.	8 oz.	oz.	8 oz.	oz.	8 oz.	oz.	8 oz.	oz.	8 oz.	oz.	8 oz.
Caulyphyllin .. ..	2	4	—	—	3	6	0	8	—	—	—	—
Celerina .. ..	7	5	—	—	5	7	1	5	0	3	—	—
Cellulose wadding .. ..	1	3	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cera alba in massa .. ..	2	6	3	9	1	1	0	3½	—	—	—	—
Cera alba in placensis .. ..	2	9	4	2	1	2½	0	4	—	—	—	—
Cera carnauba (grey) .. ..	1	10	3	0	1	0	0	3	—	—	—	—
Cera flava Ang. .. ..	3	0	4	6	1	3½	0	4	—	—	—	—
Cera flav. exot. .. ..	2	4	3	6	1	0	0	3½	—	—	—	—
Cera flav. exot. (1-oz. tab.) .. ..	2	5	3	8	1	1	0	4	—	—	—	—
Cera flava Gall. .. ..	2	4	3	6	1	0	0	3½	—	—	—	—
Cera flav. tabs. .. ..	2	5	3	8	1	1	0	3½	—	—	—	—
Cera Japonica .. ..	1	6	2	3	0	8	0	3	—	—	—	—
Ceratum calaminæ .. ..	1	9	2	7	0	9	0	2½	—	—	—	—
Ceratum cetacei .. ..	3	10	5	9	1	8	0	5½	—	—	—	—
Ceratum saponis .. ..	C	3	6	5	3	1	6	0	5	—	—	—

## Ce—Ci

Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M

## Cereoli (Bougies)

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Cer. acid. tannic. gr. 2 doz.	1	6	doz.	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cer. bellad. ext. gr. 2 B doz.	1	6	doz.	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cer. cocainæ gr. ½ B, F doz.	1	6	doz.	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cer. cocainæ gr. 1 B, F doz.	2	3	doz.	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cer. iodoformi gr. 5 .. doz.	1	9	doz.	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cer. iodof. et morph. B.P.C. B, ex F doz.	1	9	doz.	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cer. morph. hydroch. ad gr. ½ B, F doz.	1	6	doz.	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cer. ol. eucal. (m. 5) et iodof. (gr. 5) .. .. doz.	1	9	doz.	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cer. opii ext. gr. 1 B, F doz.	1	6	doz.	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cer. opii ext. gr. 2 B, F doz.	1	9	doz.	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cer. protargol 2% .. doz.	1	6	doz.	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceresin coml. alb. .. ..	1	5	2	2	0	8	0	2½	—	—	—	—
Ceresin coml. flav. .. ..	1	4	2	0	0	7½	0	2	—	—	—	—
Cerii oxalas .. .. oz.	0	5½	—	—	—	—	0	9	0	2	—	—
Cerii oxidum .. .. oz.	1	8	—	—	—	—	2	6	0	6	—	—
Cetaceum .. ..	2	10	4	3	1	3	0	4½	—	—	—	—
Cetacei pulv. .. ..	4	0	6	0	1	9	0	6	—	—	—	—
Cetraria Islandica .. ..	2	3	3	5	1	0	0	3½	—	—	—	—
Charta epispat. (11 in. × 8 in.) .. ..	—	—	each	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheshire red bot. V.C.P. C	1	3	1	10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinosol .. .. oz.	3	3	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	0	—	—
Chirata incisa .. ..	2	3	3	8	1	1	0	4	—	—	—	—
Chloral camphorat. B.P.C. C	8	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	0	3	—	—
Chloral formamidum .. oz.	1	6	—	—	—	—	2	6	0	6	—	—
Chloral hydras .. C oz.	0	7	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	3	—	—
Chloralalidum .. .. oz.	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Chloramin-T. .. .. oz.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	0	4	—	—
Chloralose .. .. oz.	1	0	—	—	—	—	1	6	0	4	—	—
Chlorbutol .. .. oz.	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	0	8	0	3*
Chlorotene (P.D.) .. .. oz.	4	2	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	0	—	—
Chlorobrom (Burgoyne) 8 oz.	3	10	—	—	—	—	2	7	0	8	0	1½
Chlorodynum B.P.C. B, F	6	0	—	—	—	—	3	3	0	11	0	2
Chlorodyn. transp. P.F. B, F	11	0	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	8	0	3
Chlorodynum vet. V.C.P. B, F	7	2	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	5	—	—
Chlorodynum (v. "Tinct. chlor. et morph. 1885") .. ..	4	0	—	—	—	—	2	7	0	9	—	—
Chloroformum .. .. C	6	8	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	2	—	—
Chlorof. (ex s.v. meth.) .. C	10	3	—	—	—	—	6	8	1	9	—	—
Chlorof. (ex s.v.r.) .. C	9	6	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	8	0	4
Chlorof. aconiti B.P.C. B	10	0	—	—	—	—	6	4	1	9	0	4
Chlorof. bellad. B.P.C. B	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	0	3
Chlorof. camphorat. B.P.C. C	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0	1	0
Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.) oz.	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0	1	0
Chlorophyl. (spirit-sol.) oz.	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0	1	0
Chondrus crispus elect. ..	1	2	1	9	0	7	0	2	—	—	—	—
Chrismol (A. & H.) .. 20oz.	3	4	4	0	1	0	0	3	—	—	—	—
Chromii sulphas .. ..	7	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	0	0	2
Chrysarobinum .. .. oz.	0	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	0	3
Cimicifuge rhizoma .. ..	1	11	—	—	—	—	0	10½	0	3	0	1
Cimicifug. rhiz. pulv. ..	3	0	—	—	—	—	1	5	0	5	0	1
Cimicifugin. .. .. oz.	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	0	9
Cinchonæ calisayæ cort. pulv.	5	4	—	—	—	—	2	3½	0	7½	0	1½
Cinchonæ pallid. cort. pulv.	4	0	—	—	—	—	1	8½	0	6	0	1
Cinchonæ succirub. cort. ..	3	9	—	—	—	—	1	8	0	6	0	1
Cinchonæ succirub. cort. parv.	2	9	—	—	—	—	1	3	0	4½	0	1
Cinchonæ succirub. cort. pulv.	4	6	—	—	—	—	1	11	0	6	0	1
Cinchonidina .. .. oz.	6	6	—	—	—	—	11	0	2	0	0	8*
Cinchonidinæ hydroch. oz.	5	0	—	—	—	—	8	9	1	6	0	7*
Cinchonidinæ sulphas .. oz.	4	6	—	—	—	—	7	6	1	3	0	6*
Cinchonina .. .. oz.	4	6	—	—	—	—	6	9	1	4	0	6*
Cinchoninæ hydroch. .. oz.	3	0	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	0	0	4*
Cinchoninæ sulph. .. .. oz.	3	0	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	0	0	4*

Ci—Co	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated.	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Cinnamic aldehyde .. oz.	2 8	—	—	4 0	0 9	—	—
Cinnamomi cort. opt. ..	4 0	6 0	1 8½	0 6	—	—	—
Cinnamomi cort. sec. ..	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 4½	0 1	—	—
Cinnamomi cort. parv. ..	1 9	2 9	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Cinnam. pulv. opt. ..	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5	—	—	—
Cinnam. pulv. sec. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4½	0 1	—	—
Citrarin .. .. oz.	5 0	—	—	—	1 6	—	—

**Clinical Thermometers:**

½-min. lens, sell 3s. 9d. ea.; 1-min. lens, 3s. 3d. ea.; 2-min. lens, 2s. 9d. ea.; ½-min. round, 2s. 9d. ea.; 1-min. round, 2s. 6d. ea.; ord. round 2-min., 2s. 3d. ea.

Cobalti chlorid. .. oz.	0 9½	—	—	1 3	0 3	—	—
Cobalti nitras .. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	—
Cobalti sulphas .. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	—
Cocaina .. B, F dr.	4 8	—	—	—	6 9	0 3	—
Cocainæ hydrobrom. B, F dr.	5 0	—	—	—	7 3	0 3	—
Cocainæ hydrochlor. B, F dr.	4 0	—	—	—	6 0	0 3	—
Cocainæ nitras .. B, F dr.	4 2	—	—	—	6 3	0 3	—
Cocainæ salicyl. B, F dr.	4 7	—	—	—	6 11	0 3	—
Cocainæ sulphas .. B, F dr.	4 7	—	—	—	6 11	0 3	—
Coccus (silver grain) ..	3 10	5 9	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	—
Cocci pulv. .. ..	4 10	7 3	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	—
Cocculi indicii pulv. .. C	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—
Coconut stearin .. ..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—
Codeina .. .. B dr.	3 9	—	—	—	6 0	0 2	—
Codeinæ phosphas .. B dr.	2 11	—	—	—	4 5	0 2	—
Codeinæ sulphas .. B dr.	3 0	—	—	—	4 6	0 2	—
Codeine jelly (v. "Gelatum codeinæ et glyc.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Codeonal .. .. B oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 7	—	—
Codeonal tabs. 2½ gr. B 10	2 6	doz.	4 2	—	—	—	—
Colchi-sal capsules, unstd. B 100	5 6	doz.	1 0	—	—	—	—
Colchici corn. exot. pulv. (20)	3 6	—	1 7	0 5	—	—	—
Colchici sem. pulv. .. ..	2 11	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	—
Colchicina .. .. B gr.	0 7	—	—	—	—	1 2	—
Colchicinæ salicylas .. B gr.	0 7	—	—	—	—	1 2	—
Cold cream (v. "Cremor frigidum")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Collodia**

Collodium .. ..	7 0	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—	—
Collodium meth. .. ..	3 2	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—
Collodiumacetoneum B.P.C. ..	6 6	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	—
Collodium anodyn. B.P.C. B	14 6	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	—	—
Collodium bellad. B.P.C. B	11 0	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—	—
Collodium callosum P.F. ..	12 6	—	—	1 4	0 4	—	—
Collodium flexile .. ..	7 10	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	—	—
Collodium flex. meth. .. ..	3 5	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—
Collodium salicylic. B.P.C. ..	7 6	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	—	—
Collodium salicyl. co. B.P.C.	6 8	—	—	0 9	0 2	—	—
Collodium stypticum B.P.C.	8 6	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	—	—
Collodium styptic. meth. ..	7 0	—	—	1 9	0 2	—	—
Collodium vesicans .. C oz.	1 9	—	—	2 9	0 6	—	—
Collodium vesic. meth. C oz.	1 5	—	—	2 3	0 5	—	—
Collodium vesic. '98.. C oz.	2 2	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	—

Collosol argentum (Crookes) 3iv.	3 0	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	—	—
Collosol arsen. (Crookes) 3iv.	4 6	—	6 9	1 9	0 3	—	—
Collosol bismuthum (Crookes) 3iv.	4 6	—	6 9	1 9	0 3	—	—
Collosol hydr. (Crookes) 3iv.	3 5	—	5 2	1 4	0 3	—	—
Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur (Crookes) .. wt. 3 oz.	4 2	—	7 4	1 10	0 4	—	—
Collosol iodine (Crookes) 3iv.	1 10½	—	2 10	0 8½	0 2	—	—

Co	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated.	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Collosol iodine in oil 3iv.	3 9	—	5 7½	1 5	0 3	—	—
Collosol manganese (inj.) 3j.	3 9	—	—	5 7½	0 10	—	—
Collosol quinine 3iv.	3 0	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	—	—
Collosol sulphur 3viii.	2 7½	—	2 0	0 6	0 1	—	—
Collut. zinci chlor. (B. & C.), 4-oz. sell 4s. 6d.; 8-oz. 8s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colocynthis pulpa .. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 6½	0 1	—	—
Colocynthis pulvæ pulv. ..	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	—
Colocynthis "Turc." pulv.	4 9	7 2	2 0	0 6½	0 1	—	—
Colofine (Oppenheimer) ½ lb.	2 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	—
Composition essence P.F. ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—	—
Composition powder P.F. ..	4 0	—	1 8½	0 6	—	—	—
Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C.	3 5	5 2	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—
Conf. opii .. .. B, F	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	—
Conf. opii, pulv. pro. B, F	11 0	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	—
Conf. petrolei .. ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	—
Conf. piperis .. ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	—
Conf. rosæ caninæ '85 ..	3 3	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	—	—
Conf. rosæ gallic. .. ..	3 0	—	1 4½	0 4½	—	—	—
Conf. rutæ .. ..	4 0	—	1 8½	0 6	0 1	—	—
Conf. rutæ, pulv. pro. ..	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	—	—	—
Conf. scammonii .. ..	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	—
Conf. sennæ .. ..	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 4	—	—	—
Conf. sulphuris .. ..	3 8	5 6	1 7	0 5	0 1	—	—
Conf. terebinthinæ .. ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—	—
Conina .. .. B gr.	1 8	—	—	—	—	3 4	—
Coninæ hydrobrom. .. B gr.	1 0	—	—	—	—	2 0	—

**Containers (retail charge):****Medicine and Poison Bottles:**

	Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.
2 dr., 4 dr., 1 oz. .. 0 1½	10 oz. .. 0 3	20 oz. .. 0 4½			
2 oz., 3 oz. .. 0 2	12 oz. .. 0 3½	32 oz. .. 0 5½			
4 oz. .. 0 2	16 oz. .. 0 4	40 oz. .. 0 8			
6 oz., 8 oz. .. 0 2½					

**Ointment Pots:**

	Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.
1 dr., 2 dr., ½ oz. .. 0 6	1 oz. .. 0 7	½-1 oz. .. 0 4½			
1-1½ oz. .. 0 7	2 oz. .. 0 8	2 oz. .. 0 5			
2 oz. .. 0 8	4 oz. .. 0 9	4 oz. .. 0 7			
3 oz. .. 0 10	6 oz. .. 0 10	6 oz. .. 0 8			
4 oz. .. 0 11	8 oz. .. 0 11				

**Stopped Bottles:****Powder Bottles:**

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated.	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Copaiba opt. .. ..	3 4	5 0	1 6	0 5	—	—	—
Copaibæ resina .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	—
Copal elect. .. ..	3 2	4 9	1 5	0 4½	—	—	—
Copal (Manila) .. ..	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Coriandri fruct. .. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Coriand. fruct. pulv. ..	1 11	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	—
Coriand. fruct. pulv. (crs.) ..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—	—
Corn solvent (v. "Collod. callos.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornu cervi rass. .. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 6½	0 2	—	—	—
Coryfin .. .. oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 7	0 2	—
Coster's paste .. ..	9 2	—	—	0 8	0 2	—	—
Cotarninæ hydroch. B dr.	2 5	—	—	—	3 7	0 2	—
Cotarninæ phthalas .. B dr.	2 5	—	—	—	3 7	0 2	—
Cotoin. .. .. dr.	6 0	—	—	—	10 6	0 3	—



Co—Cu	Opt.			Sec.			Cu—Di	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	Cost	Sell	Srl	Cost	Sell	Sell			1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ⅓
	per lb.	per pkt.	per carton	per doz	per pkt.	per carton								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Cotton-wool:							Cuprum—(cont.)							
1 lb. .. ..	1 6	2 9	—	14 9	2 3	—	Cuprum (filings) .. ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	—	—	
8 oz. .. ..	1 10	1 9	—	8 0	1 2	—	Cuprum (foil) .. ..	5 3	—	2 3	0 8	—	—	
4 oz. .. ..	2 0	1 1	1 4	4 3	0 8	0 10	Cuprum (turnings) .. ..	4 0	6 0	1 8½	0 6	0 1	—	
2 oz. .. ..	2 2	0 7	0 10	2 5	0 5	0 7	Curcumæ rhizoma .. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
1 oz. .. ..	2 4	0 4½	—	1 5	0 3½	0 5	Curcumæ rhiz. pulv. .. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
							Curcumæ rhiz. pulv. (crs.) .. ..	0 11	1 5	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
							Currie powder P.F. I. .. ..	3 2	4 9	1 4½	0 4½	—	—	
							Currie powder P.F. II. .. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
							Cydoniæ semina .. ..	11 0	—	4 9	1 3	—	—	
							Cyllin (Jeyes) .. C 4 fl. oz.	0 9	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	
							D							
Coumarinum .. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 6	0 6	—	Dakin's solution conc. .. ..	0 11	1 4½	0 6	0 1½	—	—	
Creme d'amandes, scented ..	6 0	9 0	2 7	0 9	—	—	Dale's plaster P.F. .. ..	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	
Creme d'amandes, unscented	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	—	Dammar gum. .. ..	4 2	6 3	1 10½	0 6	—	—	
Cremor bismuthi P.F. ..	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—	Daturæ tatulæ pulv. .. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Cremor frigidum P.F. II. ..	3 8	—	1 7	0 6	—	—	Daturina .. .. B. gr.	2 0	—	—	—	—	4 0	
Cremor frigidum P.F. VII. ..	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	Daturinæ sulph. .. .. B. gr.	2 0	—	—	—	—	4 0	
Crem. frigid. "American"														
P.F. .. ..	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—								
Crem. frigid. "theatrical"														
P.F. .. ..	1 10	2 9	0 10	—	—	—								
Crem. frigid. 1-oz. jar sell 1s.														
Creosoti carbonas .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5	—								
Creosotum .. .. C	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1½	—								
Cresinol .. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—								
Cresol .. .. C	1 5	2 2	0 7½	0 2½	—	—								
Creta cum camphora, 12½ p.c.	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—								
Creta c. camph. 10 per cent.	1 5	2 2	0 7½	0 2	—	—								
Creta Gallica (tab.) ..	0 10	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—								
Gretæ Gall. pulv. .. cwt.	37 0	7lb.	3 4	14 lb.	6 6	—								
Gretæ Gall. pulv. ..	0 5	0 7	0 2½	0 1	—	—								
Gretæ Gall. pulv. subtil.	0 6½	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—								
Gretæ præcip. (v. "Calci carb. præcip.")														
Creta præparata .. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—								
Creta præparata rub. ..	0 7	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	—								
Crocus placent. .. oz.	3 6	—	—	5 3	1 0	—								
Crocus Valent. .. oz.	15 0	—	—	—	4 3	1 6								
Crocus Valent. pulv. .. oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 8	1 7								
Croup embrocation P.F. ..	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—								
Cryogenine .. .. 10 gr.	3 0	—	—	—	2 6	—								
Cryogenine tabs. gr. 4	1 6	doz.	2 9	—	—	—								
Cubebæ fructus .. ..	5 6	—	2 6	0 9	—	—								
Cubebæ fruct. pulv. ..	6 9	—	2 11	0 10	0 1½	—								
Cucumber cream P.F.V. ..	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	—	—								
Cucumber paste .. ..	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—								
Cucumber pomade .. ..	13 0	—	5 7	1 6	—	—								
Cudbear .. ..	1 10	—	0 10	0 3	—	—								
Cumini fructus .. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—								
Cumini fruct. pulv. ..	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4½	—	—								
Cumini fruct. pulv. (crs.) ..	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—								
Cuprum														
Cupri ammon. sulph. ..	1 9	2 7	0 9	0 3	—	—								
Cupri carb. pur. .. ..	4 0	6 0	1 8½	0 6	—	—								
Cupri chlorid. pur. .. ..	2 11	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	—								
Cupri nitras .. ..	3 8	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	—								
Cupri oleas .. ..	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1	—								
Cupri oxid. nig. .. ..	3 3	4 5	1 5	0 5	—	—								
Cupri oxid. pur. .. .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 2	0 3	—								
Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (æruo)	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 5½	—	—								
Cupri sulphas .. ..	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 2½	—	—								
Cupri sulphas contl. opt. ..	0 7	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	—								
Cupri sulph. coml. .. cwt.	48 0	7lb.	4 4	14 lb.	8 6	—								
Cupri sulph. coml. pulv. ..	0 8½	1 1	0 3½	—	—	—								
Cupri sulph. excis. .. ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—								

## DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescriptions, as follows:

1. **RAPID METHOD.**—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. *The prices quoted are exclusive of containers.* (See p. 9.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments:

Size.	Dose ȝj.	Dose ȝij.	Dose ȝiv.	Dose ȝj.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
i.	1 0	0 10	0 9	0 8
ij.	1 6	1 2	1 0	0 10
iii.	—	1 6	1 3	1 0
iv.	—	1 10	1 6	1 2
v.	—	—	2 0	1 6
vij.	—	—	2 6	1 10

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures, etc., should be priced by Method 2.

argles, lotions, injections	..	..	..	..	8 oz.	1 6
ills and powders	..	..	..	..	12	1 6
atchets and dry-filled capsules	..	..	..	..	12	2 6
intments, mixed	..	..	..	..	1 oz. 1s. 3d., 2 oz.	1 6
uppositories, bougies, pessaries	..	..	..	..	12	2 0
mall shaped blisters	..	..	..	..	each	1 0
lasters, 6 in. × 6 in.	..	..	..	..	each	2 6

When this method is employed, the first dispenser of the prescription should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private

mark	M	e	l	b	o	r	a	c	i	s
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

the one that should be adopted.

2. **COSTING METHOD.**—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows:—

A. The **selling prices** in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by even and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

B. Prices of **containers** are given in the list. (See p. 9.)

C. Special "**oncost**" included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special **establishment charges** of the dispensary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost." The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows:—

	s. d.
Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature	0 6
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, injections	0 8
Emulsions	0 10
Pills and weighed powders	0 10
Ointments, confections, etc.	0 9
Blisters	0 8
Cachets	1 3
Bougies, suppositories, pessaries	1 4
Plasters	1 8
Granules, pastilles, lozenges, capsules	2 0
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills	doz. 3d. extra.

As these charges cover average time, the fees for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the basis given above.

## Di—El

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒi
Digipuratum tabs. 1½ gr. 12	1 6	doz.	2 3	—	—	—	—
Digitalin. amorph. .. C gr.	0 10	—	—	—	—	—	1 8
Digitalin. cryst. .. C gr.	6 0	—	—	—	—	—	10 2
Digitaline granules, unstd. (Nativelle) ..	40	doz.	1 2	—	—	—	—
Digitalis fol. Ang. ..	2 5	—	1 2	0 5	0 1	—	—
Dimol pulverettes ..	100	doz.	1 0	—	—	—	—
Dimol syrup .. 4 oz. fl.	3 5	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	—
Dionin .. .. B oz.	23 6	—	—	—	7 0	1 5 <sup>4</sup>	—
Diosene Prunier tabs. ..	—	doz.	1 2	—	—	—	—
Diuretin pulv. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—	—
Diuretin tabs. gr. 7½	20	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—
Dolichos pubes .. oz	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	—
<b>Dog Pills, etc.</b>							
Astringent V.C.P. I. B,F	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—
Astringent V.C.P. II. B,F	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—
Condition V.C.P. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—
Cough V.C.P. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—
Distemper V.C.P. I. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—
Distemper V.C.P. II. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—
Purgative V.C.P. I. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—
Purgative V.C.P. II. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—
Tonic V.C.P. I. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—
Tonic V.C.P. II. ..	—	doz.	2 0	—	—	—	—
Worm V.C.P. I. ..	—	doz.	3 0	—	—	—	—
Worm V.C.P. II. ..	—	doz.	2 6	—	—	—	—
Worm powder V.C.P. ..	—	—	—	0 4	—	—	—
Dog soap, eucalypt. ..	1 4	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Dog soap, eucalypt. C. & D., II., '11, p. 88 ..	1 0	—	1 6	0 6	—	—	—
Dog soap <i>ut supra</i> , pkd. ..	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—
Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.) oz.	11 6	—	—	—	3 4	—	—
Douglass mixt. (poultry) V.C.P. ..	0 8	—	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Dressings, surgical, standard packets: No. 1, Cost 2s. 4d. Sell 6d. ea. No. 2, Cost 3s. 4d. Sell 7d. ea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duboisinæ sulph. .. B gr.	1 0	—	—	—	—	2 0	—
Dulcamara ..	1 9	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Dusting powder P.F. ....	—	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—
Dusting pdr. (nursery) P.F.II.	2 2	—	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—
Dymal .. .. oz.	1 2	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	—
<b>E</b>							
Eau de Cologne opt. P.F. II.	25 0	34 6	10 0	2 10	0 6	—	—
Eau de Cologne sec. ..	18 0	23 0	6 0	1 9	0 5	—	—
Eau de Cologne sec. 1-oz. bot. sell 2s. 6d.; 2-oz. 4s. 6d.; 4-oz. 8s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eikonogen .. .. oz.	1 2	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	—
Elaterinum .. .. gr.	0 6	—	—	—	—	1 0	—
Elaterium Ang. .. .. dr.	7 6	—	—	—	—	0 4	—
Elemi .. ..	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	—
<b>Elixir</b>							
Elixir acetomorph. et terpin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.P.C. .. .. C	4 2	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	—
Elix. aletridis B.P.C. ..	7 2	—	3 1	0 10	0 1½	—	—
Elix. aromat. B.P.C. ..	7 9	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	—
Elix. aurantii B.P.C. ..	7 9	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	—
Elix. aurant. comp. B.P.C. ..	8 0	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	—	—
Elix. bismuthi B.P.C. ..	4 3	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Elix. bromoformi B.P.C. ..	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Elix. calc. lactat. (Gerrard) pt.	3 3	4 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	—



El—Em	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ
<b>Elixir—(cont.)</b>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Elix. casc. et euonym. B.P.C.	9 9	—	4 8	1 3	—	—
Elix. cascar sag. P.F. I.	5 0	7 6	2 3	0 8	—	—
Elix. cascar. sag. B.P.C.	7 9	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—
Elix. cinchonæ B.P.C.	6 6	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—
Elix. cocæ B.P.C.	5 6	—	2 4	0 8	—	—
Elix. colloid (Squire) fl.	9 0	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—
Elix. enzymes (Armour)	5 8	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Elix. ferri et quin. et strych. phosph. U.S.P.	7 0	—	3 0	0 9½	0 1½	—
Elix. ferri, quin. et strych. phos. B.P.C.	5 4	—	2 10	0 9	—	—
Elix. formatum B.P.C.	5 3	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—
Elix. form. c. strych. B.P.C. C	4 5	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Elix. glusidi B.P.C.	12 0	—	5 2	1 5	—	—
Elix. guaranæ B.P.C.	8 4	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—
Elix. ipecac. B.P.C.	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Elix. kolæ B.P.C.	2 9	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Elix. lactated pepsin (Armour) 4 oz.	1 10	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—
Elix. lactopeptin. fl.	5 10	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—
Elix. lecitthin. co.	6 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—
Elix. papaini B.P.C.	7 4	—	3 10½	1 0	—	—
Elix. pepsini B.P.C.	7 4	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	—
Elix. pepsini co. P.F.	6 8	—	2 10	0 10	—	—
Elix. peps. et bism. B.P.C.	5 6	—	2 9	0 9	—	—
Elix. peps. et bism. co. B.P.C.	5 9	—	2 10	0 9	—	—
Elix. phosphori B.P.C.	4 7	—	2 2	0 7	—	—
Elix. pini comp.	5 0	—	2 3	0 8	—	—
Elix. pruni virg.	2 4	—	1 2	0 6	—	—
Elix. pruni virg. co.	2 2	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Elix. quin. ammon. B.P.C.	6 4	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—
Elix. quin. amm. co. B.P.C.	7 4	—	3 3	0 10½	—	—
Elix. rhei B.P.C.	4 2	—	2 0	0 7	0 1½	—
Elix. secretogen (Carnrick's) unstd. 16 oz.	7 6	—	3 3	0 10½	0 1½	—
Elix. sennæ fruct. B.P.C.	4 7	—	2 8	0 9	—	—
Elix. simplex B.P.C.	2 4	—	1 3½	0 4½	0 1	—
Elix. terperoin. (Squire) fl. C	9 0	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—
Elix. terpheroin. co. C	6 8	—	3 5	1 0	—	—
Elix. thyroid. (Squire) fl.	9 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—
Elix. viburn. prunif. B.P.C.	7 8	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—
Elix. viburn. prun. co. B.P.C.	9 6	—	4 2	1 2	0 2½	—
Emetina B gr.	0 6	—	—	—	—	1 0
Emetin. bismuth. iodd. B gr.	0 3	—	—	—	—	0 6
Emetin. hydrochlor B gr.	0 4	—	—	—	—	0 9
<b>Emplastra</b>						
Emp. adhesiv. exten. sq. yd.	1 8	sq. ft.	0 6	—	—	—
Emp. ammoniaci ..	11 6	—	5 4	1 5	—	—
Emp. ammon. c. hydrarg. ..	9 0	—	3 10½	1 1	—	—
Emp. ammon. c. hydrarg. sq. yd.	3 0	sq. ft.	0 9	—	—	—
Emp. belladonnæ .. C	5 6	—	2 7	0 9	—	—
Emp. bellad. exten. C, sq. yd.	3 0	sq. ft.	0 9	—	—	—
Emp. bellad. (porous) ea.	—	ea.	1 0	—	—	—
Emp. bellad. '98 .. C	7 9	—	3 6	1 0	—	—
Emp. bellad. vir. '67 B	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	—	—
Emp. calefaciens .. C	4 3	—	1 10½	0 6	—	—
Emp. califaciens exten. C	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emp. califaciens sq. yd.	2 6	sq. ft.	0 8	—	—	—
Emp. califaciens '98 .. C	4 3	—	1 10½	0 6	—	—
Emp. cantharidini .. C	10 6	—	4 7	1 3	—	—
Emp. cantharidini exten. C	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emp. cantharidini sq. yd.	3 10	sq. ft.	1 0	—	—	—
<b>Em—Es</b>						
<b>Emplastra—(cont.)</b>						
Emp. canthar. '98 .. C	7 8	—	3 3	0 10½	—	—
Emp. ferri .. ..	2 11	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Emp. ferri exten. ..sq. yd.	2 2½	sq. ft.	0 7	—	—	—
Emp. galbani .. ..	4 10	—	2 1	0 7	—	—
Emp. hydrarg. .. C	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	—	—
Emp. hydrarg. exten. ..sq. yd.	3 1	sq. ft.	0 10	—	—	—
Emp. melilot. .. ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
Emp. mentholis .. ..	10 9	—	4 9	1 4	—	—
Emp. opii .. .. B	5 0	—	2 3	0 8	—	—
Emp. opii extens. B, ex F sq. yd.	3 1	sq. ft.	0 10	—	—	—
Emp. picis .. ..	2 5	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
Emp. picis exten. ..sq. yd.	1 11½	sq. ft.	0 8	—	—	—
Emp. plumbi .. .. B	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Emp. plumbi exten. C, sq. yd.	1 8	sq. ft.	0 6	—	—	—
Emp. plumbi iodd. .. ..	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	—	—
Emp. resinæ .. .. C	2 1	—	1 0	0 4½	—	—
Emp. resinæ exten. C, sq. yd.	1 8	sq. ft.	0 6	—	—	—
Emp. roborans .. C	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Emp. roborans exten. C sq. yd.	1 11	sq. ft.	0 7	—	—	—
Emp. saponis .. .. C	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
Emp. saponis fuscum C	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Emp. saponis fuscum ..sq. yd.	1 11	sq. ft.	0 7	—	—	—
<b>Emulsiones</b>						
Emulsio chlorof. B.P.C. ..	1 8	—	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
Emuls. iodoformi 10% ..	6 11	—	3 9	1 0	—	—
Emuls. magnes. B.P.C. ..	1 6	3 0	0 10	0 3	—	—
Emuls. olei morrhæ B.P.C.	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—
Emuls. ol. morrh. 50% 6-oz. bot. sell 1s. 6d.; 12-oz. 2s. 9d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emuls. ol. morrh. c. hypoph. B.P.C. .. ..	2 3	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—
Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. B.P.C. .. ..	4 2	6 3	2 0	0 7	—	—
Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et malti B.P.C. .. ..	4 8	7 0	2 3	0 7	—	—
Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C. ..	2 4	3 9	1 2	—	—	—
Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C. ..	5 6	9 0	2 7	—	—	—
Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—
Emuls. petrolei 4-oz. bot. sell 1s. 3d.; 8-oz. 1s. 9d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erythrol tetranitras .. dr.	8 6	—	—	—	—	0 4
Esbach's solution .. ..	1 6	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Eserina .. .. B gr.	0 10	—	—	—	—	1 8
Eserinæ salicylas .. B gr.	0 8	—	—	—	—	1 4
Eserinæ sulphas .. B gr.	0 7½	—	—	—	—	1 3
<b>Essentiae</b>						
Ess. ambrae griseæ .. oz.	3 6	—	—	5 6	1 2	—
Ess. amygdalæ (Ang.) 1 in 16	25 0	—	9 9	2 6	0 5	—
Ess. amygd (exot) 1 in 16 ..	22 3	—	8 8	2 4	0 4½	—
Ess. anisi 1 in 5 .. ..	20 3	—	7 10	2 0	0 4	—
Ess. apple .. ..	20 0	—	—	2 3	0 4½	—
Ess. apricot .. .. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Ess. camphoræ B.P.C. ..	9 6	—	3 9	1 0	—	—
Ess. cedrat. .. .. oz.	1 10	—	—	3 0	0 8	—
Ess. chocolate .. ..	28 0	—	—	3 2	0 6	—
Ess. cinnamoni .. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Ess. cinnam. et quin. P.F. I.	9 0	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—
Ess. coffee .. ..	19 0	—	—	2 2	0 4	—
Ess. limonis opt. (r. "Ol. limon.") .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Es—Ex	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Ex	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2
<b>Essentia—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	<b>Extracta—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
s. limonis (soluble) ..	17 9	—	6 1	1 9	0 4	—	Ext. casc. sag. liq. insp. ..	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 6	0 1	—
s. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 5	63 3	—	—	6 6	1 0	—	Ext. caulophylli liq. ..	9 6	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—
s. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10	45 0	—	16 9	4 6	0 8 1/2	—	Ext. cinchonæ flv. liq. '67 ..	15 0	—	6 8	1 9	0 3 1/2	—
s. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10	24 0	—	9 5	2 6	0 5	—	Ext. cinchonæ rub. ..	oz. 1 8	—	—	2 6	0 6	—
s. moschi ..	oz. 4 0	—	—	5 6	1 1	—	Ext. cinchonæ (rub.) liq. ..	5 9	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
s. moschi fort. ..	oz. 6 7	—	—	8 9	1 8	—	Ext. cocæ liq. '98 ..	B, F 10 6	—	4 9	1 3	0 2 1/2	—
s. pear (jargonelle) ..	oz. 1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	Ext. colchici (corm.) ..	Coz. 2 6	—	—	4 5	0 10	—
s. pineapple ..	oz. 1 8	—	—	2 8	0 5	—	Ext. colchici acet. ..	Coz. 2 10	—	—	5 0	0 10	—
s. pulg. 1 in 10 ..	9 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	Ext. colchici sem. ..	Coz. 2 10	—	—	5 0	0 10	—
s. raspberry ..	13 4	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	Ext. colchici sem. acet. ..	Coz. 3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—
s. rennet ..	2 0	3 0	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—	Ext. colocynth. pulv. ..	oz. 2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
s. strawberry ..	11 6	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	Ext. coloc. co. (pulv.) ..	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—
s. vanillæ P.F. I. ..	19 2	—	7 9	2 0	0 4	—	Ext. condurango liq. B.P.C. ..	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
s. vanillæ fort. ..	25 0	—	9 8	2 8	0 5	—	Ext. conii ..	C 5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
s. zingiberis ..	7 0	9 6	2 9	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	Ext. conii liq. ..	C 15 3	—	6 8	1 10	0 3 1/2	—
storal. ..	oz. 2 11	—	—	4 4 1/2	0 10	—	Ext. convallariæ liq. ..	10 0	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—
thylis bromidum ..	oz. 1 7	—	—	4 6	0 10	—	Ext. coto liq. ..	17 6	—	7 8	2 0	0 4	—
thyl. chlorid. (general) ..	ea. 4 3	ea. 4 9	—	—	—	—	Ext. damianæ pulv. ..	oz. 1 11	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
thyl. chlorid. (local) ..	ea. 4 6	ea. 5 0	—	—	—	—	Ext. damianæ liq. ..	10 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 2 1/2	—
thyl. iodidum ..	2 2	—	—	8 2	1 7	—	Ext. ergotæ ..	B oz 3 6	—	—	6 2	1 0	—
thyl. morph. hyd. ..	B dr. 3 5	—	—	—	5 10	0 2	Ext. ergotæ pulv. ..	B oz. 4 6	—	—	7 10	1 4	—
ucain hyd. (beta) ..	dr. 4 0	—	—	—	6 0	0 2	Ext. ergotæ liq. ..	B 7 6	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—
ucain lact. (beta) ..	dr. 4 0	—	—	—	6 0	0 2	Ext. ergotæ ammon. liq. ..	B 12 0	—	5 4	1 5	0 2 1/2	—
ucalypti fol. Ang. ..	1 8	2 6	0 8 1/2	0 2 1/2	—	—	Ext. euonymi ..	oz. 4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—
ucalyptol ..	oz. 0 7	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	Ext. euphorbiæ pil. liq. ..	7 9	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	—
ugallol ..	oz. 4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—	Ext. filicis liq. ..	oz. 1 1	—	—	2 0	0 5	—
ugenol ..	oz. 2 5	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	Ext. fuci liq. ..	4 6	7 0	2 1	0 7	0 1	—
unatrol pills gr. 4 ..	100 2 11	doz. 0 7	—	—	—	—	Ext. gelsemii alcoh. ..	C oz. 2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—
onymin virid. ..	oz. 3 6	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	Ext. gentianæ ..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
upad ..	1 2	1 9	0 6 1/2	0 2	—	—	Ext. gentian. pulv. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
uphorbii gum. pulv. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	Ext. glycyrrh. ..	8 6	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—
uphthalmine ..	gm. 3 7	—	—	—	—	0 6	Ext. glycyrrh. liq. ..	3 7	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
uquinine ..	oz. 16 0	—	—	—	4 7	—	Ext. glycy. liq. '85 ..	3 4	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—
uresol ..	oz. 5 0	—	—	7 6	1 6	—	Ext. gossypii rad. cort. liq. ..	15 3	—	6 8	1 9	0 3	—
uresol pro capil. ..	ea. 7 0	ea. 10 6	—	—	—	—	Ext. granati rad. cort. liq. ..	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
urophen ..	oz. 9 7	—	—	—	2 9	—	Ext. grindeliæ liq. ..	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
usol ..	0 8 1/2	1 0	0 3 1/2	—	—	—	Ext. hæmatox. exot. ..	2 4	—	1 2	0 4 1/2	0 1	—
							Ext. hamamel. (fol.) ..	oz. 1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—
							Ext. hamamel. liq. ..	7 8	11 6	3 3	0 10 1/2	0 2	—
<b>Extracta</b>							Ext. hydrastis (sicc.) ..	Coz. 11 0	—	—	16 6	3 2	—
Ext. aconiti rad. alc. ..	B oz. 1 3	—	—	1 10 1/2	0 5	—	Ext. hydrastis liq. ..	Coz. 3 9	—	—	5 8	1 2	—
Ext. agropyri liq. ..	4 10	—	2 4	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	Ext. hyoscyami sicc. ..	Coz. 1 10	—	—	2 10 1/2	0 7	—
Ext. aletris liq. B.P.C. ..	21 0	—	9 0	2 5	0 4 1/2	—	Ext. hyoscy. virid. '98 ..	C 11 0	—	4 10	1 4	0 2 1/2	—
Ext. aloes pulv. ..	4 6	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	Ext. hyoscy. virid. pulv. ..	Coz. 1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—
Ext. aloes Barb. glac. ..	oz. 3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	Ext. ipecac. acet. pulv. ..	oz. 3 6	—	—	5 3	1 0	0 5*
Ext. aloes Socot. pulv. ..	8 4	—	3 9	1 1	0 2	—	Ext. ipecac. liq. ..	Coz. 1 7	—	—	2 4	0 6	—
Ext. anthemid. pulv. '98 ..	oz. 2 8	—	—	4 0	0 9	—	Ext. iridis B.P.C. ..	oz. 1 6	—	—	2 5	0 6	—
Ext. apocyni liq. ..	16 0	—	6 10	1 9	0 3	—	Ext. jaborandi liq. '98 ..	C 8 3	—	3 9	0 11	0 2	—
Ext. belæ liq. ..	5 3	—	2 5	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	Ext. jalapæ pulv. ..	oz. 1 9	—	—	2 8	0 6	—
Ext. belladon. sicc. ..	B oz. 1 7	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	Ext. kavæ liq. ..	12 6	—	5 4	1 5	0 3	—
Ext. belladon. liq. ..	B 10 3	—	4 8	1 5	0 3	—	Ext. kolæ liq. ..	6 8	—	3 0	0 10	0 1 1/2	—
Ext. bellad. virid. '98 ..	B 9 0	—	3 10 1/2	1 0	0 2	—	Ext. Krameriæ pulv. ..	oz. 1 10	—	—	3 2	0 7	—
Ext. bellad. vir. pulv. '98 ..	B oz. 1 0	—	—	1 6	0 3 1/2	—	Ext. lactucæ pulv. ..	oz. 1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—
Ext. boldo liq. ..	13 4	—	5 8	1 6	0 3 1/2	—	Ext. lupuli ..	oz. 1 6	—	—	2 3	0 5 1/2	—
Ext. bone marrow ..	oz. 3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	Ext. malti ..	0 10	1 3	—	—	—	—
Ext. buchu ..	oz. 3 3	—	—	4 11	1 0	—	Ext. malti 1-lb. jar sell 1s. 6d.; 2-lb. 2s. 6d.						
Ext. buchu liq. B.P.C. ..	22 3	—	9 10	2 8	0 5	—	Ext. malti ferrat ..	1 1	1 8	0 6	—	—	—
Ext. cacti grandiflor. liq. ..	19 0	—	9 0	2 5	0 4 1/2	—	Ext. malti c. casc. sag. wgt. ..	2 6	3 0	0 10 1/2	—	—	—
Ext. calendulæ ..	oz. 4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—	Ext. malti c. glycerophos. wgt. ..	1 9	2 9	0 10	—	—	—
Ext. calumbæ ..	oz. 1 0	—	—	1 6	0 3 1/2	—	Ext. malti c. hæmoglobin. wgt. ..	1 7	2 8	0 10	—	—	—
Ext. cannabis indicæ ..	oz. 19 0	—	—	—	5 6	0 2	Ext. malti c. hypophosph. wgt. ..	1 8	2 9	0 10	—	—	—
Ext. casc. sag. sicc. ..	10 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 2 1/2	—	Ext. malti c. ol. mor. B.P.C. ..	0 11	1 6	—	—	—	—
Ext. casc. sag. liq. ..	2 9	4 7	1 5	0 4 1/2	0 1	—	Ext. malti c. oleo morrh. 1-lb. jar sell 1s. 6d.; 2-lb. 2s. 6d.						
Ext. casc. sag. liq. '98 ..	2 8	4 4	1 3 1/2	0 4 1/2	0 1	—							
Ext. casc. sag. liq. glyc. ..	3 3	6 0	1 8 1/2	0 6	—	—							



Ex—Fe	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
<b>Extracta—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ext. malti c. ol. morrhuae et hypoph. P.F.	1 6	2 8	0 10½	—	—	—
Ext. malti c. syr. ferri phosph. co. wgt.	1 2	1 10	0 7	—	—	—
Ext. malti liq. . . . .	1 4	2 8	0 10	0 2½	—	—
Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag. . .	2 4	—	1 3½	0 4	—	—
Ext. malti liq. c. glyceroph.	3 2	6 0	1 8½	0 5½	—	—
Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob.	3 0	5 4	1 7	0 5	—	—
Ext. malti liq. c. hypophos.	2 6	4 8	1 4	0 4½	—	—
Ext. malti liq. c. syr East. C	2 4	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—
Ext. malti liq. c. syr. ferri phos. co. . . . .	1 8	3 3	1 0	0 3½	—	—
Ext. medullæ rub. liq. . . .	7 0	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—
Ext. mezerei æther. . . oz.	4 3	—	—	6 8	1 4	—
Ext. nucis vom. sicc. B oz.	1 1	—	—	1 10½	0 4½	—
Ext. nucis vom. liq. . . B	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—
Ext. opii liq. . . . . B F	4 3	—	1 10	0 7	—	—
Ext. opii sicc. . . . . B, F oz.	4 8	—	—	7 0	1 4	—
Ext. papav. P.B. '85 B F oz.	0 8½	—	—	1 1	0 2	—
Ext. papav. liq. B.P.C. C	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Ext. pareira liq. . . . .	6 9	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	—
Ext. picrorhizæ liq. . . . .	10 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 2½	—
Ext. pini canadens. liq. . .	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—
Ext. quassia . . . . . oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5	—
Ext. quillaia liq. . . . .	5 10	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—
Ext. rhamni frang. liq. . . .	5 6	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—
Ext. rhei pulv. . . . . oz	2 3	—	—	3 6	0 8	—
Ext. rhus. arom. liq. . . . .	10 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 2½	—
Ext. rhus. toxicod. liq. . . .	17 10	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	—
Ext. salicis nig. liq. . . . .	7 0	—	3 0	0 10½	0 1½	—
Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Ext. sarsæ Jam. co. . . oz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—
Ext. sennæ tegum liq. . . . .	4 0	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—
Ext. serpentar. . . . . oz.	8 4	—	—	—	2 5	1 0*
Ext. stramonii fol. . . . . oz.	1 5	—	—	2 6	0 6	—
Ext. stramonii sem. . . . . oz.	3 6	—	—	4 3	1 0	—
Ext. strophanthi . . . . . C oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—
Ext. sumbul . . . . .	7 9	—	—	14 0	2 4	0 10
Ext. taraxaci . . . . .	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—
Ext. taraxaci pulv. . . . .	8 2	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—
Ext. taraxaci liq. P.B. '98 . .	4 9	—	2 2	0 8½	0 1½	—
Ext. thymus gland liq. oz	3 2	—	—	5 0	1 0	—
Ext. thyroid gland . . . oz.	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 5	—
Ext. thyroid. liq. . . . . oz.	2 6	—	—	4 9	0 11	—
Ext. uvæ ursi . . . . . oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—
Ext. valerian. . . . . oz.	1 5	—	—	2 4½	0 6	—
Ext. viburn. prunifol. oz.	3 6	—	—	5 3	1 0	—
Ext. viburni liq. . . . .	11 0	—	4 9	1 3	0 3½	—
<b>F</b>						
Fehling's solution . . . .	3 8	5 6	1 5	0 5	—	—
Fel bovinum pur. . . . oz.	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5	—
Fel bovin. pur. pulv. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—
<b>Ferrum</b>						
Ferri albuminas . . . oz	1 11	—	—	2 10½	0 7	—
Ferri alum. pur. . . . .	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—
Ferri alum. coml . . . . .	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—
Ferri arsenas . . . . . B oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 2	—
Ferri cacodylas . . . . . B oz.	4 8	—	—	—	1 4	0 6*
Ferri carb. sacch . . . . .	1 7	2 4½	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Ferri citras . . . . .	8 3	—	—	1 0	0 2	—
Ferri et ammon. cit. . . .	3 7	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—
<b>Ferrum—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ferri et am. cit. eff. P.F. . .	3 6	—	1 7	0 6	—	—
Ferri et amm. cit. virid. . .	5 4	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	—
Ferri et ammon. tart. . . .	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	—
Ferri et potas. tart. . . . .	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	—
Ferri et quin. cit. . . . .	15 6	—	6 8	1 10	0 4	—
Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych. B oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—
Ferri et strych. cit. . . . B oz.	1 4	—	—	2 2	0 5	—
Ferri glycerophos. pulv. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 2	0 5	—
Ferri hypophosph. . . . oz.	1 2	—	—	1 10	0 4	—
Ferri iodid. . . . . oz.	2 2	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Ferri lactas . . . . . oz.	0 11	—	—	1 8	0 3½	—
Ferri lactophosphas . . . oz.	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 6	—
Ferri limat. . . . .	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—
Ferri oleas . . . . .	5 3	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—
Ferri oxid. (ferric) . . . .	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—
Ferri oxid. præcip. rubr . .	0 10	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—
Ferri perchlorid. cryst. . .	1 0	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—
Ferri phosphas '98 . . . .	3 6	—	1 6	0 6	—	—
Ferri phosphas sacchar. . .	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Ferri phosphas solubil. . .	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	—	—
Ferri pyrophosphas . . . oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 2	—
Ferri salicylas . . . . .	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Ferri succinas . . . . . oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10	—
Ferri sulphas pur. . . . .	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
Ferri sulphas pur. gran. . .	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
Ferri sulphas. exsic. . . .	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—
Ferri sulphas coml. . . . .	0 4	0 6	0 1½	—	—	—
Ferri sulphas (ferric) . . .	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Ferri sulphidum (cake) . .	0 10	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—
Ferri tannas . . . . . oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 4	—
Ferri valerianas . . . . . oz.	1 10	—	—	3 3	0 7	—
Ferrier's snuff P.F. . . . B, F	14 2	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
Ferripyrin . . . . . oz.	3 2	—	—	4 9	1 0	—
Ferro-malt (Crookes) 8 oz.	2 7½	—	2 0	0 6	—	—
Ferro-malt glycerophos. (Crookes) . . . . . 8 oz.	3 0	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—
Ferro-malt hypophos. (Crookes) . . . . . 8 oz.	3 0	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—
Ferrum redact. . . . . oz.	0 3	—	—	0 6	0 1	—
Fluorescein . . . . . oz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—
Fluorescein sodium . . . oz.	2 8	—	—	4 0	0 10	—
Fluorescein sod. sol. 2% oz.	0 5	—	—	1 0	0 3	—
Fly and maggot oils P.F. I.	0 6	0 9	—	—	—	—
Fly and maggot oils P.F. II.	0 5	0 7½	—	—	—	—
Fly powder P.F. . . . .	1 7	2 5	—	—	—	—
Fœniculi fruct. pulv. . . .	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—
Fœniculi fruct. pulv. (coarse)	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—
Fœnugreci sem. pulv. . . .	1 0	1 6	0 5½	—	—	—
Fœnugr. sem pulv. (crs.) . .	0 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	—
Fœnugr. sem. pulv. (crs.) cwt.	74 0	1 0	—	7 lb.	6 8	—
Formamol . . . . . oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 8	—
Formitol . . . . . 30	1 1	doz.	0 8	—	—	—
Formolyptol, unstd. . . 3 oz.	0 10	—	—	0 5	—	—
Foot powder, antisept. P.F. .	1 10	2 9	0 10½	0 3	—	—
Foot-rot paste P.F. . . .	0 8	1 0	0 4	—	—	—
Foot-rot powder P.F. . . .	6 2	9 3	2 6	—	—	—
Frosting . . . . .	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—
Fuchsin . . . . . oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Fuller's earth lump . . . .	0 2	0 3	0 1½	—	—	—
Fuller's earth pulv. . . .	0 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	—
Fuller's earth levig. . . .	0 4	0 5	0 2	—	—	—
Fuller's earth levig. alb. . .	0 5½	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—

## Ga—Gl

Sec.			
Cost	Sell		
	per doz. 6 yd.	per 6 yd.	per 3 yd.

## G

Gauzes, 19 × 15 per sq. in.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Plain .. .. .	11	4	1	9	0	10½	0	5
Alembroth .. .. .	12	9	2	0	1	1	0	6
Cyanide .. .. .	13	3	2	1	1	1	0	6
Iodoform, 5% .. .. .	17	3	2	8	1	4	0	7
Picric .. .. .	17	3	2	8	1	4	0	7

Gauze tissue :

1 lb. cost 1s. 9d., sell 3s. 1d.; 8 oz. sell 1s. 8d.; 4 oz. sell 11d.; 2 oz. sell 6d.

## Selling Price (solid or liquid)

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr. or 1/2
Galangalæ rhizoma .. .. .	1 1	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—
Galbani pulv. .. .. .	8 6	—	—	1 0	0 2	—
Gallæ cærul. .. .. .	1 5	2 1½	0 7½	0 2½	—	—
Gallæ cærul. pulv. .. .. .	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—
Gelatin. sheet No. 1 .. .. .	5 6	8 6	2 5	0 8	—	—
Gelatin. incis. .. .. .	8 0	12 0	3 5	0 11	—	—
Gelatum codeinæ et glyc. (Hardwick) P.F. .. .. .	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Gelatinum zinci P.F. .. .. .	2 0	3 0	0 10½	—	—	—
Gelat. zinci dur. P.F. .. .. .	2 6	3 9	1 2	—	—	—
Gelsemin. hydrochlor. B gr. .. .. .	2 6	—	—	—	—	5 0
Gentian. rad. incis. .. .. .	1 0	1 6	0 5½	0 1½	—	—
Gentian. rad. pulv. .. .. .	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
Gentian. rad. pulv. (crs.) cwt. .. .. .	100 0	7 lb.	8 11	14 lb.	17 6	—
Geraniol .. .. .	2 10	—	—	4 3	0 10	—
Gingerin. (African) .. .. .	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Gingerin. (Jam.) .. .. .	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 6	—
Glucosum (liq.) .. .. .	0 8	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Glucosum (solid) .. .. .	0 9	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—
Glucos. (medicinal) .. .. .	8 6	12 9	3 8	1 0	—	—
Glue, surg. (Sinclair) C. & D. Diary '18 .. .. .	3 0	4 6	1 2	—	—	—
Glusidum (v. "Saccharin") .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Glycerina

Glycerinum .. .. .	1 5	2 7	0 8½	0 2½	—	—
Glycerin. 2-oz. bot. sell 10d.; 4-oz. 1s. 4d.; 8 oz. 2s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glyc. acetomorph. B.P.C. C .. .. .	2 3	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Glyc. acid. boric. .. .. .	2 4	4 8	1 4	0 5	—	—
Glyc. ac. carbol. .. .. .	2 1	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—
Glyc. ac. gallic. .. .. .	3 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Glyc. ac. pepsin (Bullock) ½ lb. .. .. .	7 2	—	6 0	1 7	0 4	—
Glyc. ac. tannic. .. .. .	3 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Glyc. aluminis .. .. .	2 5	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—
Glyc. amyli .. .. .	2 4	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Glyc. bellad. 50 per cent. B .. .. .	5 0	9 10	3 0	0 10	—	—
Glyc. bismuth. carb. P.F. .. .. .	10 6	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	—
Glyc. boracis .. .. .	1 11	—	1 1	0 4½	—	—
Glyc. croci B.P.C. .. .. .	19 6	—	10 4	2 0	0 4	—
Glyc. Eastonii .. .. .	4 8	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—
Glyc. et cucum. .. .. .	2 3	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
Glyc. et aq. rosæ 1 in 3 .. .. .	1 2	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
Glyc. et aq. rosæ 2-oz. bot. sell 8d.; 4-oz. 1s. 2d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glyc. ext. marrow (Armour) 4 oz. .. .. .	2 3	—	3 4	0 10	0 2	—

## Gl—Ho

Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr. or 1/2

## Glycerina—(cont.)

Glyc. glyceroph. co. .. .. .	C 3 8	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Glyc. heroin. co. P.F. .. .. .	C 3 0	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Glyc. ichthamol. .. .. .	2 10	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	—
Glyc. iodi B.P.C. .. .. .	oz. 0 6	—	—	1 9	—	—
Glyc. pancreatin. .. .. .	5 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—
Glyc. papain. .. .. .	8 0	—	4 2	1 1½	0 2	—
Glyc. pepsin. .. .. .	4 6	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	—
Glyc. peps. acid. P.F. .. .. .	6 6	—	2 11	0 9	—	—
Glyc. plumbi subacet. .. .. .	1 11	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—
Glyc. thymol. co. .. .. .	1 1	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—
Glyc. tragacanth. .. .. .	5 4	—	2 4	0 9	0 1½	—
Glycerin base for suppos. .. .. .	2 6	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—
Glycoheroin (Smith), unstd. C .. .. .	8 2	—	3 9	1 0	—	—
Glycethymoline, unstd. .. .. .	3 7½	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. decort. .. .. .	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 3½	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. .. .. .	1 1	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. dec. pulv. .. .. .	3 2	4 9	1 4	0 5	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. (crs.) .. .. .	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. (crs.) cwt. .. .. .	84 0	7 lb.	7 6	14 lb.	14 0	—
Glycyrrhizin. ammon. oz. .. .. .	2 8	—	—	4 0	0 9	—
Glyphocal c. format. et strych. (Squire) C 12 fl. oz. .. .. .	4 10½	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	—
Gossypii rad. cort. pulv. .. .. .	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Goudron de Guyot, unstd. .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gran. parad. pulv. .. .. .	2 0	—	1 0	0 3	—	—
Granati cort. .. .. .	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—
Granati rad. cort. .. .. .	1 5	—	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Granati rad. cort. .. .. .	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Granugenol paste ..gm. 50 .. .. .	2 3	—	—	2 3	—	—
Granugenol pulv. gm. 100 .. .. .	1 0	—	—	0 6	—	—
Grindeline (Oppenheimer) ¼ lb. .. .. .	2 11	—	4 4	1 2	0 3	—
Guaiaei lig. rass. .. .. .	0 5	0 8½	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Guaiaei resin. pulv. .. .. .	7 9	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—
Guaiaicol (cryst.) .. .. .	oz. 1 8	—	—	2 10	0 7	—
Guaiaicol .. .. .	oz. 1 5	—	—	2 3	0 6	—
Guaiaicol. benz. .. .. .	oz. 3 5	—	—	7 0	1 2	—
Guaiaicol. carb. .. .. .	oz. 1 2	—	—	2 0	0 5	—
Guaiaicol. cinnamas .. .. .	oz. 10 6	—	—	—	3 6	—
Guaiaicol. salicyl. .. .. .	oz. 9 6	—	—	14 6	2 9	0 1
Guipine pills. .. .. .	60	doz.	1 1	—	—	—
Gutta percha tissue, 36 in. wide. .. .. .	1 10	d	3 3	—	sq. ft.	0 8
H						
Hæmattox. lign. incis. .. .. .	0 7	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Hæmattox. lign. pulv. .. .. .	1 2	1 9	0 6½	0 2	—	—
Hæmatoxylin .. .. .	dr. 1 4	—	—	—	2 4	—
Hæmoglobin. pulv. .. .. .	oz. 0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett) .. .. .	7 6	—	3 3	0 10½	0 2	—
Hamamelin. .. .. .	oz. 2 3	—	—	3 6	0 8	—
Hazeline (B.W.) .. .. .	fl. 4 5	6 8	1 8	0 5	0 1	—
Health salt, 4-oz. tin, sell 10d. .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heliotropin. cryst. .. .. .	oz. 1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Hellebor. nig. rad. pulv. .. .. .	2 5	3 8	1 2	0 4	—	—
Helmitol .. .. .	oz. 3 4	—	—	—	1 0	—
Hennæ fol. .. .. .	1 7	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—
Hennæ fol. pulv. .. .. .	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—
Hexamina .. .. .	oz. 0 7	—	—	1 1	0 2	—
Hexamina resorcin. .. .. .	oz. 2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—
Hirudines .. .. .	doz. 6 4	ea.	1 0	—	—	—
Holocain hydroch. .. .. .	dr. 3 0	—	—	—	5 0	0 2



Ho—Hy	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Ic—Io	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Homatropina .. B gr.	0 4	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	I	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Homatrop. hydrobrom. B gr.	0 3	—	—	—	—	0 8	Ichthalbin. pulv. oz.	3 6	—	—	—	1 0	—
Hoof ointment V.C.P. I. ..	1 10	2 9	—	—	—	0 6	Ichthalbin tabs. gr. 5	1 10	doz.	1 3	—	—	—
Hoof ointment V.C.P. II. ..	1 9	2 8	—	—	—	—	Ichthyocol Brazil. incis. ..	11 6	17 3	5 0	1 4	—	—
Hordeum perlat. ..	0 5	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—	Iglodine .. 6 fl. oz.	1 0	—	—	0 3	—	—
Horiotone tablets (Carn- rick's), unstd. .. 100	5 6	doz.	1 1	—	—	—	Imogen sulphis .. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 4½	0 3	—
<b>Horse Balls, etc.:</b>							Incense P.F. I. ..	4 3	6 5	1 10	—	—	—
Condition V.C.P. II. ..	—	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	—	Incitamin .. 4 oz.	7 6	—	—	2 10	0 7	—
Condition powder P.F. I. ..	1 6	2 3	—	—	—	—	Indigo coml opt. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	2 5	0 6	—
Condition powder P.F. II	2 1	3 2	—	—	—	—	Indigo (carmin paste) ..	3 6	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—
Condition powder P.F. III.	1 4	2 0	—	—	—	—	Indigo sulph. sol. ..	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Cordial V.C.P. III. ..	—	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	—	<b>Infusa Concentrata 1—7</b>						
Cough P.F. ..	—	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6	—	Infusa recenta ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
Cough electuary V.C.P. I.	6 0	—	2 7	—	—	—	Inf. agropyri conc. ..	3 1	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
Diuretic V.C.P. I. ..	—	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6	—	Inf. anthem. conc. ..	4 2	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Diuretic balls or pdrs. P.F.	—	ea.	0 8	—	—	—	Inf. aurantii conc. ..	3 2	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Fever V.C.P. ..	—	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	—	Inf. aurantii co. conc. ..	3 2	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Gripe draught V.C.P. II.	4 0	6 0	1 9	—	—	—	Inf. buchu conc. ..	4 7	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Physic P.F. I. (mass) ..	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	Inf. calumbæ conc. ..	1 11	—	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—
Physic P.F. II. (mass) ..	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	Inf. caryoph. conc. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
<b>Hydrargyrum</b>							Inf. cascarillæ conc. ..	3 5	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Hy J. bisulphid. ..	7 8	11 6	3 3	0 10½	—	—	Inf. catechu conc. ..	3 5	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Hyd. bromid. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	Inf. cheledonii conc. ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Hyd. cyanid. .. B oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	Inf. chiratæ conc. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
Hyd. iodid. flav. .. C oz.	1 7	—	—	2 4½	0 5½	—	Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc. ..	3 8	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. iodid. rubr. .. C oz.	1 8	—	—	2 6	0 6	—	Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc. ..	5 8	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	—
Hyd. iodid. virid. .. C oz.	1 6	—	—	2 3	0 5	—	Inf. cinchonæ pallid. conc. ..	5 8	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	—
Hyd. oleas '98 ..	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	Inf. cuspariæ conc. ..	5 6	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	—
Hyd. oleas 10% ..	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	—	—	Inf. digitalis conc. .. C	2 4	—	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—
Hyd. oxid. flav. .. C	8 0	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	Inf. dulcamaræ conc. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. oxid. rubr. .. C	8 0	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	Inf. ergotæ conc. .. B	5 8	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—
Hyd. oxycanid. .. Boz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	Inf. gentian. (simp.) conc. ..	1 11	—	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—
Hyd. perchlorid. .. B	6 0	—	—	0 9	0 2	—	Inf. gentian. co. conc. ..	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—
Hyd. persulph. (alb.) ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	Inf. jaborandi conc. .. C	3 11	—	1 8½	0 5½	0 1	—
Hyd. salicylas. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	Inf. krameriæ conc. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
Hyd. subchlorid. ..	6 8	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	Inf. lupuli conc. ..	3 8	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil. oz.	0 7	—	—	0 10½	0 2	—	Inf. maticæ conc. ..	3 8	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. subsulphas flav. ..	11 6	—	5 1	1 4	0 3	—	Inf. quassia conc. ..	1 8	—	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
Hyd. sulph. c. sulph. ..	7 4	—	3 4	0 10½	0 2	—	Inf. rhei conc. ..	3 10	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. sulphocy. .. Coz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	Inf. rosæ acid. conc. ..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. tannas .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	Inf. scoparii conc. ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—
H <sup>1</sup> argyrum ..	5 6	8 6	2 8	0 9	—	—	Inf. senegæ conc. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Hyd. ammon. .. C	7 6	—	3 3	0 10½	0 2	—	Inf. sennæ conc. ..	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—
Hyd. cum creta ..	2 10	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	Inf. serpentariæ conc. ..	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—
Hydrastina .. B gr.	0 8	—	—	—	—	1 4	Inf. uvæ ursi conc. ..	2 11	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—
Hydrastinæ hydrochlor. B gr.	0 7	—	—	—	—	1 3	Inf. valerianæ conc. ..	2 7	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—
Hydrated bismuth (P.D.) 8 fl. oz.	3 4	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	—	<b>Injectiones</b>						
Hydrated magnesia (P.D.) 8 fl. oz.	1 0	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	Inj. apomorph. hypod. C oz.	1 11	—	—	3 6	0 7	—
Hydraurum (B. & C.). 1-oz., sell 4s. 6d.; 2-oz. 8s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inj. cocain. hypod. B, F oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—
Hydroquinine hydrochlor. ampls. gm. 1, 12	1 2	doz.	1 9	—	—	—	Inj. coc. hyp. (10%) B, F oz.	4 0	—	—	6 9	1 4	—
Hydroquinone ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 8½	0 1½	—	Inj. ergotæ hypod. B oz.	2 8	—	—	4 2	0 10	—
Hyoscine hydrobrom. B gr.	0 5	—	—	—	—	0 10	Inj. morph. hypod. B, F oz.	1 2	—	—	2 0	0 6	—
Hyoscyami sem. ..	3 4	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	Inj. strychn. hypod. B oz.	0 6	—	—	0 9	0 2	—
Hyosyanina cryst. .. B gr.	0 9	—	—	—	—	1 6	Ink, writing .. pint	0 9½	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—
Hyoscyaminæ hydbr. B gr.	0 9	—	—	—	—	1 6	Insect powder (Dalm.) ..	5 3	7 11	2 4	0 8	—	—
Hyoscyaminæ sulph. B gr.	0 9	—	—	—	—	1 6	Insect powder sec. ..	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—
Hypnal .. oz.	3 4	—	—	—	1 0	—	Insect pdr. 1-oz. tin sell 8d.; 2-oz. 1s. 2d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypoph. cereb. (Squire) fl.	9 0	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—	Inulæ rad. pulv. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—
							Inulæ rad. pulv. (crs.) ..	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 3½	—	—
							Inulin ..	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 8	—
							Iodatul 10% .. oz.	1 3	—	—	1 10½	0 4½	—
							Iodatul 25% .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—

Io—La	Cost	Selling Price (Solid or liquid)					La—Li	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ
dermiol (Hewlett) ..	s. d. 14 0	s. d. —	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 1 7	s. d. 0 3	s. d. —	<b>Lamellæ—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
dex .. 4 oz.	3 6	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	Lam. cocain. ( $\frac{2}{100}$ ) et homat.	3 0	tube	5 3	—	—	—
dipin 10% .. 100 gm.	3 10	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) .. B, F 50	—	—	—	—	—	—
dival .. oz.	11 0	—	—	—	3 2	—	Lam. cocain. ( $\frac{3}{100}$ ) et homat.	5 0	tube	8 9	—	—	—
dival tabs. gr. 5 ..	20 3 11	doz.	3 6	—	—	—	( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) .. B, F 50	—	—	—	—	—	—
doform. .. oz.	2 4	—	—	3 1	0 8	—	Lam. cocain ( $\frac{2}{100}$ ) et physostig.	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—
dol .. oz.	7 2	—	—	—	2 0	—	( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) .. B, F 100	4 0	tube	7 0	—	—	—
dothyne tabs. gr. 3 ..	20 3 10	doz.	3 5	—	—	—	Lam. duboisin. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) B 100	4 0	tube	7 0	—	—	—
dum resubl. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	Lam. homatropin. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) B 100	3 0	tube	5 3	—	—	—
donum 10% .. oz.	3 3	—	—	5 2	1 1	—	Lam. hyoscin. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ( $\frac{2}{100}$ )	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—
ecac. rad. (Rio) pulv. ..	12 6	—	5 5	1 5	—	—	B 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—
idin (v. "Ext. iridis sicc.")	1 3	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	Lam. hyoscyamin. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ )	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—
idis rad. flor. ..	10 0	—	4 3	1 2	—	—	B 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—
idis rad. flor. trimmed	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	Lam. morphinæ ( $\frac{1}{100}$ )	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—
idis rad. flor. pulv. ..	10 0	—	4 3	1 2	—	—	B, F 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—
idis rad. flor. (fingers) ..	10 0	—	4 3	1 2	—	—	Lam. physostig. B, 100	0 6	0 9	0 2½	0 1	—	—
<b>J</b>							Lapis cariosi pulv. ..	0 8	—	—	1 0	0 2	—
borandi fol. (P. Microph.) ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4½	—	—	Lapis divinus (sticks)	0 4	0 6	0 2	0 1	—	—
conet, alb. 42/44 in. wide	3 0	yd.	5 3	—	sq. ft.	0 7	Lapis Hibern. pulv. ..	0 9	1 1	0 3½	0 1	—	—
lapæ rad. (V.C.) pulv. ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	Lapis pumicis elect. ..	0 5	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
lapæ resinæ pulv. .. oz.	3 4	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	Lapis pumicis pulv. ..	0 8	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—
lapin .. oz.	4 3	—	—	7 5	1 3	—	Lapis pumicis pulv. levig. ..	1 1	—	0 6	0 1½	—	—
bol tablets .. 60	4 2	doz.	1 3	—	—	—	Laricis cort. ..	2 6	—	1 1	0 3½	—	—
niperi fruct. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	Laricis cort. pulv. ..	1 1	—	0 6	0 1½	—	—
niperi fruct. contus. ..	1 0	1 6	0 5½	0 1½	—	—	Lauri fruct. ..	1 7	—	0 8	0 2½	—	—
<b>K</b>							Lauri fruct. pulv. ..	8 6	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—
ainit ..	0 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	—	Lavand. flor. Ang. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	—	—
amala (sifted) ..	10 3	—	4 6	1 4	—	—	Lavand. flor. Gall. opt. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—
aoilin pur. pulv. ..	0 10½	1 3½	0 5	0 1½	—	—	Lavand. flor. Gall. sec. ..	7 0	—	—	10 6	2 0	0 1
aoilin coml. pulv. opt. ..	0 4½	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—	Lecithin (brain) .. oz.	4 6	—	—	6 9	1 4	0 1
asak elixir (Squire) .. fl.	3 9	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	Lecithin (ovo) ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	—	—	—
asena (Squire) 12 fl. oz.	4 2	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	Leeming's ess. P.F. ..	4 10	—	—	—	1 6	—
erocain .. dm.	5 8	—	—	—	8 6	0 3	Lenigallol .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—
erol caps. (intest.) .. 50	2 1	doz.	0 9	—	—	—	Leptandrin .. oz.	1 10	—	0 8½	0 2½	—	—
erol caps. (stom.) .. 50	1 8½	doz.	0 8	—	—	—	Ligroin ..	5 3	—	2 3	0 9	0 1½	—
etchup (mushroom) gal.	15 0	2 6	1 2	—	—	—	Limon. cort. sicc. Ang. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
etchup (walnut) .. gal.	15 0	2 6	1 2	—	—	—	<b>Lincti</b>	3 3	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
ieselguhr (alb.) ..	0 11½	1 5	0 6	0 1½	—	—	Linctus acetomorph. C	2 3	4 6	1 3	0 4½	—	—
ieselguhr (grey) ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	Linctus tussi P.F.I. .. C	—	—	—	—	—	—
inazine tabs. (Carnrick)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lini sem. .. cwt.	40 0	7 lb.	3 8	14 lb.	7 0	—
unstd. .. 100	4 10	doz.	0 11	—	—	—	Lini sem. Ang. sifted ..	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	—	—	—
<b>L</b>							Lini sem. contus. .. cwt.	36 0	7 lb.	3 2	14 lb.	6 0	—
ac bismuthi (Symes) 8 oz.	2 4	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	Lini sem. contus. ..	0 5	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—
actated pepsin (v. "P. peps. co.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lini sem. farin. (sine oleo) ..	0 5	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
actopeptine, unstd. oz.	3 4½	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	<b>Linimenta</b>	11 3	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	—
actopept. elix., unstd. ..	5 10	8 9	2 3	0 7	0 1	—	Lin. A.B.C. .. B	4 3	—	2 0	0 6	0 1	—
actopept. tab. gr. 5, unstd. oz.	3 4	doz.	0 10	—	—	—	Lin. A.B.C. meth. .. B	9 3	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—
actucarium .. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	—	Lin. aconiti .. B	2 9	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
ævulose ..	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	Lin. aconiti meth. .. B	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
ambling oils V.C.P. ..	2 4	3 6	—	—	—	—	Lin. æruginis P.L. ..	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2½	—	—
amb's wool ..	7 3	10 11	—	—	—	—	Lin. alb. (acetic.) ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
<b>Lamellæ (ophthalmic)</b>							Lin. alb. (ammon.) ..	1 8	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	—
am. adrenalin .. 50	2 0	tube	3 6	—	—	—	Lin. album (B.P.C.) ..	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
am. atropin. .. B 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	Lin. ammoniæ .. E	9 0	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—
am. cocain. B.P. B, F 50	1 4	tube	2 6	—	—	—	Lin. belladonnæ .. B	3 3	—	1 4	0 4½	0 1	—
am. cocain. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) et atropin. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) .. B, F 50	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	Lin. belladon. meth. .. B	10 6	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	—
am. cocain. ( $\frac{2}{100}$ ) et homat. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) .. B, F 100	2 0	tube	3 6	—	—	—	Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett) ..	1 6	2 3	0 8½	0 2½	—	—
							Lin. calcis ..	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 3	—	—
							Lin. camphoræ ..	6 0	—	2 6	0 9	—	—
							Lin. camph. 2-oz. bot. sell 1s. ..	2 7	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
							Lin. camph. ammon. ..						
							Lin. camph. ammon. meth. ...						



Li	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Linimenta—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Lin. capsici B.P.C. ..	10 0	—	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	—	—
Lin. capsici. co. ("N.W.") C. & D. D. '19 ..	3 3	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	—
Lin. chloroformi .. C	4 10	—	3 0	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lin. crotonis ..	12 0	—	4 8	1 3	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lin. hydrargyri ..	4 6	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Lin. hydrargyri '98 ..	5 0	—	2 5	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lin. methyl salicyl. ..	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lin. methyl salicyl. co. ..	9 0	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—
Lin. opii .. B, ex F	6 4	—	2 8	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lin. opii meth. .. B, ex F	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Lin. opii ammon. .. B, ex F	8 6	—	3 3	0 10	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lin. potas. iodid. B.P.C. ..	7 10	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	—
Lin. potas. iodid. c. sapone	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Lin. saponis ..	5 4	—	2 1	0 7	—	—
Lin. saponis meth. ..	1 6	2 2	0 8	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Lin. sinapis B.P. ..	10 0	—	4 2	1 3	0 3	—
Lin. terebinth. ..	2 4	3 7	1 0	0 4	—	—
Lin. terebinth. acet. ..	3 3	4 10	1 6	0 5	—	—
Lin. universal. C. & D. D. '19	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—

Cost	Selling Prices	
	per dozen	in pkts. in cartons

**Lints, 230 sq. in. per oz.**

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Plain .. 1 lb.	27 0	4 0	—
Plain .. 8 oz.	14 6	2 1	—
Plain .. 4 oz.	7 9	1 2	1 6
Plain .. 2 oz.	4 0	0 8	0 10
Plain .. 1 oz.	2 2	0 5	0 7
Boric, 35-45%, 126.5-149.5 sq. in. per oz.	1 lb.	21 3	3 3
Boric. .. 8 oz.	11 3	1 9	—
Boric. .. 4 oz.	6 0	1 0	1 3
Boric. .. 2 oz.	3 2	0 7	0 9
Boric. .. 1 oz.	1 9	0 4	0 6

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or $\frac{1}{2}$
Lip salve ..	14 0	—	—	1 9	0 3	—

**Liquores**

Liq. actææ rac. conc. (Hewlett)	11 0	—	5 3	1 5	0 3	—
Liq. acid. chromic. ..	5 3	—	2 3	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Liq. adrenalin. hyd. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Liq. aloes V.C.P. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	—	—	—
Liq. aluminii acet. .. E	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. alumin. aceto-tart. ..	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. ammon. .. E	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
Liq. ammon. fort. 0.888	E 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	—	—
Liq. ammon. fort. 0.880	E 0 10	1 2	0 4	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. ammon. acet. ..	0 11	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. ammon. acet. fort. (1 to 4)	1 3	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
Liq. ammon. acet. conc. (1 to 7)	1 5	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
Liq. ammon. arom. P.F. ..	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
Liq. ammon. citrat. ..	1 6	2 6	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. ammon. citr. fort. (1 to 3)	3 2	—	1 10	0 6	—	—

Li	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Liquores—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Liq. antim. chlor. '85 ..	1 1	2 6	0 9	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. antim. chlor. coml. ..	0 11	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—
Liq. arsenicalis .. B	1 4	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
Liq. arsenici hydrochlor. .. B	1 4	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
Liq. arsen. et hydr. iodid. .. B	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Liq. atropinæ sulph. .. B oz.	0 9	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Liq. auri et arsen. bromat. .. B oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—
Liq. bismuthi et am. cit. ..	1 7	—	0 10	0 3	—	—
Liq. bismuthi (Schacht) ..	4 6	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—
Liq. bromidi co. B.P.C. ..	7 6	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—
Liq. calcii bisulphitis ..	0 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	—
Liq. calcii chlorid. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. calcis .. gal.	1 5	pint	0 4	—	—	—
Liq. calcis chlorinat. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
Liq. calcis saccharatus ..	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	0 5	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. calcis sulphuratus ..	0 11	1 5	0 5	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. caoutchouc. ..	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Liq. carb. deterg. (Wright) pt.	4 9	—	—	0 5	0 1	—
Liq. carmini ..	5 8	9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Liq. cauloph. et puls. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	8 9	—	3 10	1 0	—	—
Liq. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C.	8 4	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	—
Liq. chlori ..	1 3	2 0	0 8	—	—	—
Liq. cocci cact. ..	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
Liq. cocci. cact. B.P.C. ..	6 8	—	3 0	0 10	—	—
Liq. copaib. et buchu et cubebæ B.P.C. ..	5 9	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Liq. cornu cervi ..	0 8	1 0	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	—	—
Liq. cresol. saponat. .. C	1 6	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. epispasticus .. C oz.	1 7	—	—	2 6	0 6	—
Liq. epispasticus '98 .. C oz.	2 0	—	—	3 3	0 8	—
Liq. ethyl nitritis .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Liq. euonymi et cascaræ ..	7 6	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—
Liq. euonymi et iridin. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Liq. euonymin. et papain. ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Liq. euonymin. et pepsin. ..	7 8	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—
Liq. euonymin. et pepsin. c. bis. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	8 9	—	3 10	1 0	—	—
Liq. ferri acet. ..	1 5	—	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. ferri albuminat. B.P.C.	5 0	—	2 3	0 8	—	—
Liq. ferri dialysat. '85 ..	1 9	—	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3	—	—
Liq. ferri peptonat. ..	4 6	—	2 2	0 7	—	—
Liq. ferri perchlor. fort. ..	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 8	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. ferri perchlor. ..	0 8	—	0 6	0 2	—	—
Liq. ferri pernit. ..	1 0	—	0 6	0 2	—	—
Liq. ferri persulph. ..	1 4	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
Liq. formaldehydi ..	1 9	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—
Liq. formaldehyd. saponat. ..	3 9	5 8	1 9	0 6	—	—
Liq. gutta-percha B.P.C. ..	10 6	—	6 9	1 10	—	—
Liq. hamamelidis ..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—
Liq. helalin. et culverin. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	8 9	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—
Liq. helal. et pepsin. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	8 9	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—
Liq. hydrarg. nit. acid. ..	3 10	—	3 3	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2	—
Liq. hydrarg. perchlor. .. C	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. hydrogen. perox. 10 vol.	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. hydrogen. perox. 20 vol.	1 4	2 2	0 8	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. magnes. bicarb. ..	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Liq. mag. bicarb. 6-oz. bot. sell Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liq. morph. acetat. .. B, F	4 10	—	2 4	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Liq. morph. bimec. .. B, F	7 6	—	3 3	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2	—
Liq. morph. hydroch. .. B, F	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Liq. morph. sulphat. .. B, F	5 2	—	2 5	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Li—Lo	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Lo—Ma	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
<b>Liquores—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	<b>Lotiones</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
q. morph. tart. .. B, F	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	Lotio acid. boric. 1 in 20 ..	0 8	1 0	0 5½	0 1½	—	—
q. nuclein. (Squire) 4 oz.	7 3	—	—	2 9	0 5	—	Lotio acid. carbol. rub. 5 p.c. C	0 9½	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	—
q. opii sed. B.P.C. .. B, F	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	Lotio calaminæ B.P.C. ..	2 2	3 6	0 11	0 3½	—	—
q. opii sed. P.F. .. B, F	5 10	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	Lotio crinalis B.P.C. ..	17 6	—	7 6	2 0	0 4	—
q. opii sed. (Battley) B, F	2 oz.	2 10	—	—	2 2	0 5	Lotio hydrarg. flav. .. C	0 9	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	—
q. pancreaticus P.F. ..	6 2	—	2 8	0 9	—	—	Lotio hydrarg. nig. ... C	0 10	1 3	0 4½	0 2	—	—
q. pancreat. (Benger) fl.	8 7	—	3 2	0 10	0 2	—	Lotio hyd. perch. 1 in 1,000 C	0 8½	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—
q. pancreatis ..	7 8	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	Lotio plumbi c. opio .. C	1 0	1 6	0 5½	0 2	—	—
q. papain. et iridin B.P.C.	7 2	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	—	Lotio resorcin. co. ..	3 8	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—
q. pepsin. et papain. ..	9 6	—	4 1	1 1	0 2	—	Luminal .. .. B oz.	7 6	—	—	—	2 0	0 9*
q. pepsini P.F. ..	5 2	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	Luminal, sodium .. B oz.	7 6	—	—	—	2 0	0 9*
q. pepticus B.P.C. ..	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	Luminal tabs. gr. 1½ .. B 10	0 6	doz.	1 0	—	—	—
q. pepticus (Benger) fl.	10 3	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	Lupulin .. .. oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—
q. petrolati (B. & C.), 8-oz., sell 2s. 3d.; 16-oz. 4s.	8 0	—	3 1	0 10*	0 1½	—	Lupulus .. ..	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	—
q. picis carb. ..	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	Lycopodium .. .. oz.	0 6	—	—	0 10	0 3	—
q. picis carb. meth. ..	0 10½	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—	Lymph, calf .. ..	—	ea.	0 8	—	—	—
q. plumbi subacet. fort. ..	0 4	0 6	0 2	0 1	—	—	Lysidin .. .. oz.	6 4	—	—	—	1 10	—
q. plumbi subacet. ...	0 9	1 2	0 5	0 1½	—	—	Lysol .. .. C	1 0	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—
q. potassæ ..	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—	<b>M</b>						
q. potassii permang. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	Macidis pulv. opt. .. ..	4 5	6 8	2 0	0 7	—	—
q. rhei dulc. P.F. ..	3 9	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	Macis opt. .. ..	4 2	6 3	1 10½	0 6	—	—
q. rosæ dulc. P.F. ..	10 6	—	4 7	1 3	—	—	Macis opt. parv. .. ..	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 5½	—	—
q. santal. co. B.P.C. ..	10 0	—	4 3	1 2	0 2½	—	Madder .. ..	4 4	5 3	1 6	0 5	—	—
q. santal co. P.F. I. ..	12 6	—	5 4	1 5	0 3	—	Magisal tab. (Martindale) 50	2 0	doz.	0 9	—	—	—
q. santal. flav. c. buchu et cubeb. (Hewlett) ..	8 7	—	3 3	0 10	0 2	—	<b>Magnesium</b>						
q. sedans (P.D.) .. fl.	2 9	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	Magnesia levis .. ..	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	—
q. sennæ dulc. ..	0 10	1 3½	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	Magnesia pond. .. ..	3 8	5 6	1 7	0 5	—	—
q. sodæ ..	0 9	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	Magnes. boro-citras ..	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—
q. sodæ chlorinat. ..	B 1 0	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	Magnes. carb. levis ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
q. sodii arsenat. ..	0 4½	0 6½	0 2½	0 1	—	—	Magnes. carb. pond. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
q. sodii bisulphit. ..	C 1 6	—	0 8	0 2½	—	—	Magnes. citras (ver.) ..	11 6	—	5 4	1 6	0 3	—
q. sodii carbolat. co. ..	oz. 3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	Magnes. cit. gran. efferv. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—
q. sodii ethylat. .. B	3 9	—	1 9	0 7	0 1	—	Mag. cit. eff. opt. 4-oz. kali sell 1s. 2d.; 8-oz. 2s.						
q. strychnin. hyd. ..	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	Magnes. cit. gran. eff. sec. ..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—
q. taraxaci ..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4½	—	—	Magnes. glycerophosph. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 4	0 6	—
q. thymol. co. ..	3 4	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	Magnes. hydrox. ..	3 8	—	1 7	0 5	—	—
q. thyroidei. .. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	Magnes. hypophosphis oz.	1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—
q. trinitrini .. oz.	8 6	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	Magnes. lactas .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 6	0 5	—
q. viburn. prunif. co. ..	C 1 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	Magnes. peroxid. 15% .. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 10	0 4	—
q. zinci chlor. pur. ..	E 1 0	2 2	0 8	—	—	—	Magnes. phosph. .. oz.	4 5	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
q. zinci chlor. coml. ..							Magnes. salicyl. .. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 2	0 2	—
sterine, unstd. .. 14 oz.	3 0	—	1 4	0 4	—	—	Magnes. sulph. opt. ..	0 4	0 6	0 3	0 1	—	—
<b>Lithium</b>							Magnes. sulph. opt. pkd. ..	—	—	0 4	0 1½	—	—
thii acetylsalicyl. .. oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 10	—	Magnes. sulph. (Howards) ..	0 5	0 8	0 3½	0 1½	—	—
thii benzoas .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	Magnes. sulph. pulv. ..	0 7	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—
thii bromidum .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 4½	0 6	—	Magnes. sulph. pulv. exsicc.	0 5	0 8	0 3½	0 1	—	—
thii carbonas .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	Magnes. sulph. pulv. color.	0 6	0 9	0 2½	—	—	—
thii citras .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	Magnes. sulph. color. cwt.	42 0	7 lb.	3 9	14 lb.	7 0	—
thii cit. eff. ..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	Magnes. sulph. coml. ..	0 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	—
thii guaiacas .. oz.	4 6	—	—	6 9	1 4	—	Magnes. sulph. coml. cwt.	20 0	7 lb.	1 9	14 lb.	3 2	—
thii hippuras .. oz.	4 6	—	—	7 0	1 4	0 6*	Magnes. sulph. efferv. ..	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	—	—
thii iodidum .. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	0 4*	Magnesium (powder) .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
thii lactas .. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	—	Magnesium (ribbon) .. oz.	1 5	foot	0 3	2 3	—	—
thii salicylas .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5½	—	Magnesium (D.F.) ..	2 0	3 3	0 10	0 3	—	—
belia ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	Maltose .. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
belia pulv. ..	2 7	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—	Mangan. chlor. ..	3 0	—	1 3½	0 4	—	—
sophan .. oz.	6 0	—	—	9 0	1 8½	—	Mangan. glycerophosph. oz.	1 7	—	—	2 6	0 6	—
							Mangan. hypophosph. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5	—
							Mangan. oxid. nig. coml. ..	0 10	1 3	0 4	0 1½	—	—
							Mangan. oxid. nig. gran ..	0 11½	1 5	0 5	0 1½	—	—



Ma—Mi	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Mi—Ol	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ
Mangan. perox. pur. præcip.	10 6	—	4 6	1 2½	0 3	—	Misturæ (cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Mangan. sulph.	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	Mist. sennæ co. . . . .	1 3	2 1	0 7	0 2	—	—
Mange dressing V.C.P.	1 8	2 6	0 9	—	—	—	Mist. senecio. co. (Hewlett)	12 6	—	5 7	1 6	—	—
Manna elect. nov. . . . .	9 0	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	Mist. tonic sedat. (Hewlett)	3 6	5 6	1 7	0 5	—	—
Mannite . . . . . oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	Mist. tussi rub. (Hewlett) . .	2 9	5 6	1 7	0 5	—	—
Maranta Bermuda ver. . . .	5 9	8 2	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—	Mithridate (vet.) P.F. . . .	3 0	4 6	1 4	—	—	—
Maranta Natal . . . . .	5 4	8 0	2 3	0 7	—	—	Morphina pur. B, F dr.	3 3	—	—	—	5 9	0 2½
Maranta St. Vincent opt. . .	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	Morph. præcip. B, F dr.	3 3	—	—	—	5 9	0 2½
Maranta St. Vincent sec. . .	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—	Morph. acetos B, F dr.	2 5	—	—	—	5 9	0 2
Marking ink P.F. I. . . . .	15 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	Morph. bimeconas B, F dr.	3 3	—	—	—	5 9	0 2½
Marrubium sicc. . . . .	1 3	1 10½	0 6	0 2	—	—	Morph. hydrochlor. B, F dr.	2 5	—	—	—	4 3	0 2
Marylebone cream . . . . .	1 6	2 3	0 8	—	—	—	Morph. sulph. B, F dr.	2 7	—	—	—	4 5	0 2
Mastich. elect. . . . .	5 9	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—	Morph. tartras B, F dr.	3 3	—	—	—	5 9	0 2½
Mastisol wound dressing (Van It.) C. & D.D. '18 . .	3 8	—	1 5	0 4	—	—	Moschus Chin. in gran. dr.	32 0	—	—	—	—	1 4
Maw seed . . . . .	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	Moschus artificial. . . . . oz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—
Mayer's reagent . . . . . C	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	Mucilago acaciæ . . . . .	1 7	2 4½	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Medinal . . . . . B oz.	3 4	—	—	—	1 0	—	Mucilag. tragaç. . . . .	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Medinal tabs. gr. 7½ . . . B 10	1 5	doz.	2 6	—	—	—	Mustard F . . . . .	3 2	4 5	1 3½	0 4	—	—
Mel Ang. . . . .	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	Mustard D.S.F. . . . .	3 6	4 11	1 5	0 4½	—	—
Mel Calif. . . . .	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 3	—	—	Mustard bran . . . . .	0 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Mel Jam. . . . .	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—	Mustard leaves, sell 2d. ea.; 7 for 1s.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mel W.I. . . . .	1 0	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—	Myristicæ 64's . . . . .	3 0	—	1 2½	0 4	—	—
Mel boracis . . . . .	1 4	3 4	1 0	0 3½	—	—	Myristicæ 80's . . . . .	2 3	—	0 11½	0 3	—	—
Mel depuratum . . . . .	1 6	3 3	0 11	0 3½	—	—	Myristicæ pulv. . . . .	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Mel rosæ . . . . .	2 10	—	1 8	0 5½	—	—	Myrrh. elect. . . . .	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—
Mentha pulegium . . . . .	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	Myrrh. sorts . . . . .	4 3	—	1 10½	0 6	0 1	—
Menthol . . . . . oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 3	0 6*	Myrrh. sorts, parv. . . . .	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1	—
Menthol cones (4 to oz.) oz.	5 0	ea.	2 2	—	—	—	Myrrh. pulv. opt. . . . .	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	—	—
Menthol cones (8 to oz.) oz.	5 3	ea.	1 3	—	—	—	Myrrh. pulv. sec. (vet.) . .	3 9	5 8	1 8	—	—	—
Menthol snuff P.F. . . . . oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—	N						
Menthol. valerianas . . . . oz.	5 9	—	—	9 8	1 8	—	N.C.I. vermicide, C. & D.D.						
Mercurial cream wgt. C oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—	'18 . . . . .	5 10	8 9	2 8	—	—	—
Mesotan . . . . . oz.	3 0	—	—	—	0 10½	—	Naphtha (mineral) . . . gal.	6 10	1 0	0 4	—	—	—
Metagen (P.D.) . . . . . 50	3 9	doz.	1 6	—	—	—	Naphtha (wood) . . . . . gal.	12 0	pint	2 4	—	—	—
Methylacetanilid. . . . . oz.	2 11	—	—	5 2	0 11	—	Naphthalin. pur. . . . .	2 0	—	1 0	0 3½	—	—
Methyl orange . . . . . oz.	3 2	—	—	4 9	0 11	0 5*	Naphthalin. coml. flake . .	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
Methyl orange sol. . . . .	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	—	—	Napthal. coml. glob. . . .	0 6½	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
Methyl salicylas . . . . .	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	Naphthol (beta) . . . . . oz.	0 5	—	—	0 9	0 2	—
Methylene blue . . . . . oz.	3 0	—	—	5 3	0 10½	—	Narcotina . . . . . B oz.	5 0	—	—	—	1 6	0 7½
Methylsulphonol . . . . . C oz.	1 9	—	—	2 9	0 7	—	Nepenthe . . . . . 4 oz. B, F.	3 4	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	—
Metol . . . . . oz.	1 6	—	—	2 3	0 5	—	Nessler's solution . . . .	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Mezere cort. . . . .	1 8	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	Nickel chlorid. . . . .	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—
Milk of Magnesia (Phillips) 4 fl. oz.	0 11	—	1 4½	0 5	—	—	Nickel sulphas coml. . . .	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Misturæ							Nicotina coml. . . . . B oz.	2 10	—	—	4 3	0 10	—
Mistura alba . . . . .	0 8½	1 0	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	Nicotine fumigant P.F. III.	14 0	—	—	1 9	—	—
Mist. ammoniac. co. conc. (1 to 7)	10 0	—	4 3	1 1½	0 2½	—	Nicotine fumig. (Sarg.) P.F.	14 0	—	—	1 9	—	—
Mist. amygdalæ . . . . .	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	Nitrobenzenum . . . . .	1 7	—	0 8	0 2	—	—
Mist. bismuth. c. morph. C	4 2	6 8	2 0	0 6	—	—	Nourry's wine . . . . . abt. 10 oz.	4 8	12 0	3 0	0 9	0 2	—
Mist. bismuth. co. B.P.C. . .	3 10	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—	Novaspirin . . . . . oz.	4 6	—	—	—	1 4	—
Mist. bismuth. co. c. pepsin.	4 2	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	Novocain . . . . . gm.	1 4	—	—	—	—	0 3
Mist. bismuthi (Seller) fl.	10 3	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	Nucis vomicæ pulv. . . . B	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
Mist. carminativa B.P.C. . .	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	O						
Mist. cascara co. B.P.C. . .	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	Oculent. acid. boric . . . oz.	0 4	—	—	0 6	0 1	—
Mist. chlorof. co. B.P.C. . .	2 5	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	Oculent. atrop. . . . . B oz.	1 2	—	—	2 0	0 4	—
Mist. diarrhœa (B. of H.) P.F. Ia . . . . .	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—	Oculent. flav. . . . . oz.	0 2½	—	—	0 4	0 1	—
Mist. ferri aromat. . . . .	2 4	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	Oculent. flav. c. atropina B oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Mist. ferri co. . . . .	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 3½	—	—	Oculent. physostigmin. B oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Mist. guaiaci . . . . .	1 10	3 0	1 0	0 3½	—	—	Oiled silk, flav. 31/32 in. wide . . . . . yd.	3 3	yd.	5 9	—	sq. ft.	0 10
Mist. olei ricini . . . . .	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	Oleo-resin. cubeb. . . . . oz.	2 10	—	—	4 6	0 10	—
Mist. pepsin. co. . . . .	2 6	4 0	1 3	0 4½	—	—	Oleum abietis (v. "Ol. pini")						
Mist. pepsin. et bis. (Hewlett)	12 6	—	5 4	1 5	—	—							
Mist. pro arthriti (Hewlett)®	4 0	6 4	1 10	0 6	—	—							

Oil	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/4
olea	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
adipis .. ..	1 8	—	0 8	0 3	—	—
allii .. .. dr.	13 0	—	—	—	19 6	0 10
amygd. Ang. ess. s.a.p. oz.	4 3	—	—	6 5	1 3	—
amygdal. (Ang.) ..	4 4	—	2 0	0 6 1/2	—	—
anethi Ang. .. oz.	4 5	—	—	6 8	1 4	—
angelicæ rad. .. oz.	12 6	—	—	—	3 8	—
animale .. .. gal.	4 3	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
anisi stellat. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
anthemidis .. oz.	21 0	—	—	—	6 0	0 2
apii graveol. .. oz.	6 2	—	—	9 3	1 9	—
apii petroselini .. oz.	6 0	—	—	9 0	1 9	—
arachis .. ..	1 1	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—
aurantii amar. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—
aurantii dulc. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—
bergamot. .. oz.	1 10	—	—	3 2	0 7	—
betul. alb. rect. ..	14 6	—	6 3	1 9	0 3	—
cadinum .. ..	2 5	—	1 3	0 4 1/2	0 1	—
cajuput. .. .. oz.	0 6 1/2	—	—	1 2	0 2	—
calam. arom. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—
camph. ess. alb. ..	1 7	—	0 10	0 3 1/2	0 1	—
camph. ess. tusc. ..	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—
canangæ .. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
carbolic. 5 per cent. C	1 7	2 6	0 8 1/2	0 3	—	—
carb. (vet.) 5 per cent. C	1 0	1 6	0 5 1/2	—	—	—
carui exot. .. oz.	3 9	—	—	6 8	1 2	—
caryophyll. .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5	—
cassia .. .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 5	0 5	—
cedri lig. (micros.) oz.	1 6	—	—	2 3	0 6	—
cedri ligni. ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
cetacei .. .. gal.	5 9	1 0	0 5	0 1 1/2	—	—
chaulmoogra .. oz.	0 7 1/2	—	—	1 2	0 2 1/2	—
chenopodii .. oz.	3 0	—	—	5 3	1 2	—
cinereum .. .. oz.	0 10 1/2	—	—	1 4	0 3	—
cinnamoni .. oz.	5 6	—	—	8 3	1 7	—
cinnamoni. fol. .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
citronellæ .. oz.	0 5 1/2	—	—	0 10	0 2	—
cocois nucif. ..	1 0	1 6	0 7	0 2	—	—
colzæ (v. "Ol. rapii")	—	—	—	—	—	—
copaibæ .. .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 1	0 2	—
coriandri Ang. .. oz.	8 6	—	—	—	2 6	—
coriandri exot. .. oz.	10 0	—	—	15 0	3 0	—
crotonis .. .. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
cubebæ Ang. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—
um Deelinæ .. 4 oz.	2 0	—	3 0	0 9	0 2	—
eucalypt. .. ..	2 7	4 0	1 3	0 4	—	—
eucalypt. 1-oz. bot. sell	—	—	—	—	—	—
d.; 2-oz. 1s.	—	—	—	—	—	—
eucalypt. amygd. ..	2 6	—	1 1	0 3 1/2	—	—
eucalypti citriod. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 6	—
eucalypti glob. ..	3 2	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
feniculi Ang. .. oz.	4 3	—	—	—	1 3	—
feniculi exot. .. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
gaultheriæ .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 7	—
geranii Afric. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—
geranii E.I. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
geranii Gall. .. oz.	7 9	—	—	14 0	2 2	—
gossypii sem. .. gal.	7 3	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—
gurgun. .. ..	3 2	—	1 6	0 5	—	—
iris concret. .. dr.	9 6	—	—	—	14 3	—
jasmin .. .. oz.	1 3	—	—	1 10 1/2	0 4	—
juniperi bacc. Ang. oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—
juniper. bacc. exot. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 4	0 3	—
juniper. lign. ..	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	0 1 1/2	—
lavand. Ang. .. oz.	18 0	—	—	—	5 2	—
lavand. ab flor. ..	34 0	—	—	3 10	0 7	—

Oil	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/4
Olea—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ol. lavand. sec. ..	28 0	—	—	3 6	0 6	—
Ol. lavand. Gall. ..	23 0	—	—	2 8	0 5	—
Ol. lavand. spic. ver. ..	10 6	—	4 5	1 3	0 2 1/2	—
Ol. lavand. spic. coml. ..	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—
Ol. limettæ dest. ..	5 6	—	2 6	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
Ol. limettæ (nat.) .. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 11	0 6	—
Ol. limonis .. ..	6 9	—	2 11	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
Ol. limonis (Messina) ..	5 9	—	2 6	0 8	0 1 1/2	—
Ol. linaloes .. .. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10	—
Ol. lini opt. .. .. gal.	6 0	pint	1 2	0 2	—	—
Ol. lini (boiled) .. gal.	6 6	pint	1 3	0 2	—	—
Ol. menth. Jap. (dementh.) ..	12 6	—	5 3	1 6	—	—
Ol. menth. pip. (Mitcham) oz.	10 6	—	—	15 9	3 0	—
Ol. menth. pip. redest. ..	26 0	—	—	2 11	0 6	—
Ol. menth. pip. exot. ..	16 3	—	7 0	1 10	0 3 1/2	—
Ol. menth. vir. Ang. .. oz.	9 6	—	—	14 6	3 0	—
Ol. menth. vir. exot. .. oz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—
Ol. morrhua (Newfl.) .. gal.	8 6	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	—
Ol. morrhua (Nor.) .. gal.	7 6	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	—
Ol. morrhua 6-oz. bot. sell	—	—	—	—	—	—
1s. 2d.; 12-oz. 2s.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ol. morrhua (vet.) .. gal.	6 0	pint	1 3	gal.	9 4	—
Ol. myricæ acris ess. .. oz.	2 2	—	—	3 3	0 8	—
Ol. myristicæ Ang. .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5	—
Ol. myristicæ exot. .. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 8	0 3 1/2	—
Ol. myristicæ express. .. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 8	0 4	—
Ol. neatsfoot .. .. lb.	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
Ol. neroli .. .. oz.	50 0	—	—	—	0 3	—
Ol. neroli Ital. .. .. oz.	28 0	—	—	—	8 0	—
Ol. neroli synth. .. oz.	9 0	—	—	14 0	2 8	—
Ol. olivæ (cream) .. gal.	18 0	3 5	1 0	0 4	—	—
Ol. olivæ opt. pkd. 1/4-pt. bot.	—	—	—	—	—	—
sell 1s. 2d.; 1/2-pt., 2s.;	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-pt., 3s. 10d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ol. olivæ (sublime) .. gal.	15 0	2 6	0 9	0 2 1/2	—	—
Ol. olivæ (fine) .. gal.	11 0	1 10 1/2	0 7	0 2	—	—
Ol. origani alb. .. .. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 8	0 4	—
Ol. origani coml. .. ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 8 1/2	0 1 1/2	—
Ol. palmarosæ .. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	1 2	—
Ol. palmæ .. ..	0 11	1 5	0 5 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	—
Ol. patchouli Ang. .. oz.	4 9	—	—	9 2	1 8	—
Ol. persicæ Ang. .. ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—
Ol. persicæ Ang. pall. ..	2 10	4 3	1 4	0 4 1/2	—	—
Ol. petitgrain .. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Ol. phosphoratum .. oz.	0 8 1/2	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
Ol. picis .. ..	1 1	2 3	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—
Ol. picis rect. .. ..	1 4	2 4	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—
Ol. pimentæ exot. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 8	—
Ol. pini (abietis) .. ..	16 9	—	7 0	1 10 1/2	0 4	—
Ol. pini pumilio. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 6	0 6	—
Ol. pini sylvest. fact. ..	9 0	—	—	1 1	0 3	—
Ol. pini (spruce) .. ..	16 0	—	6 10	1 9	0 3	—
Ol. piperis .. .. oz.	3 6	—	—	5 0	1 0	—
Ol. puleg. Ang. .. .. oz.	8 0	—	—	12 0	2 2	—
Ol. puleg. exot. .. ..	9 8	—	4 2	1 3	0 3	—
Ol. rapii .. .. gal.	6 9	1 3	0 4 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	—
Ol. rhodii .. .. oz.	10 6	—	—	15 9	3 0	—
Ol. ricini Ital. insip. ..	1 5	2 3	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—
Ol. ricini Ital. insip. 4-oz. bot.	—	—	—	—	—	—
sell 1s. 0d.; 8-oz. 1s. 8d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ol. ricini (first) .. ..	1 0	1 6	0 7	0 2 1/2	—	—
Ol. ricini (cattle) .. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4 1/2	—	—	—
Ol. ricini (cattle) .. gal.	6 0	pint	1 10	gal.	9 0	—
Ol. ricini aromat. .. ..	3 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Ol. rosæ color. .. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—



Ol—Pa	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
<b>Olea—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ol. rosmarini Ang. .. oz.	12 0	—	—	18 0	3 6	—	
Ol. rosmarini exot. .. ..	4 3	—	3 2	0 10½	0 2	—	
Ol. rosmarini super. .. ..	11 6	—	4 11	1 4	0 3	—	
Ol. rosmarini Gall. .. ..	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
Ol. rusci subst. .. ..	3 0	—	1 5	0 6	—	—	
Ol. rutæ .. .. oz.	2 10	—	—	5 0	0 10	—	
Ol. sabinæ .. .. oz.	3 10	—	—	5 9	1 1	—	
Ol. salviæ .. .. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 3	0 3	—	
Ol. sambuci virid. .. ..	1 10	2 9	0 9½	0 3	—	—	
Ol. santal. flav. Ang. .. oz.	3 5	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	
Ol. santal. flav. E.I. .. oz.	3 2	—	—	5 2	1 0	—	
Ol. sassafras nat. .. ..	9 0	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	—	
Ol. sassafras artif. ("v. Safrol.")							
Ol. sesami .. ..	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Ol. sinapis express. .. ..	1 1	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Ol. sinapis volat. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	—	
Ol. staphisagrie .. ..	11 6	—	4 8	1 3	0 3	—	
Ol. staphisagrie (æther.) oz.	1 8	—	—	2 6	0 6	—	
Ol. succini rect. .. ..	2 4	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	
Ol. terebinth. .. gal.	12 3	pint	2 3	0 2½	—	—	
Ol. terebinth. rect. .. ..	3 4	5 6	1 7	0 5½	—	—	
Ol. theobromat. .. ..	3 8	5 6	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Ol. thymi alb. .. .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	
Ol. thymi coml. .. ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	—	—	
Ol. thymi rub. .. .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Ol. "train" opt. .. gal.	5 6	pint	1 0	—	—	—	
Ol. verbenæ .. .. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Ol. vetivert .. .. oz.	12 4	—	—	—	1 9	—	
Ol. "whale" opt. .. gal.	6 6	pint	1 3	—	—	—	
Ol. ylang-ylang .. .. oz.	10 0	—	—	15 0	3 0	—	
Olibanum .. ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	
Omnopon pdr. (Roche) B, F							
gm.	3 7	—	—	—	—	0 6	
Omnopon tablets (Roche)							
B, F 20	2 3	doz.	2 0	—	—	—	
Opium Turc. .. .. B, F, oz.	2 2	—	—	3 10	0 8	—	
Opil pulv. .. .. B, F, oz.	2 4	—	—	4 1	0 8	—	
Optannin .. .. oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	
Optannin tabs. gr. 7½	20	doz.	0 10	—	—	—	
Orexin. hydroch. .. .. oz.	7 8	—	—	11 6	2 3	0 10*	
Orexin. tannas .. .. oz.	8 3	—	—	—	2 4	0 10*	
Orthoform. .. .. oz.	12 9	—	—	—	3 8	—	
Os sepiæ (medium) .. ..	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—	
Os sepiæ pulv. subtil. ..	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Otto rosæ (virgin.) .. dr.	8 3	—	—	—	15 9	0 4	
Otto rosæ (synthetic) ..	3 6	—	—	—	6 9	0 2	
Oxygen, medical, charge, 10 ft. 6s.; 20 ft. 8s.; 40 ft. 13s. 6d.; rent of cylind., 1s. a week; rent of fittings, 1s. a week.							
Oxymel .. ..	1 2	2 5	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	
Oxymel ipecac. .. ..	1 8	3 3	1 0	0 3½	—	—	
Oxymel scillæ .. ..	1 0	2 2	0 7½	0 2	—	—	
Oxyquinolin.sulph.(ortho.)oz.	2 2	—	—	3 10	0 8	—	
<b>P</b>							
Pancreatin. pulv. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 8	—	
Papain. .. .. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	
Papaver. cap. Ang. .. 100	14 0	ea.	0 4	—	—	—	
Papine (Bazale) .. 8 oz.	4 7	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	
Paracodin tabs. .. 20	2 6	doz.	2 3	—	—	—	
Paraffin. dur. .. ..	0 8	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—	
Paraffin. liq. .. ..	1 5	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Paraf. liq. 4-oz. bot. sell 10½d.; 12-oz. 2s. 6d.							
<b>Pa—Pe</b>							
Paraffin. liq. flav. .. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Paraffin. molle alb. .. ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Paraf. molle alb. 1-lb. tins sell 3s. 3d.							
Paraf. molle flav. .. ..	0 7	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Paraf. molle flav. 1-lb. tins sell 2s.							
Paraffin. (toilet) .. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Paraffin. (toilet), pkd. 2-oz. bot., 1s.; 4-oz., 1s. 6d.							
Paraformaldehyd. .. oz.	0 6	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	
Paraldehydum .. .. oz.	0 4	—	—	0 7	0 1	—	
Paramidophenol hyd. oz.	1 10	—	—	2 9	0 7	—	
Paranol (alb.) B.P.C. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Paranol liq. (alb.) B.P.C. ..	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 5	—	—	
Parogenum B.P.C. .. ..	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	—	—	
Parogenum iodi B.P.C. ..	7 6	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—	
Parolein (B.W.) .. ..	3 8	5 0	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	
Pasta zinci co. B.P.C. ..	1 7	2 5	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Pasta zinci et gelat. B.P.C. ..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4½	—	—	
Pasta zinc. et ichtham. B.P.C.	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Pastilles, fumigating. ..	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	—	—	
<b>Pastilli</b>							
Past. antiseptic .. ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Past. black currant and glycerin	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Past. catarrh .. ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Past. delectable .. ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Past. eucalyptus .. ..	2 3	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Past. glycerin .. ..	2 9	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Past. linseed, liquorice, and chlorodyne .. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Past. magnum bonum .. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Past. menthol and eucalyptus	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Past. throat .. ..	3 0	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Past. voice .. ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Pavon tabs. .. .. B, F 100	7 11	doz.	1 6	—	—	—	
Pelletierin. tannas .. gr.	0 2½	—	—	—	—	0	
Pepsencia (Fairchild) fl.	7 11	—	3 0	0 9	0 2	—	
Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht) ½ lb.	5 6	—	4 1	1 1	0 2	—	
Pepsin. liquid. (Schacht) ½ lb.	5 6	—	4 1	1 1	0 2	—	
Pepsin. porci .. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	
Pepsin. (scale) .. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	
Peptenzyme elixir, unstd. 8 oz.	5 4	—	4 0	1 0	0 2	—	
Peptenzyme pwd. unstd. 1 oz.	5 4	—	—	7 4	1 1	—	
Peptenzyme tabs. gr. 5 100	5 4	doz.	1 0	—	—	—	
Peptonum siccum .. .. oz.	2 1	—	—	3 3	0 8	—	
Perfume essences (Fr.) ..	27 6	—	10 6	2 10	0 6	—	
<b>Pessi</b>							
Pes. acid. carbol. gr. 2 C, doz.	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—	
Pes. acid. tannic. gr. 10 doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—	
Pes. acid. tannic. (gr. 10) et opii (gr. 2) .. B, F, doz.	2 3	doz.	4 6	—	—	—	
Pes. aluminis gr. 15 .. doz.	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—	
Pes. bellad. ext. gr. 2 B, doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—	
Pes. cocainæ gr. 1 B, F, doz.	2 9	doz.	5 6	—	—	—	
Pes. ichthyolis gr. 10 vel gr. 15 .. .. doz.	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—	
Pes. iodoformi gr. 10 doz.	2 3	doz.	4 6	—	—	—	
Pes. iodof. (gr. 5) ol. eucal. (M5) .. .. doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—	
Pes. lactic. .. .. doz.	2 9	doz.	5 6	—	—	—	
Pes. opii pulv. gr. 2 B, F, doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—	

Pe—Ph	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2	
essi—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
plumbi acet. (gr. 5) et opii							
r. 2) .. B. F. doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—	
quininæ (solub.) gr. 5 doz	1 6	doz.	3 0	—	—	—	
acetinum .. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	
algin powder .. oz.	4 9	—	—	—	1 4 1/2	—	
algin tablets gr. 5	oz.	4 9	doz.	1 2	—	—	
azonum .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 7	—	
azon. caff. cit. .. oz.	2 10	—	—	4 3	0 10	—	
azon. salicylas .. oz.	1 7	—	—	2 4	0 6	—	
ocol. hydroch. .. oz.	5 3	—	—	8 0	1 6	—	
olphthalein .. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	
ylenediamin. hyd. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	
ylhydraz. hydroch. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	
roglucin. .. gm.	1 0	—	—	—	—	0 3	
phoric anhydride oz.	0 5	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	
phorus, amorph. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 1	0 3	—	
phorus, yellow .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 1	0 3	—	

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES

Dry Plates

et, Ilford, Illingworth, Imperial, Paget, Wellington, in boxes of 6 or 12.  
Standard selling prices. Exceptions given below.

	2 1/8 x 1 1/2	3 1/4 x 2 1/4	4 1/4 x 3 1/4	5 x 3 1/2 or 4	6 1/4 x 4 1/4	8 1/4 x 6 1/4	12 x 10
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Primary and Rapid { 12	1 6	1 10	2 9	4 6	6 0	11 6	28 0
Exceptions { 6	—	1 0	1 6	2 4	3 2	—	—
ed monarch { 12	1 8	2 0	3 0	5 0	6 6	12 6	30 0
erial flashlight { 6	—	1 1	1 8	2 7	3 5	—	—
ed monarch { 6	—	1 1	1 8	2 7	3 5	—	—
erial flashlight { 12	2 0	2 6	3 6	5 9	7 6	14 6	35 0
ed panchromatic { 12	2 0	2 6	3 6	5 9	7 6	14 6	35 0
ed panchromatic { 12	2 0	2 6	3 6	5 9	7 6	14 6	35 0

Lantern and Transparency Plates

Description	3 1/4 x 3 1/4 Per doz.	4 1/4 x 3 1/4 Per doz.	6 1/4 x 4 1/4 Per doz.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
et, Griffin, Ilford "Alpha," Ilford			
Gaslight," Ilford "Special," Imperial			
Special," Imperial Gaslight and Trans-			
parency, Paget "Gravura," Paget "Rapid,"			
et "Slow," Wellington S.C.P., Wel-			
ington Lantern .. .. .	2 6	2 9	6 0

Austin Edwards, Eastman Portrait and Ilford Flat Films.

Size	Standard Speed	Super Speed
	s. d.	s. d.
6 c.m. (2 1/8 x 1 1/4 in.) ..	1 4	1 6
2 1/4 in. .. .. .	1 8	1 10
2 1/2 in. .. .. .	1 8	1 10
3 1/4 in. .. .. .	2 6	2 9
4 in. .. .. .	4 2	4 6
3 1/2 in. .. .. .	4 2	4 6
3 1/2 in. .. .. .	4 2	4 6
4 1/2 in. .. .. .	5 6	6 0
5 in. .. .. .	6 8	7 6
6 1/2 in. .. .. .	10 4	11 6

\* Also supplied as Kodak Cut Films "Regular" and "Super-speed."  
† Ilford Empress, Special Rapid and Zenith at Standard speed price only.

Roll Films

Ensign, Griffen, Ilford,\* Imperial,\* Kodak.

Size	Camera fitted	Kodak Number	Ensign Number	Ilford Number	Imperial Number	EXPOSURES	
						6 or 12 or as stated	
						6	12
1 1/2 x 2 1/4	No. 1 Ensignette ..	128	E28	X28	I 28	s. d. 0 11	s. d. —
2 x 3	No. 2 Ensignette ..	129	E29	X29	I 29	1 3	—
1 5/8 x 2 1/2	No. 0 Graphic (Kodak only) .. .. .	121	—	—	—	0 11	1 9
1 5/8 x 2 1/2	Brownie No. 0 ..	127	E27	X27	I 27	1 2	—
2 1/4 x 3 1/4	Vest Pocket Kodak					(8 exp.)	
	No. 2J Ensignette					1 5	—
	Junior .. .. .	—	2J	—	—	(7 exp.)	
1 1/2 x 2	Pocket Kodak ..	102	E02	—	—	—	1 6
1 5/8 x 2 1/2	F.P.K. No. 0 ..	121	E21	—	—	0 11	1 9
	Ensign 2 1/4 A. ..						
2 1/4 x 2 1/4	Brownie No. 1 ..	117	E17	X17	I 17	0 11	—
	W.P. Carbine, 0, 1, 2, 3, Maxim 1 ..						
2 1/4 x 3 1/4	No. 1 Auto Kodak B						
	Ensign 2 1/4 B ..	120	E20	X20	I 20	1 2	—
	Brownie No. 2 ..						
	W. P. Carbine, 6, 7, 8, Maxim 2 ..						
2 1/4 x 3 1/4	Carbine 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 ..	105	E05	X05	I 05	1 2	2 4
	F.P.K. No. 1 ..						
	No. 1 Panoram† ..						
2 1/2 x 4 1/2	Ensign 2 1/2 ..	116	E16	X16	I 16	1 5	2 9
	Brownie No. 2A ..						
	F.P.K. 1A Maxim 3 ..						
2 7/8 x 4 3/8	Popular Ensign 2 7/8 ..	130	E30	X30	I 30	2 0	Kodak only 3 4 (10 exp.)
	Popular Carbine 2 7/8 ..						
	F.P.K. 2C .. .. .						
3 1/4 x 4 1/4	No. 3 F.P. Kodak ..	118	E18	X18	I 18	2 0	4 0
	Ensign 3 1/4 .. ..						
	Carbine 1/4-pl. Max- im 4 .. .. .						
3 1/4 x 5 1/2	Ensign 3 1/4 A. ..	122	E22	X22	I 22	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
	P.C. Carbine .. ..						
	F.P.K. No. 3A .. ..						
3 1/4 x 4 1/4	Brownie No. 3 and No. 3 B.E. .. ..	124	E24	X24	I 24	2 0	4 0
3 1/4 x 5 1/2	Stereo Brownie No. 2 .. .. .	125	E25	—	I 25	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
3 1/2 x 3 1/2	Bull's Eye No. 2 ..	101	E01	X01	I 01	1 8	3 4
	F.P.K. No. 2 .. ..						
4 x 5	Ensign 4 x 5 .. ..	103	E03	—	I 03	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
	No. 4 Panoram† ..						
	Bull's Eye No. 4 ..						
4 x 5	F.P.K. No. 4 .. ..	123	E23	X23	I 23	2 6	5 0
4 1/4 x 3 1/4	Cartridge Kodak No. 3 .. .. .	119	E19	—	—	2 0	4 0
4 1/4 x 6 1/2	Carbine 1/2-plate ..	126	E26	—	—	3 6	—
	F.K. No. 4A .. ..						
5 x 4	Ensign Model D ..	104	E04	—	—	2 6	5 0
	Cartridge Kodak No. 4 .. .. .						
7 x 5	Sanderson Roll Film, 1/2-plate ..	115	E15	—	—	4 4	—
	Cartridge Kodak No. 5 .. .. .						

\* 12-spools not issued. † For No. 1 Panoram. 3 and 6 exposures only.  
‡ For No. 4 Panoram. 2 and 4 exposures.



**"Kli-Cam" Film Packs**

3½×2½, 2/4; 3½×4½, 4s.; 4½×2½, 2/9; 5½×3, 4s. 8d.

Postcards (sensitised)						8 to 9	10	144
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
All P.O.P.	..	..	..	..	..	—	1 0	13 6
Self-toning	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	—	15 0*
Gaslight and Bromide	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	—	14 0

\* Gevaert, Kosmos, Paget and Seltona 15s. 6d.

Printing Frames						2 ½ × 1 ½	3 ½ × 2 ½	4 ½ × 3 ½	5 ½ × 3 ½	5 × 4	6 ½ × 4 ½
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
White wood (For plates)						1 0	1 1	1 2	1 5	1 10	1 10
Size ...						2 ½ × 1 ½	3 ½ × 2 ½	4 ½ × 3 ½	5 ½ × 3 ½	5 × 4	6 ½ × 4 ½
.. (With glass)						1 1	1 2	1 3	1 6	1 8	2 0

Printing Papers			Single Weight	Double Weight
			s. d.	s. d.
P.O.P., self-toning	..	Small pkt.	0 6	0 8
Gas-light, bromide	..	Large ..	1 0	1 3
All sizes up to (excluding) ½-plate. No small packets beyond ¼-plate.				
Half-plate (8½ × 6½)—				
P.O.P.	..	Only size	1 3	8½ × 6½:—
Bromide or gas-light, Small (6 sheets)	..	..	1 6	Kodak small 1 10
Large (12in.)	..	..	2 11	.. large 3 6
Self-toning, all	..	Only size	1 6	Ilford P.O.P. 1 6
				.. Intona 1 11
				.. Bromide 1 10
Except Gevaert, Paget, Rajar, Seltona				
		Only size	1 9	Other makes, add 20 per cent to single weight price.

**DEVELOPING AND PRINTING—Developing**

Size	FILMS		PLATES	
	6 exp.	12 exp.	Size	Per doz.
	s. d.	s. d.	Up to	s. d.
V.P.K.	0 8	—	2½×3½	1 6
(8 exp.)				
No. 1 Brownie to 2¼×3¼	0 6	1 0	2¼×4¼	2 0
			¾-plate	2 6
2¼×4¼	0 9	1 6	Postcard	3 0
¾-plate and 3½×3½	1 0	2 0	4×5	3 0
			½-plate	3 6
Postcard	1 3	2 1	—	—
		(10 exp.)		
½-plate	1 6	3 0	1/1-plate	6 0

**Printing**

Size.	Per doz.	Size.	Per doz.
Up to 2½×2½	2 0	6½×8½	7 6
2½×4½	2 6	10×8	12 0
3½×3½ or ¾-plate	3 0	Postcards	3 6
2½×4½ or 4×5	3 6	Postcard enlargements	6 0
4½×6½	4 6		

Lantern Slides: Contact 1s. 3d. ea., 12s. doz.; from prints 2s. and 21s.

**ENLARGEMENTS—Standard Rate.**

	¾-Plate	1/1-plate.	10×8	12×10	15×12
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Unmounted	1 4	2 4	3 0	3 9	5 0
Mounted on plate, sunk mount, and spotted	2 6	3 3	4 3	5 3	7 6

Where negative is made, add 1s. 6d. extra to above prices.

Note.—Sepia toning one-third extra.

**Phylacogens**

		Selling Price
Erysipelas	5×1 c.c.	9 0
Gonorrhœa	5×1 c.c.	9 0
Mixed infection	5×1 c.c.	9 0
Pneumonia	5×1 c.c.	9 0
Rheumatism	5×1 c.c.	9 0
Typhoid	10 cc.	11 8

**Ph—Pi**

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr. Gr. or ℥
Phyllosan tablets	60	5 0	doz.	1 4	s. d.	s. d.
Phytin powder	25 gm.	5 2	—	—	9 3	1 9
Phytin tabs.	100	6 6	doz.	0 10	—	—
Phytolaccin.	oz.	4 8	—	—	7 0	2 0
Pig powders P.F. I.	..	0 9	—	½-oz.	3d. ea.	—
Pig powders P.F. II.	..	1 7	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—
Pigmentum caseini B.P.C.	..	5 0	—	2 3	0 7	—
Pig. chrysarob. B.P.C.	oz.	0 8	—	—	1 9	0 6
Pig. iod. (Mandl.)	..	4 9	—	2 7	0 9	—
Pilocarpin. hyd.	B gr.	0 3	—	—	—	0 6
Pilocarpin. nitr.	B gr.	0 3	—	—	—	0 6
<b>Pilulæ</b>						
Pil. aloes pulv.	..	4 10	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
Pil. aloes gr. 4	gross	0 10	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. aloes et asafet. pulv.	..	5 4	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½
Pil. aloes et asafet. gr. 4 gross	..	1 0	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. aloes et ferri pulv.	..	4 5	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
Pil. aloes et ferri gr. 4 gross	..	0 9	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. aloes et myrrh. pulv.	..	4 10	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
Pil. aloes et myrrh. gr. 4 gross	..	0 8	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. aloes socot. pulv...	..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½
Pil. calomel et coloc B.P.C.	gross	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—
Pil. calomel. coloc. et hyoscy. B.P.C.	gross	1 8	doz.	0 4	—	—
Pil. cambog. co. pulv.	..	7 0	—	3 2	0 10	0 1½
Pil. cambog. co. '98 gr. 4 gross	..	1 2	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. cochiae	..	5 4	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
Pil. codeinae gr. ½	B gross	4 9	doz.	0 10	—	—
Pil. coloc. co. pulv.	..	8 9	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
Pil. coloc. co. gr. 4	gross	1 0	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. coloc. et hyoscy. pulv.	..	13 0	—	5 8	1 6	0 3
Pil. coloc. et hyoscy. gr. 4 gross	..	1 4	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. conii co. B.P.C.	..	4 4	—	1 10½	0 6	0 1
Pil. digitalis co. B.P.C. Cgross	..	1 0	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. ferri	..	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
Pil. ferri (Blaud) gr. 5 gross	..	0 8	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. ferri, 100-bot. sell 1s. 3d.	..	—	—	—	—	—
Pil. ferri et arsen. B.P.C.	B gross	0 11	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. ferri iodid.	oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 3½
Pil. ferri iodid. '85 gr. 4 gross	..	1 9	doz.	0 4	—	—
Pil. galban. co. pulv.	..	9 3	—	4 2	1 1	0 2
Pil. galbani co. '98 gr. 4 gross	..	1 8	doz.	0 4	—	—
Pil. hydrarg. pulv.	..	6 0	—	2 7	0 8	0 1½
Pil. hydrarg. gr. 4	gross	0 11	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. hyd. c. cret. et opio B.P.C.	B, ex F gross	1 0	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. hyd. c. rheo. B.P.C.	gross	1 2	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. hyd. sub. chlor. co. pulv.	..	9 3	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. gr. 4.	gross	1 2	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. ipecac. c. scill p.	B, ex F	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½
Pil. ipecac. c. scill. gr. 4	B, ex F gross	1 2	doz.	0 3	—	—
Pil. opii gr. ½	B, F gross	1 2	doz.	0 3	—	—

Pi—Po	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
<b>Pilulæ—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Pil. opii gr. 1 B, F gross	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—	
Pil. phosphori. . . oz.	0 7½	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	
Pil. phosphori gr. 1 .. gross	1 3	doz.	0 3	—	—	—	
Pil. plumbi c. opio B, ex, F oz.	0 6½	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	
Pil. plumbi c. opio gr. 4 B, ex F gross	1 1	doz.	0 3	—	—	—	
Pil. podoph. co. B.P.C. gross	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—	
Pil. quin. sulph. .. oz.	4 3	—	—	7 2	1 3	—	
Pil. quin. sulph. gr. 1 gross	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—	
Pil. quin. sulph. gr. 2 gross	2 6	doz.	0 6	—	—	—	
Pil. rhei co. pulv. ..	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	
Pil. rhei co. gr. 4 .. gross	0 11	doz.	0 3	—	—	—	
Pil. saponis co. pulv. B, F	9 0	—	3 10½	1 1	0 2	—	
Pil. saponis co. gr. 2 B, F gross	1 3	doz.	0 3	—	—	—	
Pil. saponis co. gr. 4 B, F gross	1 4	doz.	0 4	—	—	—	
Pil. scamon. co. pulv. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	
Pil. scamon. co. '98 gr. 4 gross	2 0	doz.	0 4	—	—	—	
Pil. scillae co. pulv. ..	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	
Pil. scillae co. gr. 4 .. gross	1 1	doz.	0 3	—	—	—	
Pimentæ fruct. ..	0 7	0 11	0 3½	0 1	—	—	
Pimentæ fruct. pulv. ..	0 9	1 2	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
P. inheroïn (Oppenheimer) C	7 1	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	
P. per alb. ..	2 2	3 1	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
P. peris alb. pulv. ..	2 7	3 7	1 1	0 3½	—	—	
P. per longum ..	1 11	2 11	0 10	0 3	—	—	
P. per nigrum extra ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
P. peris nigri pulv. ..	1 10	2 7	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
P. perazin. .. oz.	6 0	—	—	10 6	1 9	—	
P. perina .. oz.	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 5	—	
P. tuitrin 0.5, 6 amps, 6s. ; 12, 11s.							
P. tuitrin 1.0, 6 amps, 10s. 6d.							
P. ex Burgundica ver. ..	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
P. ex Burgundica fact. ..	1 3	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	
P. ex carbonis præp. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
P. ex liquida ..	0 8½	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
P. anadalin .. oz.	7 0	—	—	10 6	2 0	—	
P. anadalin tabs., gr. 5 25	3 2	doz.	2 4½	—	—	—	
P. latini chlorid. .. gm.	10 6	—	—	—	1 4	—	
P. latini chlorid. sol. 2% oz...	5 4	—	—	8 0	1 3	—	
P. latinum foil or wire gr.	1 9	—	—	—	3 2	—	
<b>Plumbum</b>							
P. lumbi acet. pur. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
P. lumbi acet. coml. ..	0 11	1 4½	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
P. lumbi arsen. wash P.F. A	1 1	1 8	—	—	—	—	
P. lumbi carb. pur. ..	4 0	6 0	1 8½	0 6	0 1	—	
P. lumbi iodid. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	
P. lumbi oleas (normal) ..	5 8	8 6	2 5	0 8	—	—	
P. lumbi oxid. (litharge) ..	0 10½	1 4	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
P. lumbi oxid. rubr. ..	1 2	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	—	
P. lumbi subacet. ..	4 9	7 2	2 1	0 7	—	—	
Podophyll. resin .. oz.	3 0	—	—	5 3	1 1	—	
Pot. pourri P.F. II. ..	7 6	11 6	3 5	1 0	—	—	
<b>Potassium</b>							
P. tassa caustic. (sticks) ..	3 5	5 6	1 8	0 6	—	—	
P. tassa caustic. (black ash)	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 3½	—	—	
P. tassa caustic. (granular) ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
P. tassa caustic. lump coml.	1 4	2 0	—	—	—	—	
P. tassa sulphurata ..	1 4	2 8	0 7	0 2	—	—	
P. tassi acetas gran. ..	2 1	3 2	1 0	0 3½	—	—	
P. tassi arsenas A, B oz.	0 9½	—	—	1 3	—	—	
<b>Po—Pu</b>	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
<b>Potassium—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Potassii benzoas nat. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	
Potassii benz. synth. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—	
Potassii bicarb. pulv. ..	1 0	1 6	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii bichromas ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Potassii bromid. cryst. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2½	—	—	
Potassii carb... ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Potassii carb. coml. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Potassii chloras. pur. pulv. ..	0 10	—	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Potassii chloridum pur. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii chlorid. coml. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	
Potassii chloroplatinis gm.	13 0	—	—	—	—	1 10	
Potassii chromas ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—	
Potassii citras ..	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	
Potassii citras eff. ..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Potassii cyanid. (40%) B	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	
Potassii ferricyan. ..	7 5	11 2	3 1	0 10	0 2	—	
Potassii ferrocyan. ..	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Potassii formas .. oz.	0 5	—	—	0 9	0 2	—	
Potassii glyceroph. (50%) oz.	0 7	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Potassii guaiacolsulphon. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	
Potassii hippuras. .. oz.	4 6	—	—	7 11	1 4	—	
Potassii hypophosphis ..	0 9	—	—	1 3	0 3	—	
Potassii iodidum ..	20 0	—	8 6	2 3	0 5	—	
Potassii metasulph. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Potassii nitras ..	1 5	2 6	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	
Potassii nitras coml. ..	0 9	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Potassii nitras coml. cwt.	68 0	7 lb.	6 1	14 lb.	11 9	—	
Potassii oxalas neut. E	3 2	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	
Potassii permang. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii persulphas ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	
Potassii phosphas ..	4 6	6 9	1 11	0 6	0 1	—	
Potassii phosphas coml. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Potassii salicylas .. oz.	0 8½	—	—	1 1	0 3	—	
Potassii sulphas pulv. ..	1 7	—	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	
Potassii sulphas coml. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Potassii sulphis ..	6 4	—	2 8½	0 9	—	—	
Potassii sulphocarb. oz.	0 6	—	—	0 11	0 2	—	
Potassii sulphocyan. ..	5 0	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	
Potassii tartras ..	4 8	7 0	2 0	6 7	0 1	—	
Potassii tartras acid. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii tartras acid. 92% ..	1 2	7 lb.	11 8	—	—	—	
Proflavin. .. 5 gm.	5 0	—	—	—	7 6	0 2	
Protargol .. oz.	4 0	—	—	—	1 2	—	
Protein reactions, sell 15s. 6d. per set, 6 tests							
<b>Pulveres</b>							
Pulv. acetanilid. co. ..	8 2	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	
Pulv. aloes c. canella ..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Pulv. aloes c. canella (super)	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Pulv. amygdal. co. ..	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Pulv. antimonialis ..	3 10	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	
Pulv. aromatico co. B.P.C. ..	12 6	—	5 4	1 5	0 3	—	
Pulv. catechu co. ..	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Pulv. cinnam. co. ..	4 10	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	
Pulv. conf. aromat. ..	10 6	—	4 7	1 3	0 2½	—	
Pulv. cretæ aromat. ..	1 7	—	0 8½	0 3	—	—	
Pulv. cretæ aromat. c.o.p. B, ex F	2 4	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	
Pulv. elaterin. co. .. oz.	3 10	—	—	4 9	1 2	—	
Pulv. glycyrrh. co. ..	1 8	2 8	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	
Pulv. glycyrrh. co. 4-oz. kali	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	
Pulv. ipecac. co. B, ex F	5 6	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	
Pulv. jalapæ co. ..	4 2	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Pulv. kino co. B, ex F	8 0	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—	
Pulv. opii co. .. B, F	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	



Pu—Re	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Re—Sa	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥		
<b>Pulveres—(cont.)</b>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Pulv. pepsin. co. (lact.) oz.	1 5	—	—	2 3	0 5	—		Resin. flav. pulv. .. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Pulv. pro mist. cretæ. ..	2 11	4 6	1 4	0 4½	0 1	—		Resinol unstd. .. oz.	1 10	—	—	2 9	0 5	—	
Pulv. rhei co. .. ..	3 5	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	—		Resorcinum .. .. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	
Pulv. rhei co. 3-oz. kali sell 1s. 10d.								Resorcini acetat .. oz.	2 8	—	—	4 0	0 9	—	
Pulv. sal. carol. fact. eff. ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1	—		Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Pulv. scammon. co. .. ..	7 6	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—		Rhei rhiz. "E. I." elect. ..	22 0	—	9 5	2 6	0 5	—	
Pulv. seidlitz .. ..	1 2	ea.	3d.	—	—	—		Rhei rhiz. "E. I." (trimmed)	19 3	—	8 3	2 3	0 4	—	
Pulv. stramonii co. B.P.C. ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	—	—		Rhei rhiz. "E. I." sec. ..	11 0	—	4 9	1 5	0 3	—	
Pulv. thymol. co. (B. & C.).								Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect.	13 9	—	5 10	1 6	0 3	—	
4-oz., sell 4s.; 8-oz. 7s. 6d.								Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. sec.	13 0	—	5 6	1 5	0 3	—	
Pulv. tragacanth. co. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—		Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. ..	11 6	—	4 11	1 4	0 2½	—	
Purgen (Kirby), unstd. 100	3 0	doz.	0 6	—	—	—		Rheumatin .. .. oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 6	0 1	
Pyramidon .. .. oz.	4 3	—	—	—	1 2	—		Ringworm oint. (vet.) V.C.P.	1 8	2 6	0 9	—	—	—	
Pyrethri rad. pulv. .. ..	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—		Rosmarini folia .. ..	1 1	1 7½	0 6	0 1½	—	—	
Pyridin. pur. .. .. oz.	1 2	—	—	2 0	0 6	—		Rouge, jewellers' .. ..	2 11	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	—	
Pyrogallol monoacet. sol. oz.	3 3	—	—	5 7	1 2	—		Roup pills P.F. .. ..		doz.	0 8	—	—	—	
Pyrogallol triacet. .. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10½	—		Rosæ Gall. pet. Ang. ..	9 9	14 8	4 3	1 2	—	—	
<b>Q</b>								<b>S</b>							
Quassia lig. rass. .. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—		Saccharinum 550 .. .. oz.	12 9	—	—	—	3 8	0 1	
Quassia lig. pulv. .. ..	1 5	—	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—		Saccharin. soluble 500 oz.	12 0	—	—	—	3 5	0 1	
Quassin amorph. .. .. gr.	0 2½	—	—	—	—	0 5		Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil.	0 10	—	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Quebracho cort. .. ..	7 8	—	3 3	0 10	—	—		Saccharum lactis pulv. ..	1 8	2 6	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Quercus cortex .. ..	0 9½	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—		Saccharum ustum Ang. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Quillaia cort. .. ..	0 10½	—	0 5	0 1½	—	—		Saccharum ustum exot. ..	1 1	1 7	0 6	0 1½	—	—	
Quillaia cort. contus. ..	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—		Sa-het powder opt. (var.) P.F.	—	—	—	1 4	—	—	
Quillaia cort. pulv. .. ..	1 4	—	0 7½	0 2	—	Gr.x.		Sachet powder sec. P.F. ..	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	
Quinidina .. .. oz.	6 6	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Safrol .. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Quinidinæ sulph. .. .. oz.	4 7	—	—	—	1 5	0 4		<b>Sales</b>							
<b>Quinina</b>								Sal. acetos. pulv. P.F. .. E	4 6	—	1 11	0 6	—	—	
Quinina .. .. oz.	6 0	—	—	—	1 10	0 5		Sal. antisepticus (Huxley) 8 oz.	1 10	—	1 7	0 5	—	—	
Quinin. acetat .. .. oz.	6 6	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Sal. Carlsbad, artif. N.F. ..	1 2	1 10	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Quinin. acetylsal. .. .. oz.	6 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Sal. Cheltenham, artif. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Quinin. arsenat .. .. B oz.	6 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Sal. hepatica .. .. 3 oz.	1 7	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	
Quinin. benzoas .. .. oz.	5 9	—	—	—	1 8	0 4		Sal. Harrogate, artif. ..	3 0	4 6	1 3	0 4½	—	—	
Quinin. citras .. .. oz.	5 3	—	—	—	1 6	0 4		Sal. Kissingen, artif. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Quinin. ethylcarb. .. .. oz.	6 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Sal. limonis P.F.I. .. .. E	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	
Quinin. glycerophos. oz.	7 9	—	—	—	2 3	0 6		Sal. limon. (non-toxic) P.F. 11.	4 8	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	
Quinin. hydriodid. .. .. oz.	6 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Sal. prunella glob. .. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7½	0 2	—	—	
Quinin. hydriodid. ac. ..	7 3	—	—	—	2 1	0 5		Sal. prunella glob. parv. ..	1 10	2 10	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Quinin. hydrobrom... oz.	5 4	—	—	—	1 7	0 4		Sal. Vichy, artif. .. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Quinin. hydrobrom. ac. oz.	5 9	—	—	—	1 8	0 4		Salicinum .. .. oz.	1 10	—	—	3 3	0 7	—	
Quinin. hydrochlor. .. .. oz.	3 8	—	—	—	1 1	0 3		Saline effervesc. P.F. III. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Quinin. hydrochlor-bi ..	4 5	—	—	—	1 4	0 4		Saline eff. 6-oz. kali sell 1s. 9d.							
Quinin. hypophos. .. .. oz.	7 3	—	—	—	2 2	0 6		Salol .. .. oz.	0 4	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	
Quinin. lactas .. .. oz.	6 7	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Salophen .. .. oz.	4 6	—	—	—	1 4	—	
Quinin. phosphas .. .. oz.	6 0	—	—	—	1 9	0 5		Saloquinine .. .. oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 6	0 1	
Quinin. salicylas .. .. oz.	5 0	—	—	—	1 6	0 4		Sambuci flor. sicc. .. ..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	—	
Quinin. sulph. .. .. oz.	2 11	—	—	—	0 10	0 3		Sandaraca .. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Quinin. sulph. acid. .. .. oz.	3 8	—	—	—	1 1	0 3		Sanguis draconis pulv. opt. ..	13 0	—	5 7	1 6	0 2	—	
Quinin. tannas .. .. oz.	3 5	—	—	—	1 1	0 3		Sanguis draconis pulv. sec. ..	6 0	9 0	2 7	0 8½	0 1½	—	
Quinin. valerian. .. .. oz.	7 6	—	—	—	2 2	0 6		Sanguinaria radix .. ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Quinin. urea hyd. .. .. oz.	6 6	—	—	—	2 6	0 6		Santoninum .. .. oz.	67 6	—	—	—	19 2	0 5	
Quinol (v. "Hydroquinone")						Gr. xx.		Santyl .. .. ½ oz.	5 0	—	—	—	3 0	—	
Quinophan .. .. oz.	5 6	—	—	8 3	1 8	0 7		Santyl capsules .. .. 30	7 0	doz.	3 10	—	—	—	
<b>R</b>						Gr.		<b>Sapones</b>							
Ramul (B. & C.), 12-oz., sell 3s. 6d.						or ℥		Sapo alb. pulv. .. ..	1 7	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—	
Rapii sem. .. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 6½	0 2	—	—		Sapo animalis .. ..	1 3	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Red squill compound .. ..	2 3	3 4½	0 11½	0 3½	—	—		Sapo animal. pulv. .. ..	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—	
Resina (amber) .. ..	0 6½	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—		Sapo arsenicalis (taxid.) P.F. I.	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	—	—	
								Sapo Cast. mottled .. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
								Sapo "coconut oil" .. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
								Sapo durus .. ..	1 5	2 2	0 7½	0 2	—	—	

Sa-Se	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
<b>Spones—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
ur. pulv. . . . .	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—	
ebra rect. . . . .	14 6	—	6 2	1 8	0 3	—	
linus . . . . .	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	
ollis virid. . . . .	1 9	2 10	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
ollis coml. opt. . . . .	1 0	1 6	0 6	—	—	—	
apol. . . . .	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4½	—	—	
. . . . . oz.	1 6	—	—	2 6	0 5	—	
ad. Jam. . . . .	6 6	9 9	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	
ad. Jam. incis. . . . .	7 3	11 0	3 2	0 10½	0 2	—	
as radix incis. . . . .	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	
on. resin. pulv. oz.	0 7½	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	
on. virgin. pulv. oz.	12 9	—	—	—	3 8	0 1½	
e's salt . . . . .	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2	—	
amin (v. "Hyoscin.")							
gen tablets (Carn-							
), unstd. . . 100	4 7	doz.	0 11	—	—	—	
ol tablets . . 100	12 2	doz.	2 4	—	—	—	
ol tablets, tins of 10,							
s. 5d.							
ene charges 3-pt. sell							
l. doz.							
ene charges 5-pt. sell							
ld. doz.							
folia Alex. . . . .	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	
fol. Alex. pulv. . . . .	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	
fol. Tinnev. . . . .	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 3	—	—	
fol. Tinnev. pulv. . . . .	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	
fructus Alex. . . . .	3 10	5 9	1 8	0 6	—	—	
fruct. Tinnev. . . . .	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	
ariæ rhizoma . . . . .	9 0	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	—	

	A. & H.	B.W.	P.D.	Evans
<b>as and Antitoxins (selling prices)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
rax (vet.) . . . . .	—	—	8 6	—
leg (vet.) . . . . .	—	—	16 0	—
n bacillus . . . . .	—	3 6	—	—
theria . . . . . 500 units	1 6	1 6	1 3	1 3
theria . . . . . 1,000 units	2 0	1 9	—	2 0
theria . . . . . 2,000 units	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
theria . . . . . 3,000 units	—	5 0	5 0	5 0
theria . . . . . 4,000 units	7 0	6 6	—	6 6
theria . . . . . 8,000 units	11 6	—	11 8	10 6
theria . . . . . 10,000 units	14 0	—	—	—
theria, concentr. . . . . 2,000 units	—	5 0	7 0	4 6
theria, concentr. . . . . 4,000 units	—	7 6	10 6	7 6
theria, concentr. . . . . 6,000 units	—	9 6	15 9	9 6
theria, concentr. . . . . 8,000 units	11 6	10 6	20 6	11 6
theria, prophylactic . . . . . 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—
theria, prophylactic . . . . . 5 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—
emper (canine) . . . . . 6×5 c.c.	—	—	17 0	—
emper (canine) . . . . . 10 c.c.	—	—	—	4 0
enter . . . . . 20 or 25 c.c.	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 0
ococcus . . . . . 3×2 c.c.	—	—	13 0	—
ococcus . . . . . 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—
orrhagic-septicæm. (bovine, ovine,				
porcine) . . . . . 100 c.c.	—	—	20 0	—
enza (equine) . . . . . 30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	—
ingococcus . . . . . 10 c.c.	—	—	—	4 0
ingococcus . . . . . 15 c.c.	5 0	—	—	—
ingococcus . . . . . 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—
ingococcus . . . . . 30 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—
mal (eq.) . . . . . 10 c.c.	1 6	1 6	—	1 6

Se-So		A. & H.	B.W.	P.D.	Evans
Serums, etc. (cont.)		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Normal (eq.) . . . . .	25 c.c.	—	3 0	—	2 6
Plague . . . . .	20 c.c.	7 6	—	—	7 6
Pneumonia, polyvalent . . . . .	10 c.c.	—	—	—	4 0
Pneumonia, polyvalent . . . . .	20 c.c.	—	—	—	7 0
Schick's Test . . . . .	per set	2 6	—	—	3 0
Schick's Test Control . . . . .	per set	6 0	—	—	—
Staphylococcus, polyvalent . . . . .	10 c.c.	—	3 6	3 6	3 6
Streptococcus, polyvalent . . . . .	10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	4 7	3 6
Streptococcus, polyvalent . . . . .	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—
Streptococcus, erysipelas . . . . .	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—
Streptococcus, puerperal fever . . . . .	10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	—
Streptococcus, puerperal fever . . . . .	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—
Streptococcus, rheumatic fever . . . . .	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—
Streptococcus, ulcerative endocarditis . . . . .	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—
Streptococcus (equine) . . . . .	oz.	—	—	9 6	—
Tetanus . . . . .	—	—	4 0	4 7	—
Tetanus, refined . . . . . 500 units	—	1 6	1 9	—	—
Tetanus, refined . . . . . 1,500 units	—	4 0	—	—	3 6
Tetanus, refined . . . . . 8,000 units	—	20 0	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) . . . . . 500 units	—	—	—	2 6	—
Tetanus (vet.) . . . . . 1,500 units	—	3 0	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) . . . . . 3,000 units	—	—	5 0	6 0	—
Tetanus (vet.) . . . . . 5,000 units	—	—	—	9 6	—
Typhoid . . . . .	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—
White scour (bovine) . . . . .	10 c.c.	—	—	4 6	—
White scour (bovine) . . . . .	10 c.c.	—	—	—	—
White scour (bovine) . . . . .	30 c.c.	—	—	10 6	—

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
<b>Sevum benzoatum</b> . . . . .	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Sevum præparatum . . . . .	3 4	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—	
Sevum phosphoratum . . . . . oz.	0 11	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—	
Shampoo pdr. (borax soap) . . . . .	2 4	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Shampoo pdr. (coconut soap) . . . . .	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Shellac alb. . . . .	5 9	8 8	2 5	0 7½	—	—	
Shellac aurant. . . . .	6 9	10 2	2 11	0 9	—	—	
Shellac aurant. sec. . . . .	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	—	
Sherbet P.F. I. . . . .	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—	
Silica pur. præcip. . . . . oz.	0 4½	—	—	0 9	—	—	
Silica coml. . . . .	0 6½	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Sinapis alb. sem. . . . .	0 9½	1 2½	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Sinapis pulv. (v. "Mustard") . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Sodium</b>							
Soda caustica (sticks) . . . . .	2 3	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Soda caust. (gran. or flake) . . . . .	0 10	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	—	
Soda lime . . . . .	1 3	1 10½	0 6½	0 2	—	—	
Sodii acet. pur. cryst. . . . .	1 6	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Sodii acetylsal. . . . . oz.	1 10	—	—	3 3	0 7	—	
Sodii ammon. phos. . . . .	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Sodii arsen. anhyd. A, B oz.	0 6	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	
Sodii benzoas nat. . . . . oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10	—	
Sodii benz. artif. . . . .	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Sodii bicarb. (Howards) . . . . .	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1½	—	—	
Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv. . . . .	0 5	0 7½	0 2½	0 1	—	—	
Sodii bicarb. opt. pkd. . . . .	—	—	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv. . . . .	0 3½	0 6	0 2	0 1	—	—	
Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv., cwt.	21 3	7 lb.	1 10½	14 lb.	3 6	—	
Sodii bichrom. . . . .	0 9	1 3	0 4	0 2	—	—	
Sodii bisulphas pur. . . . .	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
Sodii bitartras . . . . .	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Sodii bromidum . . . . .	1 5	2 2	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Sodii cacodylas . . . . . B oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	
Sodii carbolas . . . . . oz.	0 5	—	—	0 9	0 2	—	



So—Sp	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ
<b>Sodium—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sodii carbonas cryst. ..	0 4	0 7	0 2	0 1	—	—
Sodii carbonas exsic. ..	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	—
Sodii carb. coml. ..	0 3	0 5	0 2	0 1	—	—
Sodii chloridum recryst. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
Sodii cinnam. .. oz.	3 0	—	0 11	4 6	0 9	—
Sodii citras ..	3 3	4 11	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Sodii citro-tart. eff. ..	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4	—	—
Sodii formas .. oz.	0 2½	—	—	0 5	0 1	—
Sodii glycerophos. 50% ..	0 6	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
Sodii guaiacas ..	2 2	—	—	3 3	0 8	—
Sodii gynocardas .. oz.	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 6	—
Sodii hippuras .. oz.	4 6	—	—	7 11	1 4	—
Sodii hypophosphis ..	0 8	—	—	1 0	0 2	—
Sodii hyposulphis opt. ..	0 4½	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—
Sodii hyposulphis (photog.) ..	0 3	0 5	—	—	—	—
Sodii iodidum .. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
Sodii lactas (syrupy) .. oz.	0 6	—	—	1 3	0 3	—
Sodii metasulphis ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—
Sodii nitras pur. ..	1 3	—	0 7	0 2	—	—
Sodii nitras coml. ..	0 5	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—	—
Sodii nitris pur. cryst. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 4½	0 1	—
Sodii nitroprussid. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—
Sodii perboras ....	2 11	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
Sodii permanganas ..	7 6	—	3 2	0 10	0 1½	—
Sodii peroxidum ..	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Sodii persulphas ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Sodii phosphas "pea" ..	1 1	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—
Sodii phosph. "feathery" ..	1 2	2 0	0 8	0 2	—	—
Sodii phosph. pulv. ...	1 3	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
Sodii phosph. pulv. exsic. ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Sodii phosph. acidus ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Sodii phosph. eff. ..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	—
Sodii potas. tart. pulv. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
Sodii salicylas cryst. ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Sodii salicylas nat. .. oz.	2 11	—	—	4 6	0 10	—
Sodii silicas solut. ..	0 4	0 7	0 3	—	—	—
Sodii stearas ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 4	—	—
Sodii sulphas "pea" ..	0 4½	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—
Sodii sulph. "feathery" ..	0 5	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
Sodii sulph. pulv. ..	0 6	0 10	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Sodii sulph. pulv. exsic. ..	0 7	1 0	0 4½	0 1½	—	—
Sodii sulph. coml. cryst. cwt.	20 0	0 3½	—	7 lb.	2 1	—
Sodii sulph. coml. pulv. cwt.	26 0	0 4½	—	7 lb.	2 6	—
Sodii sulphas. eff. ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—
Sodii sulphid. cryst. ..	1 11	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—
Sodii sulphis ..	0 6	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—
Sodii sulphocarbolas pulv. ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—
Sodii tartas (neutral) ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Sodii tungstas pur. ..	4 9	—	—	0 8	0 2	—
Sodii valerianas .. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 6	0 10	—
Sol. ætheris nitrosi (1-7) ..	9 6	12 9	3 9	—	—	—
Solulolals. (A. & H.) 120 ..	8 0	doz.	1 1	—	—	—
<b>Solvellæ—see next column</b>						
Soy (Chin.) ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Soziodol, hydrarg. .. oz.	10 9	—	—	—	2 2	0 9*
Soziodol, sodium .. oz.	12 6	—	—	—	3 7	1 3*
Soziodol, zinc. .. oz.	4 6	—	—	—	1 4	0 6*
Sparteina sulphas .. B dr.	1 0	—	—	—	1 6	0 1
Spigelia ..	12 0	—	5 2	1 4	0 2½	—
<b>Spiritus</b>						
Spiritus ætheris ..	6 4	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	—
Sp. æther. comp. ..	8 4	—	3 2	0 11	0 3	—
Sp. æther. nitrosi ..	5 7	7 10	2 2	0 7	0 1	—

So—St	Cost	Selling Price (in containers)			
	per 1,000	100	50		
<b>Solvellæ</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Alum. et zinci sulph. aa. gr. 15 ..	7 6	1 10	1 2	0	0
Alum. et zinci's carb. aa. gr. 30 ..	20 0	4 2	2 4	1	1
Boracis co. B.P.C. ..	8 0	2 2	1 3	0	0
Hyd. perchlor. gr. 8.75 .. B	21 0	4 5	2 4	1	1
Hyd. et pot. iodid. gr. 8.75 .. C	40 0	7 11	4 2	2	2
"Mouth-wash, eff." ..	14 0	3 2	1 10	1	1
Nasal., alk. N.H.I. ..	6 6	1 7	0 11	0	0
Nasal., alk. co. gr. 10 ..	5 3	1 7	1 0	0	0
Nasal., eucal. co. gr. 18 ..	8 6	2 2	1 4	0	0
Nasal., phenol. co. gr. 15 ..	8 0	1 9	1 1	0	0
Nasal-pharyngeal. co. No. 2. .. B, F	25 0	5 0	2 9	1	1
Sodii chlorid. gr. 60 ....	8 0	2 0	1 3	0	0

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)			
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
<b>Spiritus—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sp. æther. nit. substit. P.F. ..	2 0	3 0	—	—	—
Sp. ammon. arom. ..	4 3	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
Sp. am. ar. 2-oz. std. bot. sell					
1s. 6d.; 4-oz. 2s. 9d.					
Sp. amm. fetid. ..	8 3	—	3 3	0 10½	0 2
Sp. anisi ..	21 6	—	8 3	2 2	0 4
Sp. armoracæ co. ..	6 0	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
Sp. cajuputi ..	9 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
Sp. camphoræ ..	6 7	—	2 7	0 8	0 1½
Sp. chloroformi ..	5 9	—	2 3	0 7	0 2
Sp. cinnamomi ..	30 6	—	—	3 0	0 6
Sp. juniperi ..	9 3	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
Sp. juniperi co. ..	5 6	—	2 3	0 7	0 2
Sp. lavand. Ang. ..	51 0	—	—	5 0	0 10
Sp. lavand. exot. ..	27 9	—	10 6	2 9	0 6
Sp. menthæ pip. Ang. ..	37 0	—	14 2	3 9	0 7
Sp. menthæ pip. exot. ..	24 0	—	9 5	2 6	0 5
Sp. myristicæ ..	23 0	—	9 6	2 6	0 5
Sp. nucis juglandis ..	10 9	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
Sp. rectificat. sine rebate pint	20 0	24 0	6 6	1 9	0 4
Sp. rectificat. c. rebate pint	13 0	15 10	4 6	1 3	0 3
Sp. rosmarini exot. ..	23 0	—	9 0	2 4	0 5
Sp. saponatus ..	6 8	10 0	2 10	0 9	—
Sp. saponis kalini meth. ..	2 8	3 9	1 0	0 4	—
Sp. vini meth. 64 o.p. gal.	6 6	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
Sp. vini meth. 64 o.p. gal.					
(10 gall. lots)	3 4	pint	0 9	gal.	5 6
Stanni oxid. pulv. coml. opt.	5 3	7 10½	2 3	0 8	0 1½
Stannum gran. pur. ..	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 2
Stannoxyd tablets, unstd. 80	3 8	doz.	0 10½	—	—
Stovain. .. gm.	0 9	—	—	—	—
Stramonii folia Ang. ..	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
Stramon. fol. pulv. ..	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 4	—
Strontii bromid. cryst. oz.	0 3	—	—	0 6	0 1
Strontii bromid. exsic. oz.	0 5	—	—	0 10	0 2
Strontii iodidum .. oz.	2 8	—	—	4 0	0 9
Strontii lactas .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6
Strontii nitras coml. pulv. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—
Strontii salicylas .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6
Strophanthin. .. B gr.	0 8	—	—	—	—
Strychnina cryst. .. B oz.	7 9	—	—	11 9	2 4
Strych. pulv. .. B oz.	7 6	—	—	11 8	2 2
Strych. hydrochlor. .. B oz.	6 9	—	—	10 9	2 0
Strych. nitras .. B oz.	6 9	—	—	10 9	2 0
Strych. sulphas .. B oz.	6 6	—	—	10 6	2 0

St—Su	Cost		Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
typticin tabs. .. B 20	2 0	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
typtol tabs. .. B 20	3 0	doz.	doz.	2 8	—	—	—	
tyracol .. .. . oz.	6 0	—	—	—	—	1 9	—	
tyracol tablets gr. 7½	15 2 6	doz.	doz.	3 0	—	—	—	
tyrax præparatus .. ..	8 4	—	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	
ubitol .. .. .	4 0	—	—	1 8½	0 5½	0 1	—	
<b>Succi</b>								
ucus allii .. .. .	5 0	—	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	
ucc. belladonnæ .. .. C	3 2	—	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—	
ucc. conii .. .. . C	2 9	—	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	
ucc. digital. .. .. C	3 4	—	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
ucc. glycyrrh. (Solazzi) ..	3 8	—	—	1 7	0 5	—	—	
ucc. glycyrrh. (stick) ..	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4½	0 1	—	—	
ucc. hyoscy. .. .. C	3 0	—	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
ucc. limettæ .. .. gal.	5 8	1 2	0 5	0 2	—	—	—	
ucc. limonis .. .. gal.	10 9	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	
ucc. scoparii .. ..	3 0	—	—	1 3½	0 4½	—	—	
ucc. taraxaci .. ..	3 0	—	—	1 3½	0 4½	—	—	
alphonal .. .. . Coz.	2 1	—	—	3 8	0 8	—	—	
alphur chlor. (liq.) ..	2 1	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	
alphur lotum .. ..	0 9	1 1½	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
alphur præcip. .. ..	1 4	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	
alphur rotund. .. ..	0 5	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—	
alphur sublim. .. ..	0 5	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—	
alphur sub. sec. .. cwt.	22 0	7 lb.	2 1	14 lb.	4 0	—	—	
alphur viv. . . . .	0 3½	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	—	
alphur viv. . . . . cwt.	31 0	7 lb.	2 10	—	—	—	—	
alphur wash P.F. .. ..	0 6	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	
alphuris iodid. .. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	—	
aperol .. .. . oz.	3 8	—	—	5 6	1 1	—	—	
aperol tablets 1 gm. 10	1 2	doz.	2 1	—	—	—	—	
<b>Suppositories</b>								
ap. Acid. boric. gr. 3 gross	6 0	doz.	1 2	—	—	—	—	
ap. Acid. carbolic. B.P. gross	6 6	doz.	1 3	—	—	—	—	
ap. Acid. gallic. gr. 3 gross	7 0	doz.	1 4	—	—	—	—	
ap. Acid. gallic. (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) .. B, F gross	7 9	doz.	1 6	—	—	—	—	
ap. Acid. tannic. B.P. ..	7 6	doz.	1 4	—	—	—	—	
ap. Acid. tannic. (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) .. B, F gross	8 6	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—	
ap. Bellad. ext. ad gr. 2 B gross	7 0	doz.	1 4	—	—	—	—	
ap. Bellad. ext. (gr. 1) et morph. (gr. ½) B, F gross	12 6	doz.	2 6	—	—	—	—	
ap. Bellad. ext. (gr. ½) et opii (gr. ½) .. B, F gross	7 3	doz.	1 4	—	—	—	—	
ap. Bellad. (gr. ½) et opii (gr. 2) .. B, F gross	9 9	doz.	1 10	—	—	—	—	
ap. Bism. oxychlor. gr. 5 gross	9 0	doz.	2 0	—	—	—	—	
ap. Cocainæ gr. ¼ B, F gross	10 6	doz.	2 0	—	—	—	—	
ap. Gallæ pulv. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 1) .. B, F gross	7 0	doz.	1 4	—	—	—	—	
ap. Glycerini :								
Adult .. per doz. box	9 6	box	1 8	—	—	—	—	
Child .. per doz. box	7 3	box	1 3	—	—	—	—	
Infant .. per doz. box	6 9	box	1 2	—	—	—	—	
ap. Hamamelin. ad gr. 3 gross	7 6	doz.	1 6	—	—	—	—	
ap. Hydrarg. ung. gr. 5 gross	7 6	doz.	1 6	—	—	—	—	
ap. Iodoformi B.P. .. gross	9 0	doz.	1 9	—	—	—	—	
ap. Iodoformi gr. 5 .. gross	10 6	doz.	2 0	—	—	—	—	
ap. Iodof. (gr. 5) et eucalypti ol. (℥i) .. .. . gross	11 0	doz.	2 0	—	—	—	—	
ap. Iodogal (B. & C.) box	3 0	box	4 6	—	—	—	—	
ap. Morph. gr. ⅓ B, F gross	7 0	doz.	1 5	—	—	—	—	
<b>Suppositoria—(cont.)</b>								
Sup. Morph. gr. ¼ (B.P.)	8 0	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—	
Sup. Morph. gr. ½ B, F gross	9 0	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—	
Sup. Morph. gr. 1 B, F gross	12 0	doz.	2 0	—	—	—	—	
Sup. Opii pulv. gr. 1 B, F gross	8 0	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—	
Sup. Opii pulv. gr. 2 B, F gross	9 6	doz.	1 10	—	—	—	—	
Sup. Perudal (B. & C.) box	3 0	box	4 6	—	—	—	—	
Sup. Plumbi co. B.P. B, ex F gross	8 0	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—	
Sup. Quin. sulph. gr. 2 vel gr. 3 .. .. . gross	12 0	doz.	2 4	—	—	—	—	
Sup. Quin. sulph. gr. 5 gross	16 0	doz.	3 0	—	—	—	—	
Syringes, glass, m. and f., sell ¼-oz., 7d.; ½-oz., 9d.; 1-oz., 1s. 2d.; 2-oz., 1s. 9d.; 3-oz., 3s. 3d.; 4-oz., 4s. 3d.								
Syringes, glycerin, 2 drms., 1s. 6d.; ½-oz., 2s.								
<b>Syrupi</b>								
Syrupus .. .. .	0 11	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	
Syr. ac. glycerophos. (Huxley)	4 8	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	—	—	
Syr. ac. hydriodici .. ..	2 8	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	
Syr. ac. hydriod. (Gardner) fl.	9 0	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	—	—	
Syr. allii .. .. .	2 5	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	
Syr. althææ .. .. .	1 9	—	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—	
Syr. anisi .. .. .	2 2	—	1 3	0 4½	—	—	—	
Syr. apomorph. B.P.C. C	3 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Syr. aromaticus .. ..	5 3	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	—	—	
Syr. aurantii .. .. .	3 0	—	1 8½	0 6	—	—	—	
Syr. aurant. flor. .. ..	2 0	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	
Syr. bromoformi (Martind.)	4 6	—	2 3	0 7½	—	—	—	
Syr. butyl-chloral hyd.	4 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Syr. calcii hypophosph.	2 6	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—	—	
Syr. calc. lactophos.	2 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	
Syr. calc. lactophos. c. ferro	2 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	—	
Syr. camph. co. .. ..	2 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	
Syr. cascar. aromat.	4 5	—	2 6	0 8½	0 1½	—	—	
Syr. chloral .. .. . C	3 0	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	—	—	
Syr. cocillanæ co. .. ..	4 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	—	
Syr. cocillan. co. (P.D.) fl.	6 9	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—	—	
Syr. codeinæ phosph.	3 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1½	—	—	
Syr. croci .. .. .	4 6	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
Syr. eucal. gum. .. ..	4 9	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
Syr. ferri bromid. .. ..	3 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Syr. ferri bromid. c. quin.	4 7	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
Syr. ferri brom. c. quin. et strych. .. .. . C	4 9	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
Syr. ferri hypophosph.	1 11	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	
Syr. ferri iodidi .. ..	2 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	
Syr. ferri lactophosph.	2 8	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	—	
Syr. ferri phosph. .. ..	1 5	2 10	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—	
Syr. ferri phosph. co. ..	1 4	2 7	0 10	0 3	—	—	—	
Syr. ferri phos. co. 4-oz. bot. sell 1s. 1d.; 8-oz. 2s.	3 2	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	
Syr. ferri phosph. c. mang.	2 8	—	1 7	0 6	—	—	—	
Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych. .. .. . C	2 2	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	
Syr. fici .. .. .	2 0	4 0	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	
Syr. format. co. .. .. C	3 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	
Syr. glucosi .. .. .	1 3	—	0 9	0 2½	—	—	—	
Syr. glycerophosph.	4 0	8 0	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	—	
Syr. glyceroph. c. form. B.P.C.	2 7	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	
Syr. glycerophos. co. B.P.C. C	2 9	5 4	1 7	0 6	—	—	—	
Syr. glycerophosph. co. c. medulla rub. .. .. C	3 6	6 8	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Syr. glycerophos. co. (Robin) C	2 9	5 6	1 8	0 6	—	—	—	



Sy-Ta	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Ta	Cost	Selling Price (in containers)			
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ		per 1,000	100	50	25	
<b>Syrupi—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Syr. hemidesmi .. ..	1 11	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	<b>Tabellæ—(cont.)</b>					
Syr. hydrobrom. co. (Hewlett)	6 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	Aspirin (4) et caffein (1)	11 0	2 7	1 7	0 11	
Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. C	1 9	3 4	1 1	0 4	—	—	Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½)	9 0	2 3	1 4	0 10	
Syr. hypophos. co. 2-oz. bot. sell 1s. : 4-oz. 1s. 6d.							Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½) et caffein. (1)	12 0	2 10	1 8	1 0	
Syr. hypo. co. Fellows 3 vij. C	3 10	—	3 3	0 10	0 1½	—	Aspirin (5) phenacet. (2½) ipecac. co. (2½)	12 0	2 10	1 8	1 0	
Syr. iodo-tannic. .. ..	4 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	Aspirin (3) et p. ipec. co. (2)	6 0	1 9	1 1	0 8	
Syr. ipecac. .. ..	2 6	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—	Aspirin (4) et quin. sul. (1)	12 6	2 10	1 8	1 0	
Syr. limonis .. ..	2 0	4 3	1 3	0 4	—	—	Barbitonum gr. 5	18 0	3 8	2 0	1 3	
Syr. marrubii .. ..	1 11	3 10	1 1	0 4	—	—	Barbiton. sodium gr. 5	35 0	6 9	3 8	2 0	
Syr. mori .. ..	2 9	5 4	1 8	0 6	—	—	Beta-naphthol gr. 3	7 3	1 10½	1 2	0 9	
Syr. papaveris alb. .. C	1 9	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	Beta-naphthol co.	7 3	1 10½	1 2	0 9	
Syr. picis liq. .. ..	2 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	Benzonaphthol .. ..	15 6	3 5	1 11	1 1	
Syr. pini B.P.C. .. ..	4 0	—	2 6	0 9	—	—	Bismuthi carb. gr. 5	15 6	3 5	1 11	1 1	
Syr. pini 2-oz. bot. sell 1s. ; 4-oz. 1s. 9d.							Bism. carb. (2½) et sod. bic. (2½)	10 3	2 5	1 5	0 11	
Syr. pruni cerasi .. ..	3 2	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2) p. zingib. (1)	9 3	2 3	1 4	0 10	
Syr. pruni virg. .. ..	1 4	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (1½) p. zing. (½) p. rhei (1)	10 6	2 5	1 6	0 11	
Syr. quin. hypophos. ..	3 4	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	Bism. carb. (2) pepsin (1) carb. lig (2)	11 3	2 8	1 7	1 0	
Syr. quin. iodic. .. ..	3 4	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	Bism. salicyl. gr. 5	13 6	2 11	1 9	1 1	
Syr. quin. phosph. .. ..	3 4	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	Bism. subnit. gr. 5	15 6	3 5	1 11	1 1	
Syr. rhamni .. ..	1 9	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	Bismuthated magnes. ..	6 3	—	1 0	—	
Syr. rhamni frang. .. ..	2 10	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	Blaud pil. gr. 5	4 3	1 4	0 11½	0	
Syr. rhei .. ..	1 5	—	0 10	0 3	—	—	Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. (ṛṛṛ)	5 3	1 7	1 1	0	
Syr. rhæados .. ..	1 8	3 3	1 1	0 4	—	—	Blaud pil. (5) ac. arsenios. (ṛṛṛ)	5 3	1 7	1 1	0	
Syr. ribis nig. .. ..	3 3	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	strychninæ (ṛṛṛ) .. ..	5 3	1 7	1 1	0	
Syr. ribis rub. .. ..	4 3	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—	Blaud pil. (5) aloin. (ṛṛṛ)	6 0	1 9	1 2	0	
Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd. fl.	6 7	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—	Blaud pil. (5) et casc. sag. (½)	5 3	1 7	1 1	0	
Syr. rosæ .. ..	2 6	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—	Blaud pil. mang. diox. (1) ac.arsen. (ṛṛṛ)	6 3	1 8½	1 1½	0	
Syr. rubi fruticos. .. ..	3 0	—	1 8½	0 6	—	—	Calcii lact. gr. 5	3 0	1 2	0 10	0	
Syr. rubi idæi .. ..	2 9	—	1 7	0 5	—	—	Calc. sulphid. ad gr. 1	3 2	1 2	0 9½	0	
Syr. rutæ .. ..	2 2	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr. 5	3 2	1 2	0 9½	0	
Syr. scillæ .. ..	1 3	—	0 8½	0 3	—	—	Casc. sag. ext. gr. 2	3 3	1 2	0 9	0	
Syr. sennæ Alex. .. ..	2 11	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	Casc. sag. ext. gr. 3	6 3	1 8½	1 1½	0	
Syr. sennæ Tinn. .. ..	1 7	—	1 3	0 5	—	—	Casc. sag. ext. gr. 5	9 3	2 4	1 5	0 1	
Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex.	3 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 3	9 0	2 3	1 5	0 1	
Syr. tamarindi .. ..	2 3	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5	10 6	2 6	1 6	0 1	
Syr. tolutani .. ..	1 5	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	Cinnam. et quin. .. ..	15 0	3 5	1 10	1	
Syr. tussilaginis .. ..	2 8	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—	Cretæ arom. pulv. gr. 5	5 9	1 2	1 1	0	
Syr. violæ .. ..	1 8	—	1 0	0 3½	—	—	Cretæ arom. c.op., gr. 5	6 3	1 9	1 1	0	
Syr. zingiberis .. ..	1 6	—	0 10	0 3	—	—	Diamorph. hyd. gr. 1½	14 6	3 3	1 10	1	
							Diamorph. hyd. gr. 2½	10 6	2 6	1 6	0 1	
							Didym. .. ..	28 0	5 7	3 0	1	
							Doveri pulv. gr. 5	7 3	1 10½	1 2	0	
							Ergotæ ext. gr. 1	16 6	3 6	2 0	1	
							Ergotæ ext. gr. 2	25 6	5 2	2 10	1	
							Ergotæ ext. gr. 3	37 0	7 0	3 10	2	
							Formaldehy. B.P.C. gr. 15	5 3	—	1 1	—	
							Formald. et cinnam. gr. 12	5 3	—	1 1	—	
							Formamint gr. 15	5 3	—	1 1	—	
							Fucus ext. gr. 4	9 0	2 3	1 4	0 1	
							Fucus ext. gr. 5	10 3	2 8	1 8	0 1	
							Galbani pil. co. gr. 4	10 6	2 8	1 9	1	
							Glycyrrh. pulv. co. gr. 30	6 0	—	(40) 10	—	
							Guaiacol. carb. gr. 5	12 3	2 10	1 8	1	
							Hæmoglobin. co. .. ..	7 6	2 0	1 2	0	
							Hexaminæ .. ..	6 6	1 10½	1 2	0	
							Hyd. c. cret. gr. ½	2 0	0 9	0 7	0	
							Hyd. c. cret. gr. 1	2 6	0 10½	0 7	0	
							Hyd. c. cret. gr. 2	3 0	1 1	0 7½	0	
							Hyd. c. cret. (1) et p. ipec. co. (1)	5 3	1 7	1 1	0	
							Hyd. c. cret. (½) sod. bic. (½)	2 6	1 1	0 8	0	
							Hyd. c. cret. (1) sod. bic. (3)	3 6	1 4	0 11	0	
							Hyd. iod. rub. gr. 1/16	2 0	0 9	0 7	0	
							Hyd. iod. rub. gr. 1/32	2 0	0 9	0 7	0	
							Hyd. iod. vir. gr. 1/8	2 0	0 9	0 7	0	
							Hyd. iod. vir. gr. 1/4	2 0	0 9	0 7	0	

Ta	Cost per 1,000	Selling Price (in containers)			
		100	50	25	
abellæ—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Hyd. subchlor. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	1 9	1 0	0 9	0 7	
Hyd. subchlor. gr. 1 .. ..	1 9	1 0	0 9	0 7	
Hyd. subchlor. gr. 3 .. ..	4 0	1 3	0 11	0 7	
Hyd. subchlor. gr. 5 .. ..	6 0	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. B	22 6	4 7	2 6	1 5	
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{2}{100}$ .. B	15 0	3 4	1 10	1 2	
Lithii cit. eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15 ..	21 0	4 1	—	—	
Lithii cit. eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15 (40—12) ..	—	—	1 10	1 3	
Methylsulphonal gr. 5 .. ..	25 6	5 1	2 10	1 8	
Nitroglycerin. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	5 3	1 7	1 1	0 9	
Ovarian. gr. 5 .. ..	36 0	7 0	3 8	2 0	
Parathyroid gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ .. ..	—	10 0	—	3 3	
Pepsin. gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (coated) .. ..	11 6	2 8	1 7	1 0	
Peptonic .. ..	11 6	2 8	1 7	1 0	
Phenacetin. gr. 5 .. ..	7 6	1 11	1 2	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Phenacetin., quin., caffeine ..	14 6	3 1	1 10	1 1	
Phenac. (4) et caff. cit. (1) ..	8 3	2 0	1 3	0 10	
Phenazoni. gr. 5 .. ..	12 3	2 11	1 8	1 0	
Phenazon. (4) et caff. cit. (1) ..	15 0	3 4	1 10	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pineal .. ..	—	—	—	2 9	
Pituitar. gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	—	—	—	2 0	
Pituitar. (anterior) gr. 2 .. ..	—	9 0	—	2 9	
Pituitar. (posterior) .. ..	—	—	—	9 6	
Potas. bicarb. gr. 5 .. ..	3 2	1 2	0 10	0 7	
Potas. brom. gr. 5 .. ..	3 8	1 3	0 11	0 7	
Potas. chlor. gr. 5 .. ..	1 4	0 9	0 7	0 6	
Potas. chlor. et boracis gr. 5 ..	2 10	1 2	0 9	0 7	
Pot. chlor. et. bor. et cocain. (gr. $\frac{2}{100}$ ) C	5 0	1 7	1 0	0 8	
Quin. ammon. $\mathbb{M}$ 30 .. ..	7 3	1 11	1 2	0 9	
Quin. ammon. $\mathbb{Z}$ j. .. ..	11 3	2 7	1 7	1 0	
Quin. bisul. gr. 1 .. ..	8 0	2 0	1 3	0 9	
Quin. bisul. gr. 2 .. ..	15 0	3 3	1 11	1 2	
Quin. bisul. gr. 3 .. ..	24 0	4 10	2 8	1 6	
Quin. bisul. gr. 5 .. ..	38 0	7 3	3 10	2 1	
Quin. hydroch., gr. 2 .. ..	19 6	4 1	2 3	1 3	
Quin. hydroch., gr. 3 .. ..	28 0	5 7	3 0	1 8	
Quin. hydroch., gr. 4 .. ..	36 6	7 2	3 10	2 0	
Quin. hydroch., gr. 5 .. ..	45 0	8 4	4 6	2 5	
Rhei (3) et sod. bic. (2) .. ..	7 3	1 11	1 2	0 9	
Rhei (3) zingib. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) sod. bic. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ..	7 3	1 9	1 2	0 10	
Rhei pil. co. gr. 4 .. ..	6 6	1 9	1 2	0 9	
Rhei pulv. co. gr. 5 .. ..	5 6	1 7	1 1	0 8	
Saccharin. 550 gr. 0.3 (500—200—100) ..	8 3	8 2	3 5	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Salol. gr. 5 .. ..	5 9	1 8	1 1	0 8	
Santonin. gr. 1 .. ..	155 0	—	—	7 1	
Santonin. co. B.P.C. .. ..	157 6	—	—	7 2	
Santonin. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) et hyd. subchl. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ..	80 0	—	—	4 0	
Soda-mint gr. 5 .. ..	1 2	0 9	0 7	0 6	
Sodii bicarb. gr. 5 .. ..	1 10	0 9	0 7	0 6	
Sodii cit. gr. 2 .. ..	2 6	1 1	0 9	0 7	
Sodii cit. gr. 5 .. ..	5 0	1 4	1 1	0 9	
Sulphonal gr. 5 .. ..	20 6	4 0	2 4	1 4	
Sulph. præcip. (5) et pot. bitart. (1) ..	4 3	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Suprarenal gr. 5 .. ..	26 3	6 0	3 2	1 9	
Syr. Eastonii $\mathbb{M}$ 30 .. ..	B 6 6	1 9	1 1	0 9	
Syr. Eastonii $\mathbb{Z}$ j. .. ..	B 10 6	2 6	1 6	1 0	
Syr. glyceroph. co. $\mathbb{M}$ 30 .. ..	13 6	2 11	1 9	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Syr. glyceroph. co. c. form. $\mathbb{M}$ 30 ..	13 6	2 11	1 9	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Syr. hypoph. co. $\mathbb{Z}$ j. .. ..	10 0	2 6	1 7	1 0	
Tetraglandul. .. ..	—	—	7 6	4 0	
Theobrom. et sod. sal. gr. 5 .. ..	38 6	7 5	3 11	2 1	
Thymus gland gr. 5 .. ..	22 0	4 6	2 5	1 5	
Thyroid. B.P.C. .. ..	22 0	4 6	2 5	1 5	
Thyroid. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	3 6	1 3	0 10	0 7	

Ta	Cost per 1,000	Selling Price (In Containers.)			
		100	50	25	
Tabellæ—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Thyroid. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	4 0	1 4	0 11	0 7	
Thyroid. gr. 1 .. ..	4 9	1 6	1 1	0 8	
Thyroid. gr. 2 .. ..	6 6	1 9	1 2	0 9	
Thyroid. gr. 3 .. ..	8 6	2 2	1 5	0 11	
Thyroid. gr. 5 .. ..	13 0	2 10	1 8	1 1	

—	Cost per doz.	Sell each	

Tabellæ, Hypodermic (tubes of ten tablets)		s. d.	s. d.
Acetomorph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	B, F	4 0	0 8
Apomorph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ .. ..	B	5 0	0 10
Atropinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B	3 6	0 7
Caffein sodio-salic. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (tubes of six tablets) ..	..	3 0	0 6
Cocainæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ .. ..	B, F	4 0	0 8
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B, F	4 0	0 8
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ .. ..	B, F	4 0	0 8
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (tubes of six tablets) ..	B, F	4 0	0 8
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (tubes of six tablets) ..	B, F	5 0	0 10
Digitalin. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B	4 0	0 8
Homatropin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B	3 6	0 7
Hyoscinæ. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{2}{100}$ .. ..	B	3 6	0 7
Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ .. ..	B, F	4 0	0 8
Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B, F	4 6	0 9
Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	B, F	4 9	0 10
Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B, F	5 0	0 10
Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (tubes of six tablets) ..	B, F	5 0	0 10
Morph. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) et atropin. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	B, F	4 0	0 8
Morph. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) et atrop. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	B, F	4 3	0 9
Morph. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) et atrop. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	B, F	4 6	0 9
Morph. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) et atrop. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	B, F	4 9	0 10
Morph. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) et atrop. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	B, F	5 0	0 10
Morph. tart. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ .. ..	B, F	4 0	0 8
Morph. tart. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B, F	4 6	0 9
Physostigmin. salicyl. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B	4 0	0 8
Pilocarpin. nitr. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ .. ..	B	4 6	0 9
Pilocarpin. nitr. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	B	6 0	1 0
Pilocarpin. nitr. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B	7 0	1 2
Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (tubes of six tablets) ..	..	3 6	0 7
Sparteina sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (tubes of six tablets) ..	B	3 6	0 7
Strychninæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ .. ..	B	3 6	0 7
Strychninæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ .. ..	B	3 6	0 7
Strychninæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B	3 6	0 7
Strychninæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ .. ..	B	3 6	0 7
Strychninæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ .. ..	B	3 6	0 7

—	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or $\mathbb{M}$	
Taka diastase elixir (P.D.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
4 fl. oz.	3 0	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	—	
Taka dias. liq. (P.D.) 4 fl. oz.	2 4	—	3 6	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	
Taka diast. pdr. (P.D.) oz.	8 8	—	—	13 0	2 0	—	
Taka diast. tabs. (P.D.) 100	6 5	doz.	1 3	—	—	—	
Talc. opt. .. ..	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	
Talc. coml. .. ..	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	—	—	
Tallow .. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	
Tamarindi pulpa .. ..	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Tamarindus W.I. .. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	



Ta—Ti	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Ti	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or ss stated.	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥		1 lb. or ss stated.	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Tannalbin .. oz.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Tincturæ—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tannalbin tabs. gr. 7½	20	1 0	doz.	1 1	—	—	Tr. buchu ..	6 6	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—
Tannigen .. .. 25 gm.	0 7½	4 6	—	—	—	1 4	Tr. cacti grandiflor.	13 3	—	5 3	1 5	0 2½	—
Taraxaci rad. Ang. incis. ..	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	Tr. calendulæ ..	9 0	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—
Terebenum .. ..	5 3	—	2 3	0 7	—	—	Tr. calumbæ ..	4 5	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—
Terebinth. chia. .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 4½	—	Tr. camph. co. ..	C 3 8	—	1 6	0 4½	0 1	—
Terebinth. Venet. fact. ..	1 7	2 5	0 8½	0 3	—	—	Tr. cannab. ind. ..	26 0	—	—	2 9	0 5	—
Terpin. hydras .. oz.	0 4	—	—	0 7	0 1	—	Tr. cantharidini ..	C 7 6	—	3 1	0 10	0 1½	—
Terpineol .. ..	5 6	—	—	0 9	—	—	Tr. cantharidis P.B. '98	C 7 7	—	3 2	0 10	0 1½	—
Terpinol .. .. oz.	0 1½	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	Tr. cantharidis acet.	C 8 2	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—
Terra rosæ .. ..	2 3	3 4½	1 0	0 3½	—	—	Tr. capsici .. ..	4 6	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	—
<b>Test Papers in Books</b>							Tr. capsici fort. B.P.C.	8 3	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	—
Congo red .. .. doz.	1 6	each	0 3	—	—	—	Tr. cardamomi ..	6 4	—	2 5	0 8½	0 2	—
Litmus red, blue or neutral	doz.	1 3	each	0 3	—	—	Tr. card. co. ..	2 1½	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—
Methyl orange .. doz.	1 6	each	0 3	—	—	—	Tr. carminativa ..	9 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—
Phenolphthalein .. doz.	2 3	each	0 5	—	—	—	Tr. cascaræ ..	6 8	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—
Starch .. .. doz.	1 3	each	0 3	—	—	—	Tr. cascarillæ ..	6 6	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—
Starch and iodide .. doz.	1 3	each	0 3	—	—	—	Tr. castorei .. .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Turmeric .. .. doz.	2 3	each	0 5	—	—	—	Tr. catechu .. ..	3 8	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Tetronal .. .. C oz.	9 0	—	—	—	2 7	—	Tr. chiratæ .. ..	5 8	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—
Thallin. sulph. .. oz.	15 9	—	—	—	4 6	1 8*	Tr. chlorof. comp. ..	6 2	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—
Theobromina .. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 6	—	Tr. chlor. et morph. P.B. '85 B	3 3	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—
Theobromin. sod. sal. .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—	Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. B, F	8 6	—	—	1 1	0 2	—
Theobromin. sod. acet. .. oz.	1 1½	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	Tr. cimicifugæ ..	5 0	—	2 1	0 7	0 1½	—
Theocin sod. acet. .. oz.	14 0	—	—	—	4 0	1 6*	Tr. cinchonæ (rub.) ..	5 6	—	2 2	0 7	0 1½	—
Thiocol powder .. .. oz.	7 3	—	—	—	2 1	0 9*	Tr. cinchon. co. ..	6 2	—	2 5	0 8½	0 1½	—
Thiocol syrup .. 6 fl. oz.	3 7	—	—	0 11	0 2	—	Tr. cinchon. flav. ..	6 6	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—
Thiocol tablets .. 25	2 3	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	Tr. cinnamomi ..	19 0	—	7 6	2 0	0 4	—
Thioform .. .. oz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	Tr. cinnam. co. ..	6 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—
Thiol powder .. .. oz.	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 6	—	Tr. cocæ .. .. B, F	6 4	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—
Thiosinamin .. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	0 3*	Tr. cocci .. ..	12 9	—	5 3	1 5	0 2½	—
Thio-urea .. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	2 8	0 6	0 3*	Tr. colchici .. ..	C 5 9	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—
Thresh's reagent .. ..	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	Tr. colchici corni ..	C 6 0	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—
Thus .. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	Tr. collinson. canad. ..	7 3	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—
Thymol .. .. oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 8	—	Tr. coloc. .. ..	8 4	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	—
Thymol. carbonas .. dr.	1 6	—	—	—	2 9	1 0*	Tr. condurango ..	6 9	—	2 8	0 8½	0 1½	—
Thymol. ioddid. .. oz.	3 6	—	—	5 1	1 2	0 5*	Tr. conii .. ..	C 6 9	—	2 8	0 8½	0 1½	—
Thyroideum sicc. .. oz.	4 6	—	—	6 9	1 4	—	Tr. convallariæ ..	6 6	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—
Tiliæ flores .. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	Tr. coto .. ..	9 0	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—
Thymotussin .. ..	7 6	—	3 0	0 10	—	—	Tr. croci .. ..	17 0	—	7 1	2 0	0 3½	—
<b>Tincturæ</b>							Tr. cubebæ .. ..	8 9	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	—
Tr. aconiti .. .. B	6 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	Tr. curcumæ .. ..	25 6	—	10 2	2 8	0 5	—
Tr. aconiti Fleming .. B	8 7	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—	Tr. cuspariæ .. ..	7 3	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—
Tr. adonis vernalis ..	7 0	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	Tr. damianæ .. ..	6 4	—	2 7	0 8	0 1½	—
Tr. aloes .. ..	3 10	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	Tr. daturæ sem. ..	C 10 3	—	4 2	1 2	0 2½	—
Tr. ammon. co. B.P.C.	3 6	4 9	1 4½	0 4½	—	—	Tr. digitalis .. ..	C 5 4	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Tr. anthemidis .. ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	Tr. ergotæ .. ..	B 6 6	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—
Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C.	C 8 9	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	—	Tr. ergot. ætherea ..	B 12 6	—	5 0	1 3	0 2½	—
Tr. apocyni .. ..	7 3	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	Tr. ergot. ammon. ..	B 7 3	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—
Tr. arnicæ flor. ..	3 10	5 6	1 7	0 5	0 1	—	Tr. eucalypti fol. ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—
Tr. arnicæ rad. ..	5 4	8 0	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	Tr. eucal. gum. ..	9 0	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—
Tr. asafetidæ .. ..	6 6	—	2 7	0 8½	0 1½	—	Tr. euonymi .. ..	8 0	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—
Tr. aurantii .. ..	20 0	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	—	Tr. euonymin. virid. ..	11 0	—	4 9	1 3	0 2½	—
Tr. aurantii P.B. '85	15 6	—	6 2	1 7	0 3	—	Tr. euphorbiæ .. ..	6 6	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—
Tr. auranti dulc. B.P.C.	23 3	—	9 3	2 4	0 4	—	Tr. ferri acet. ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Tr. belladonnæ .. ..	C 5 6	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—	Tr. ferri perchlor. ..	2 0	3 8	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
Tr. benzoini comp. ..	5 6	7 6	2 3	0 7	0 1	—	Tr. ferri pomat. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Tr. benz. simp. ..	6 6	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—	Tr. gallæ .. ..	5 6	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—
Tr. berberidis .. ..	6 4	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	Tr. gelsemii .. ..	C 4 10	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Tr. boldo .. ..	6 4	—	2 7	0 8½	0 1½	—	Tr. gentian. co. ..	3 5	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Tr. bryoniæ .. ..	6 0	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	Tr. gossypii .. ..	8 6	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—
							Tr. grindeliæ .. ..	7 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—
							Tr. guaiaci .. ..	8 9	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—
							Tr. guaiaci ammon. ..	7 3	—	2 11	0 9	0 1½	—
							Tr. guaranæ .. ..	9 0	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—
							Tr. hamamelidis ..	4 3	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—

Ti	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
<b>Tincturae—(cont.)</b>							
Chelleb. nig. ..	6 4	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Hibisci ..	22 0	—	8 6	2 3	0 4	—	
Hydrastis ..	9 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
Nyoscyami ..	5 9	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Ignatia amara ..	7 8	—	3 1	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Iodi aeth. ..	19 0	—	7 9	2 0	0 3 1/2	—	
Iodi fortis ..	8 9	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
Iodi mitis ..	6 7	10 0	2 8	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Iodi (French Cdx.) ..	11 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 2 1/2	—	
Iodi decolorata ..	7 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Iodi decolorat. fort. B.P.C. ..	9 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
Opacac. ..	7 8	—	3 1	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Opacac. et opii .. B, F	5 0	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	
Oridis ..	24 0	—	—	2 9	0 5	—	
Labrandi .. C	4 6	—	1 10 1/2	0 6	0 1	—	
Alapae ..	7 8	—	3 0	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Alapae co. ..	7 4	—	3 0	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Kino ..	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Kola ..	6 0	—	2 5	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Krameria ..	5 4	—	2 3	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Laricis ..	9 0	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—	
Lavand. co. ..	6 6	—	2 7	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Limonis ..	21 6	—	8 4	2 3	0 4	—	
Limonis '85 ..	15 3	—	6 6	1 9	0 3	—	
Obelia ..	5 6	—	2 2	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Obelia aetherea ..	7 3	—	2 10	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Opuli ..	5 6	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Pycopodii ..	10 6	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—	
Natica ..	6 8	—	2 8	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Nyrrhae ..	7 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Nyrrhae co. vet. P.F. ..	9 4	15 0	4 3	1 2	—	—	
Nyrrhae et boracis P.F. II. ..	8 4	11 6	3 0	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Nyrrhae et boracis c. eau ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cologne P.F. IV. ..	21 10	—	8 6	2 4	—	—	
Nucis vomicae .. B	4 7	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Odontalg. P.F. V. .. C	15 3	—	—	1 8	0 4	—	
Opii .. B, F	5 6	—	2 3	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Opii B.P. '98 .. B, F	5 3	—	2 2	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Opii ammon. .. C	6 3	—	2 5	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Opii aq. (1% morph.) .. B, F	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Opii crocata .. B, F	6 4	—	2 6	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Opium phosph. co. ..	14 9	—	6 4	1 7	0 3	—	
Podophylli ..	8 2	—	3 2	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Podophylli ammon. ..	9 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
Pruni virg. ..	4 7	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Pulsatilla ..	5 9	—	2 4	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Pyrethri ..	6 2	—	2 5	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Pyrethri flor. ..	6 8	—	2 7	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Quassia ..	3 10	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—	
Quillaia ..	4 10	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Quinina ..	22 3	—	8 7	2 3	0 4	—	
Quinin. ammon. ..	4 7	6 3	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Quin. ammon., 2-oz. std. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Std. sell 1s. 6d.; 4-oz. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6d. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quin. ammon. c. cinna. ..	6 0	—	2 4	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Rhei co. ..	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	
Rhei '85 ..	7 2	10 3	2 11	0 10	0 2	—	
Rhus toxicod. ..	6 6	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Scilla ..	4 2	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Senega ..	6 6	—	2 9	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Senna co. Alex. ..	4 3	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	—	
Senna co. Tinnev. ..	4 0	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Serpentaria ..	7 9	—	3 2	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Stramonii .. C	4 5	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Stramonii sem. .. C	5 2	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	

Ti—Tr	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
<b>Tincturae—(cont.)</b>							
Tr. strophanthi .. C	7 8	—	3 2	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Tr. sumbul ..	13 8	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	—	
Tr. tolutana ..	7 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Tr. valeriana ..	5 8	—	2 4	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Tr. valerian aeth. ..	8 4	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—	
Tr. valerian. ammon. ..	4 6	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Tr. veratri .. C	7 8	—	3 1	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Tr. viburn. prunifol. ..	7 8	—	3 1	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Tr. zingiberis ..	6 4	—	2 6	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Tr. zingiber. fort. P.B. '85 ..	7 0	—	2 9	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Tr. zingib. fort. 1 oz. bot., sell 1s. 2d.; 2-oz. 2s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Toilet vinegar P.F. IV. ..	14 3	—	6 9	1 10	0 4	—	
Toilet vinegar (indust.) 2-oz. bot., sell 1s. 3d.; 4-oz. 2s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tonca fab. Para frosted ..	5 8	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	—	
Tonca fabae Angostura ..	12 6	—	5 5	1 6	0 3	—	
<b>Tooth Pastes</b>							
Antiseptic P.F. ..	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Areca P.F. I. ..	3 4	—	1 6	0 6	—	—	
Carbolic P.F. II. ..	5 5	—	2 4	0 8	—	—	
Cherry P.F. I. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Red Rose P.F. ..	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	
Thymol P.F. ..	3 4	—	1 6	0 6	—	—	
<b>Tooth Powders</b>							
Antacid P.F. I. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Antiseptic P.F. I. ..	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	
Aromatic P.F. ..	7 6	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—	
Carbolic P.F. I. ..	2 3	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Quinine P.F. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—	
Rhatany P.F. ..	4 2	6 3	2 0	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Rose P.F. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Saponaceous P.F. I. ..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Thymol P.F. II. ..	1 8	2 6	1 1	0 4	—	—	
Tow ..	0 6 1/2	1 0	0 7	0 0 1/2	—	—	
Tow carbol. ..	0 9 1/2	1 5	0 9	0 0 1/2	—	—	
Tragacantha ..	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	—	—	
Tragacanth. pulv. opt. ..	18 0	—	7 10	2 1	0 4	—	
Tragacanth. pulv. sec. ..	11 0	—	4 9	1 3	0 3	—	
Triferrin .. oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—	
Triferrin tabs. gr. 5.. 30	2 3	doz.	1 4	—	—	—	
Tripoli, photographic ..	1 8	2 6	0 8	0 2	—	—	
Tripoli, polishing ..	0 7 1/2	0 11	0 3 1/2	0 1	—	—	
<b>Trochisci</b>							
Troch. absorb. ..	3 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Troch. ac. benzoic. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Troch. ac. benzoic. T.H. ..	5 3	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	
Troch. ac. benz. co. T.H. B, F	6 3	—	2 9	0 9	—	—	
Troch. ac. carbolic. ..	3 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Troch. ac. carbol. T.H. ..	4 3	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Troch. ac. tannic. ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Troch. ac. tannic. T.H. ..	4 3	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Troch. althaea T.H. ..	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	—	—	
Troch. amm. chlor. T.H. ..	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	—	—	
Troch. anisi ..	3 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Troch. antacid. (Roberts) ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Troch. aromat. (cachou) ..	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Troch. bismuthi co. ..	3 6	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Troch. bism. et magnes. ..	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Troch. bism. et sodae ..	3 6	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Troch. bism. et zingib. ..	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	



Tr—Tu	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						U—Un	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)							
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
Trochischi—(cont.)																	
Troch. bis., sodæ et zingib.	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	U	3 5	—	1 5	0 5½	—	—	—	—	
Troch. boracis T.H. . . . .	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ulmi fulvæ cort. . . . .	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	—	—	—	—	
Troch. "Brompton Hosp." opt.	3 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	Ulmi fulvæ cort. pulv. . . .	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	—	—	—	—	
Troch. "Brompton Hosp." sec.	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—	Ultramarine . . . . .	3 0	4 6	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	—	
Troch. "bronchial" . . . . .	3 6	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	Unguenta									
Troch. capsici. . . . .	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	Unguentum acid. borici . . .	1 5	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—	—	
Troch. carbonis . . . . .	3 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	Ung. ac. boric. flav. . . . .	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	—	
Troch. catechu . . . . .	4 3	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. ac. carbolic. . . . .	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—	—	
Troch. catechu T.H. . . . .	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. ac. carbol. co. . . . .	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	—	
Troch. chlorodyn opt. . . . .	4 6	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. ac. salicyl. . . . .	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—	—	
Troch. cinnam. . . . .	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. aconitinæ . . . B oz.	5 9	—	—	9 0	1 8	—	—	—	
Troch. cubebæ T.H. . . . .	5 6	—	2 6	0 9	—	—	—	Ung. adrenin. . . . . oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10½	—	—	—	
Troch. digest. . . . .	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. althææ . . . . .	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	—	—	—	—	
"Digestive candy" . . . . .	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	Ung. anilin. vir. (1 1,000) . .	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	—	—	
Troch. eucalypti (gum.) . . . .	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. anilin. coccin. 5% . . .	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	—	—	
Troch. eucalypti T.H. . . . .	5 3	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—	Ung. anilin. coccin. 8% . . .	7 6	—	3 2	10	0 1½	—	—	—	
Troch. eucalypti co. T.H. . . . .	5 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—	Ung. antim. tart. . . . . B	5 3	7 10	2 3	0 8	—	—	—	—	
Troch. ferri redact. . . . .	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. aq. rosæ . . . . .	7 2	—	3 1	0 10	—	—	—	—	
Troch. fructi . . . . .	4 6	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. atropinæ . . . B oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	—	—	
Troch. fructi et capsici . . . . .	4 6	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. belladonnæ . . . B oz.	0 7	—	—	0 11	0 2	—	—	—	
Troch. fructi, capsici et tannin.	4 6	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. bismuth. oleat. B.P.C. .	4 9	7 2	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	—	
Troch. gelatin. . . . .	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. boracis . . . . .	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	—	
Troch. guaiaci res. . . . .	4 6	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. cadmij iodidi . . . . .	10 6	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	—	—	—	
Troch. guaiaci T.H. . . . .	6 0	—	2 5	0 9	—	—	—	Ung. calaminæ . . . . .	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
Troch. hæmatox. . . . .	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. camph. B.P.C. . . . .	2 9	4 2	1 2½	0 4	—	—	—	—	
Troch. ipecac. . . . .	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. cantharidin. . . . . C	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	—	—	—	—	
Troch. kino . . . . .	4 6	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. cantharidis . . . . . C	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	—	—	
Troch. kino T.H. . . . .	4 9	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—	Ung. capsici . . . . .	3 6	4 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—	—	
Troch. kramerizæ . . . . .	4 0	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. cetacei . . . . .	2 5	3 8	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	—	
Troch. kramer. et coc. B, F	5 0	—	2 1	0 7	—	—	—	Ung. chaulmoogræ . . . . .	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	—	—	
Troch. lavand. . . . .	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. chrysarobini . . . . .	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4½	0 1	—	—	—	
"Licorice and menthol pellets"	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. cocainæ . . . B, F oz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	—	—	
"Lime juice and sulphur tablets"	1 4	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	Ung. conii . . . . . C	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1½	—	—	—	
Troch. lini, glyc. et chlor. opt	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. creosoti . . . . .	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	—	
Troch. lini, glyc. et chlor. sec	2 0	—	1 0	0 3	—	—	—	Ung. cupri oleat. . . . .	2 9	4 1	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	—	
Troch. magnesizæ . . . . .	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. elemi . . . . .	5 3	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—	—	—	
Troch. menth. pip. opt. . . . .	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. eucalypti . . . . .	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—	—	
Troch. menth. pip. C.S. . . . .	4 9	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—	Ung. flav. dil. 1-4 . . . . .	1 4	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	—	
Troch. mentholis . . . . .	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. gallæ . . . . .	2 4	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	—	
Troch. morph. . . . . C	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. gallæ c. opio B, ex F	4 4	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	—	
Troch. morph. et ipec. C	4 6	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. glycerini et ichthyol	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	—	
Troch. moschi . . . . .	3 6	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	"jelly" . . . . .	3 5	5 2	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	—	
Troch. orthoform. T.H. . . . .	24 0	—	—	2 8	—	—	—	Ung. glycer. et zinc. "jelly"	3 5	5 2	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	—	
Troch. pini . . . . .	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. glycerini plumbi	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	—	
Troch. pot. chlor. . . . .	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	subacet. '98 . . . . .	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	—	
Troch. pot. chlor. T.H. . . . .	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. hæmamol (D.F.) . . . .	5 9	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	—	—	
Troch. pot. chlor. et boracis	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. hamamelid. . . . .	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	—	
T.H. . . . .	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. hydrarg. . . . .	3 5	5 2	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	—	
Troch. pot nit. . . . .	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. hyd. ammon. . . . . C	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	—	
Troch. pot. tart. acid. T.H.	4 9	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—	Ung. hyd. ammon. dil. C	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	—	
Troch. rosæ . . . . .	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	—	Ung. hyd. co. . . . .	4 2	6 3	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	—	
Troch. santonin. gr. ½ . . . . .	30 0	—	—	3 5	—	—	—	Ung. hyd. iodid. rub. C	4 0	5 8	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	—	
Troch. santonin. gr. 1 oz.	4 0	—	—	7 6	—	—	—	Ung. hyd. nitratis . . . . .	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	—	
Troc. sedativ. T.H. . . . .	5 0	—	2 1	0 7	—	—	—	Ung. hyd. nit. dil. . . . .	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	—	
Troch. sodæ bic. . . . .	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. hyd. oleat. . . . .	3 8	6 6	1 7	0 6	—	—	—	—	
Troch. sulphuris . . . . .	2 6	—	1 2	0 3½	—	—	—	Ung. hyd. oxid. flav. C	1 7	2 4½	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	—	
Troch. sulph. (Garrod) . . . . .	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	Ung. hyd. oxid. rub. C	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	—	
"Sulphur tablets" . . . . .	1 6	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—	Ung. hyd. subchlor. . . . .	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	—	—	
Troch. tolut. . . . .	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. ichthamol. . . . .	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	—	
Troch. tussi . . . . .	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. ichthamol. co. B.P.C.	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	—	—	
Troch. zingiberis . . . . .	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Ung. iodi . . . . .	4 4	—	1 10½	0 6	0 1	—	—	—	
								Ung. iodi denigrescens . . .	3 5	—	1 7	0 5	—	—	—	—	
								Ung. iodoformi . . . . .	6 2	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	—	—	
								Ung. lanæ co. . . . .	2 3	3 4	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	—	—	
								Ung. mentholis 5% . . . . .	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	—	—	
Tuberculin (v. Vaccines)																	

Un—Uv	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
<b>Un—Uv</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Unguenta—(cont.)</b>						
g. mercuriale ("Trooper")	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4	—	—
g. metallorum B.P.C.	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—
g. methyl salicyl. fort.	3 8	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	—
g. methyl salicyl. dil.	3 0	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—
g. methyl salicyl. co. fort.	9 9	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—
g. methyl salicyl. co. dil.	4 5	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
g. o cores, capsici co. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 3	0 3	—
g. opii .. B.F. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 6	0 5	—
g. paraf. alb.	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—
g. paraf. flav.	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2½	—	—
g. picis carb. co.	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—
g. picis liq.	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—
g. pini sedat. (D.F.)	5 3	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
g. plumbi acet.	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—
g. plumbi carb.	3 0	—	1 3½	0 5	—	—
g. plumbi ioid.	5 4	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—
g. plumbi oleat.	3 10	5 9	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
g. plumbi subacet.	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—
g. potas. sulphurat.	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—
g. potas. ioid.	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—
g. resinæ	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—
g. resinæ co. B.P.C.	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
g. resorcini B.P.C.	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—
g. resorcini co. B.P.C.	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
g. resorcini et bismuthi co. B.P.C.	5 9	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—
g. rosæ alb. B.P.C.	6 0	—	2 7	0 8½	—	—
g. rusci co.	7 0	—	3 0	0 9½	—	—
g. sabinæ .. B	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
g. sambuci flor.	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
g. sambuci virid.	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1	—
g. "scarlet red" (v.)						
"Ung. anilin. cocc."						
g. simplex	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
g. staphisagrie .. C	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
g. sulphuris	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2½	—	—
g. sulphuris co.	1 9	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—
g. sulphuris et resorcini B.P.C.	2 2	—	1 0	0 3½	—	—
g. sulphuris hypochlor.	7 6	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	—
g. sulphuris ioidi	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—
g. terebinth.	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5	—	—
g. thymol. 5%	8 2	—	4 1	1 0	0 2	—
g. thymol. co. B.P.C.	7 9	—	3 4	0 11	—	—
g. thymolis comp. dilut. B.P.C.	4 3	—	1 10½	0 6	—	—
g. veratrinæ .. C oz	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
g. zinci ..	1 5	2 4	0 8½	0 2½	—	—
g. zinci c. ac. boric.	2 4	3 6	0 11	0 4	—	—
g. zinci oleatis	3 7	5 6	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
g. zinci stearat. B.P.C.	3 7	—	1 7	0 5	—	—
<b>University cream C. &amp; D.</b>						
D, '19 ..	1 8	2 6	0 9	—	—	—
Anna's paste (v. "Pasta zinci et gelat.")						
Frani acetat .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
Frani nitras .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Freia .. oz.	0 4½	—	—	0 8	0 2	—
Freia quin. hydrochlor.	8 6	—	—	—	2 5	—
Frethane .. B oz.	1 11	—	—	3 5	0 7	—
Protropin .. oz.	2 9	—	—	—	0 10	—
Uvae ursi fol.	1 1	—	0 6	0 2	—	—

V	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
<b>V</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Vaccines, Bacterial and Tubercu- lins (selling prices)</b>					
Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne bacilli, 250 mill. staphylococci) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	3 0	2 6
Acne, mixed (500 mill. each, acne, etc.) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 6
Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne bacilli, 1,000 mill. staphylococci) .. 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	—	2 6
Catarrh, mixed .. 1 c.c.	2 6	—	3 0	3 0	2/6,3/-
Cholera (various strengths) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6
Coley's fluid .. 2 c.c.	7 6	—	—	—	—
Colon bacillus (various strengths) 1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	2 6	2/6,3/-
Coryza, mixed (various strengths) ..	—	2 6	3 0	—	2/6,3/-
Diphtheria bacillus .. 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	—	—
Gonococcus (various strengths) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3/-,5/-
Hay fever reaction outfit ..	—	—	6 0	—	—
Influenza (various strengths) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0
Influenza-pneumonia ..	—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0
Mallein (vet.) .. 1 c.c.	—	1 0	—	—	0 6
Mallein (vet.) .. 3 c.c.	1 6	—	—	—	1 0
Meningococcus .. 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	3 6	3 0
Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	—	—	—	3 0
Pneumococcus (various strengths)	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3/-,3/6
Pollen toxin diagnostic ..	—	—	1 8	—	—
Rheumatic ..	—	—	3 0	2 6	2/6,3/-
Sepsis, mixed ..	—	—	3 0	—	—
Septus bacillus (Hofmann) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	—	—	—	3 0
Staphylococcus (various strengths)	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	1 6
Streptococcus, polyvalent .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2/6,3/-
Streptococcus, rheumatic .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2/6,3/-
<b>Tuberculin (bacillary emulsion, B.E.)</b>					9d.,
Tuberculin (Calmette's) ..	—	1 6	1 3	1 3	1/-,1/3
Tuberculin (Moro's test tube) ..	—	—	—	1 6	1 0
Tuberculin (Von Pirquet) .. case	—	4 0	4 0	1 6	1 0
Tuberculin (ophthalm.) .. 1 c.c.	—	3 0	—	—	—
Tuberculin (vet.) (various strengths)	1 6	1 0	2 6	1 6	1 0
Tuberculin dilutions ..	—	1 0	—	1 3	1 0
Tuberculin discs (ophthalm.) tube	—	—	12 0	—	—
Tuberculin ointment .. tube	—	—	4 6	—	1 0
Typhoid (various strengths) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	1 6
Typhoid and paratyphoid ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6
Typhoid, paratyphoid, and cholera	2 6	2 6	3 0	—	—
Whooping-cough, prophylactic ..	—	—	3 0	3 0	2 6
Whooping-cough, treatment	—	—	3 0	2 6	3 0

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
<b>Valerianæ rhizoma Ang.</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Valerian. rhiz. Belg.	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	—
Valerobromine le grande	1 5	—	0 8	0 3	—	—
Validol .. oz.	12 1	—	—	1 6	0 3	—
Valyl perles .. 25	1 10	doz.	1 4	—	—	—
Vanilla fab. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—
Vanillin. .. oz.	3 2	—	—	5 7	1 0	—
<b>Vapores</b>						
Vapor ac. acetic. P.F.	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—
Vap. ac. benzoic. P.F.	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	—	—
Vap. ac. carbolic. P.F.	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—
Vap. ac. carbolic. co. B.P.C.	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
Vap. aldehyd. ..	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—



Va—Vi	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
<b>Vapores—(cont.)</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Vap. ammon. chlor. B.P.C. (two sols.) ..	2 0	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Vap. amyl. nitrit. P.F. ..	17 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	
Vap. benzoïnæ B.P.C. ..	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	—	—	
Vap. camphoræ P.F. ..	13 7	—	6 2	1 7	—	—	
Vap. chloroformi P.F. ..	5 1	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	
Vap. creosoti P.F. ..	C 8 0	—	3 5	0 11	—	—	
Vap. creosolis co. B.P.C. ..	3 7	—	1 7	0 6	—	—	
Vap. cubebæ B.P.C. ..	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	—	—	
Vap. eucalypti B.P.C. ..	1 2	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Vap. eucal. co. B.P.C. ..	7 1	—	3 2	0 10	0 3	—	
Vap. eucal. et menthol. co. B.P.C. ....	12 6	—	5 4	1 6	—	—	
Vap. iodi ether. B.P.C. ..	9 8	—	—	1 5	—	—	
Vap. ol. pini B.P.C. ..	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Vap. pini et eucal. B.P.C. ..	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	—	—	
Vap. St. Martin P.F. ..	9 7	—	4 2	1 2	—	—	
Vap. terebeni P.F. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	
Vap. thymol. P.F. ..	23 8	—	10 2	2 9	—	—	
Vaselin. alb. 5lb. tin lb.	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Vaselin. alb. pkd., sell 9d., 1s. 2d. and 2s., 1lb. tins 3s. 6d. ½lb. tins 2s. 3d.							
Vaselin. flav. 5lb. tin lb.	1 2½	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Vaselin. flav. pkd., sell 6d., 10½d. and 1s. 6d.							
Vaselin. (vet.) ..	1 0	1 6	—	—	—	—	
Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv. ..	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv. ..	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 2	—	
Veratrina .. Bdr.	1 8	—	—	—	3 4	0 1	
Vermilion (o. "Hyd.bisulph.")							
Veronal .. Boz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	
Veronal, sodium .. Boz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	
Veronal tabs., gr. 5 B25	1 8	doz.	1 2	—	—	—	
Viburnum compound (Hayden), unstd. .. 4 oz.	4 9	—	7 2	2 0	0 4	—	
<b>Vina</b>							
Vinum aloes ..	4 0	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Vin. antimoniale .. C	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Vin. aurant. .. gal.	8 4	pint	1 8	—	—	—	
Vin. cinchonæ ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Vin. cocæ .. B, F	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—	
Vin. colchici .. C	3 8	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Vin. colchici sem. .. C	4 0	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Vin. ferri ..	3 0	4 2	1 2	0 5	—	—	
Vin. ferri citratis ..	2 9	4 2	1 2	0 4½	—	—	
Vin. ipecacuanhæ .. C	3 2	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Vin. opii .. B, F	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	
Vin. pepsini ..	5 4	8 0	2 4	0 8	—	—	
Vin. quiniæ ..	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Vin. quin. ¼-gal. bot. sell 3s.							
Vin. rhei ..	5 8	—	2 5	0 8	—	—	
Vi—Zi	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Violet powder P.F. I. ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	—	—	—	
Violet powder P.F. IV. ..	2 6	4 0	1 3	—	—	—	
<b>W</b>							
Waterglass, pkd., sell 1 lb. 10d.; 2 lb., 1s. 3d.; 4 lb., 2s. 1d.							
Waterproof sheeting, 36-in., sell 4s. 10d. yd. (cost 2s. 9d.); double, 36-in., 5s. 9d. yd. (cost 3s. 3d.) extra-double, 54-in., 9s. 3d. yd. (cost 5s. 3d.)							
White oils V.C.P. ..	2 7	4 0	1 1	0 4	—	—	
Wood wool ..	2 6	4 3	—	—	—	—	
Wound stone V.C.P. ..	0 11	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	
<b>X</b>							
Xylol rectific. ..	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
<b>Y</b>							
Yadil .. 6 oz.	2 6	—	—	0 8	0 1½	—	
Yeast (dried) .. oz.	0 6½	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	
Yohimbin. hydrochlor. Bgr.	0 5	—	—	—	—	0 10	
<b>Z</b>							
Zinci acetat ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	
Zinci benzoas ver. .. oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	
Zinci bromidum .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Zinci carbonas ..	2 7	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	
Zinci chloridum (fused) C	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	
Zinci chloridum (sticks) C	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Zinci chlorid. coml. C	1 5	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. B oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	
Zinci iodid. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	—	
Zinci lactas .. oz.	1 3	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Zinci oleas precip. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Zinci oleostearas ..	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	
Zinci oxidum ..	1 0	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Zinci oxid. (Hubbuck) ..	2 1	3 2	0 11	0 3	—	—	
Zinci permang. .. oz.	1 5	—	—	2 6	0 5	—	
Zinci peroxidum 20% oz.	1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	
Zinci phosphas ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Zinci phosphid. .. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	
Zinci sulphas ..	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Zinci sulphas coml. ..	0 5	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Zinci sulphid. pur. .. oz.	0 7	—	—	0 10½	0 2	—	
Zinci sulphocarb. pulv. ..	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	
Zinci valerianas pulv. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 2	0 7	—	
Zincum gran. pur. ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Zincum granulatatum coml. ..	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Zingiberis rhizoma African	1 1	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. ..	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2	—	—	
Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs.	1 3	1 10½	0 7	—	—	—	
Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt. ..	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	—	
Zingib. rhiz. Jam. pulv. opt.	4 8	7 0	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Price List Formulary referred to in  
this List was printed in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1923.



# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.  
LONDON E.C. 4

APRIL 7, 1923

*This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.*

## THE SUPPLY OF SUPPLEMENTS.

The clerical work in connection with the posting of spare copies of the Coloured Supplement week by week has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to reorganise our system of distribution. Our readers will please note, therefore, that, in future, instructions can be accepted for not more than six successive issues of the Supplement at a time, and that in every case

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intended for the Supplement must reach us not later than the

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1.—LONDON, N.W. (Busy Shopping Thoroughfare).—Modern well-fitted Shop, fully stocked; returns, present rate, upwards of £50 weekly, with scope to do £100; large shop, double-fronted; 3-roomed house; lease, 21 years; price £2,100.

2.—LONDON, N.E.—Cash Retail Business, prominent situation, in busy market thoroughfare; returns, under management, between £20 and £25 per week; double-fronted shop, well fitted; 7-roomed house; private entrance; garden; 21 years' lease; price £750.

3.—LONDON, S.W.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; N.H.I. and Kodak Agency; recently established; returns average £2,000 per annum, with scope to do £3,000; net profit, 25 per cent.; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; held on lease at moderate rental; price £1,550.

4.—BUCKS.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; recently established; returns average £27 weekly, steadily increasing; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; held on lease; 6-roomed house; price to be agreed equitably.

5.—MIDDLESEX.—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £3,000; net profit 25 per cent.; held on lease at moderate rental; good living accommodation, with side entrance; terms, £2,500, or stock at valuation and sum for goodwill, lease, and fixtures.

6.—FINSBURY PARK (Near).—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, returning at the rate of between £1,500 and £2,000 per annum; single-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany; good working stock; rent £52 per annum; held on lease; no near opposition; offers invited.

7.—LONDON, S.E. (Good-class Residential Suburb).—Old-established Business. Retail and Dispensing; gross receipts average between £4,000 and £5,000; present rate less; there is a good residence, with private entrance; price to be agreed equitably.

8.—CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT.—General Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns, £1,400, at full prices; single-fronted shop, well fitted and fully stocked; good living accommodation; garden; held on lease; rent, £28 per annum; further details on application.

9.—HOME COUNTY.—Old-established Business, Retail, Dispensing and Photographic; returns, between £2,500 and £3,000; well-fitted shop, heavily stocked; ample living accommodation; garden; new lease at low rental; price £1,900.

10.—KENT COAST.—Retail, Dispensing and Photographic Business; returns, about £2,000 per annum; net profit, approximately 25 per cent.; scope for increase; living accommodation; moderate rental; held on lease; price £1,100, or near offer.

11.—NORTH-WEST COAST.—Old-established Business, comprising light Retail, Photographic, and Optical, also Wine Licence; held by present vendor upwards of 25 years; returns average £3,000 per annum; gross profit, one-third; terms, £1,550 for the business, which is about the value of stock and fixtures, and £1,850 for the property.

12.—SOUTH WALES.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with Wine Licence and Photographic; good opening for Optics; returns average £30 weekly, with scope for increase under energetic management; excellent house; price £1,500.

13.—GLAMORGAN.—Ready-money Business, including N.H.I. Dispensing, with Kodak Agency and Wine Licence; returns last year, £2,200, with scope for extension; net profit, after paying all expenses, £550; lock-up shop; rent, £75; long lease; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for lease and goodwill.

14.—HOME COUNTY (Large Town).—General Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing Business; very old-established; returns, last year, £3,255, at usual prices; double-fronted shop; heavily stocked; new lease will be granted at a moderate rental; price to be arranged.

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Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

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3.—PORTSMOUTH.—Profitable Cash Retail, mostly Drugs, opening for N.H.I. and Photo; returns, £800; plenty of scope; low rent; house available shortly; fully stocked; price £550.

4.—KENT (50 Miles Out).—Profitable Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency; returns, over £1,200; net profit, £400; low rent; good house; no near opposition; fully stocked; price £700.

5.—LONDON, S.E.—Good-class Retail Dispensing Business, in good residential suburb, few miles out; returns £5,000, plenty of scope; good house and Pharmacy; price £2,000.

6.—LONDON (WEST MIDDLESEX).—Good Middle-class Cash Retail, in very best position; returns last year, £5,250; good profits; excellent house; long lease; fully stocked; price about £2,500.

7.—LONDON, S.E.—Cash Drug Store, in densely populated district; returns over £20 weekly; fine opening for N.H.I.; lock-up shop; fully stocked; price, £650 cash, or near offer.

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4.—LONDON, N.—Good Retail Business, taking £1,500 per annum; well-stocked and fitted; little opposition. Two good living rooms; 7 years' lease, with rent, £52 per annum; inclusive price, £950.

5.—SUFFOLK COAST.—High-class, well-situated, old-established Business, with N.H.I. Good scope for Optics and Photo; Kodak agency. Excellently fitted and well stocked. Returns approximately £1,900. Good living accommodation. Price, £1,350, or sale at valuation; 20 years' lease to run at £40 per annum. Rates £12.

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We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.



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AGENCY for first-class Confectionery Manufactures wanted for South America. 23/721, Office of this Paper.

AGENTS required for London, provinces and Scotland; must have sound connection with the Stores, Chemists, Ironmongers; exclusive territories arranged; commission basis only; first-class men with good selling records. Write, stating present lines carried, territory worked, P.C.B. 23/33, Office of this Paper.

AGENTS required in London, provinces, Scotland, and Wales for the sale of a powerful super nutrient Liquid Food, with increasing sales; must have sound connection with Chemists and Wholesalers; those already calling on Physicians preferred; exclusive territories arranged; commission basis only. First-class men, with good selling records, write, stating present lines carried, territory worked, to A. D. B. & Co., Monument Buildings, London, E.C.3.

COMMISSION Agency required for six Northern Counties.—Advertiser, with own car, representing well-known proprietary article, is prepared to represent one other well-advertised proprietary on strictly commission basis; sound connection with wholesale and retail Chemists; four complete journeys a year; sole agency required. Apply, 35/12, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Firm, catering for all branches of the Drug Trade, require capable, active and experienced Agent to travel for them in India and Burma on liberal commission basis; provided other agencies do not conflict, this is a good opening for one who knows the markets and has the necessary facilities. 36/33, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, travelling Scotland, wishes additional Agency on commission: good connection and first-class representation offered. 36/34, Office of this Paper.

## PARTNERSHIPS.

LONDON, fashionable district.—Managing Partner wanted to take complete charge of Dispensing business. The applicant will be required to invest about £500; will receive for this a total income equivalent to £400 per annum, with scope for increase; highest references essential. Apply, with necessary details, including age and experience, to "X," 34/21, Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

LONDON, E.C.—For immediate disposal, good Retail Business, small d.f. shop, in main street; well stocked and fitted mahogany, spacious cellar, electric light; returns nearly £1,700, including N.H.I.; good scope Optics, Photographic; small living accommodation; premises on lease at £65; price £900 for immediate cash; genuine investment. P.C.B. 22/20, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.4.—Up-to-date Pharmacy, well-equipped and stocked; double-fronted corner; N.H.I. and Kodak agency; turnover £1,300 under management; could be much increased; a sound proposition for a qualified man; goodwill, fittings, etc., £400; stock (about £300) at valuation; for quick cash sale. Apply, 35/31, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Fashionable health resort. High-class Pharmacy, main road, splendid central position; close important opening and building scheme on grand scale; magnificently fitted and stocked on modern store lines; lock-up shop, 52 ft. long, 18 wide; space and scope for Library, also Optics; Kodak agency; recently established, and now showing handsome prospects; opposition negligible; price £3,000. Write 34/19, Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING, central.—Large town; returns 1921, £1,744; returns 1922, £1,502; price £900. Particulars on application. 32/32, Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING.—Chemist's Business; splendid opportunity for live man; rapidly-growing neighbourhood. Write 23/730, Office of this Paper.

WORKS.—Good-class Drug Stores; returns about £750; lock-up shop, electric light, two windows; Spanish mahogany fittings; cost nearly £600; smart appearance inside and out; saleable stock; no rubbish; rent £40; lease; good reasons for disposal; unique chance for young qualified for N.H.I.; price all £525, or nearest offer or valuation. 36/10, Office of this Paper.

A UNIQUE opportunity presents itself of acquiring an up-to-date Chemist's business in Yorkshire; showing £700 upwards profit on last year's turnover; full particulars supplied on receipt of satisfactory reference. 35/30, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST Business, established over 40 years; goodwill, stock and fixtures for disposal; lock-up shop. Further particulars of Percival Hodson, Surveyor, Finsbury Park, N.4.

EXCELLENT opportunity for qualified or unqualified; neglected Business doing about £15 weekly in off season; easily doubled; excellent stock and well fitted; splendid chance for Photographics; low rent and lease; large town, S.E. Coast; owner going abroad; price £550 for quick sale. "Top-hole," 31/25, Office of this Paper.

EXCEPTIONAL Offer.—For Sale (owing to death) Wholesale Drug, Patent Medicine, and Syphon Business in West Riding Yorkshire; turnover £6,000, over 300 customers; syphon sales, 100 dozen (40-oz. size) weekly; price (including building) from £4,500 to £6,500, according to amount of stock purchased; bankers' references required; a really sound profit-earning proposition. Particulars from 23/729, Office of this Paper.

FASHIONABLE, large South seaside health resort; old-established business; Dispensing, Prescribing, light Retail, with Kodak agency; returns £2,000; capable of increase; lowest price £2,000; rent, on lease, £100; house let off; further particulars will only be sent to applicants with the necessary capital. 36/5, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE old-established Business for Sale in working-class neighbourhood, Liverpool; average takings for last 5 years £4,000; stock, fixtures, shop and dwelling-house, with side entrance, for quick sale, £3,250; satisfactory reason for disposal. Reply 12 Gloucester Road, Bootle, Liverpool.

## PREMISES FOR SALE.

FOR Sale with possession, in main street of Leicester, Retail Shop and Rooms over; corner position; price £4,000, freehold. Write Box 1503, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.4.



## BUSINESSES WANTED.

**D**RUG Store wanted in London (or near to) for unqualified trade. Full particulars and price to "F. S. B.," 5 Savage Gardens, New Beckton, E.6.

**P**HARMACIST requires small, sound Retail Business; Yorkshire preferred; would undertake management with view to early succession. Full particulars treated in confidence. 32/29, Office of this Paper.

**P**HARMACIST, experienced, desires position in good-class business with view to early Partnership or succession, or would consider purchase of smaller Business in healthy locality; no residence required; capital about £1,000. Apply 34/10, Office of this Paper.

**P**HARMACIST requires small genuine Business, with living accommodation; London suburbs, Home Counties or about 40 miles from City; net profit about £350 per annum; £5 paid for information (if acted upon) re opening for same; cash available and immediate negotiations. Full particulars, in confidence, "Amor," 98 Greyhound Lane, Streatham Common, S.W.

**S**MAALL Chemist's or Drug Store in Home Counties; neglected business for preference, with scope for Optics and Photography. Reply with full particulars to "Aspirin," 32/27, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED to purchase Pharmacy in the districts of Manchester or Liverpool; living accommodation would be an advantage, though not wholly essential. Give full particulars in first letter, in confidence, to "Aspirin," 23/718, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

[HOME.]

### RETAIL.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

**B**EXHILL-ON-SEA, SUSSEX.—Wanted, at once, smart Counter Assistant; must have first-class experience. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, quote references, and enclose photograph, to F. Wimhurst, Chemist, Bexhill.

**C**ARDIFF.—Smart Assistant wanted for quick Counter trade, working class; age about 30. State height and give fullest particulars first letter. "X.," 34/25, Office of this Paper.

**C**ITY.—Young, qualified Junior required, about 24-25; good appearance and address; knowledge of Photography; must be good Dispenser and Counterman; Scotchman preferred. Apply, with full particulars age, experience, salary required, etc., with references, to P.C.B., 24/11, Office of this Paper.

**E**ASTBOURNE.—Wanted, about end of April, qualified Assistant (male); must be good, reliable Dispenser and smart Salesman; no N.H.I. work. Reply, giving full particulars of age, experience and salary required, to Geo. A. Harmer & Son, Pharmacists, Eastbourne.

**H**AMPSTEAD, N.W.—Young, unqualified Assistant required; good and accurate Dispenser and used to high-class Dispensing business; knowledge of Photography. Apply, stating experience and salary required; good references essential. 35/20, Office of this Paper.

**L**ANCASHIRE.—A capable Dispenser with Retail experience; permanency offered. Give full particulars as to age, experience, salary required, and references, etc. State if any Photographic knowledge. 34/26, Office of this Paper.

**L**IVERPOOL.—Young qualified Lady Assistant; quick Dispenser, good experience at Counter, and knowledge of Photographic Materials; salary to commence, £2 5s. weekly; enclose photo. "Fervidus," 34/7, Office of this Paper.

## Returning Photos, &c.

Advertisers in this section who receive portraits and copies of testimonials from applicants, with a stamped addressed envelope for reply, are reminded that the undue retention of these often means a hardship to the sender. All personal documents should be returned as promptly as possible after perusal.

**L**ONDON.—Manager required; age 26 to 40; must be an expert Salesman and Window-dresser, with a thorough knowledge of Toilet and Sundries side of business, and Photography. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to 23/726, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, immediately.—Vacancy occurs in a West-End old-established business for a young qualified Assistant; must be energetic and experienced in the best type of Dispensing and Counter practice, with ability to make a refined window display. Apply with full particulars and salary required to 23/725, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, E.—Qualified Assistant wanted, tactful Salesman, with knowledge of Photography. W. Shadforth, 63 Grove Road, Bow, E.3.

**L**ONDON, N.—Unqualified Assistant wanted; must be accurate Dispenser, smart Salesman, good Window-dresser, with knowledge of Photography. Apply, stating age, height and full experience, to Dow Brothers, 44 Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, N.7.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant wanted for good-class Cash Business; knowledge of Photography essential. State salary required (outdoors) and particulars of experience, to H. S. Durbin, Surbiton.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Assistant, unqualified, under 30, for quick cash business; must be neat and quick Dispenser, and have knowledge of Photography; highest references essential; alternate Sunday duty. State age, height, and salary required. 37/3, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANCHESTER.—An experienced, qualified gentleman required as Second Dispenser; must be accurate, quick and neat Dispenser, accustomed to high-class business; no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars, to 34/29, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANCHESTER.—Qualified Manager for working-class business; permanency, with an interest in the profits, offered to steady and reliable man. 36/230, Office of this Paper.

**M**IDLANDS.—Qualified Manager required immediately; excellent opportunity for smart, energetic, young man. "Midlands," 35/23, Office of this Paper.

**M**IDLANDS.—Vacancy occurs in high-class Retail business for energetic man, who must have had West-End or first-class provincial experience; age 28-38. Will only those apply who are seeking a permanency with some prospect and can offer undeniable references. 35/39, Office of this Paper.

**S**OUTHPORT.—Wanted, Junior Assistant, who has had experience in good-class Retail and Dispensing; state age, height and where experience has been gained, when at liberty. J. Righton, 515 Lord Street, Southport.

**S**UFFOLK Seaside Resort.—Junior Assistant or Improver wanted for Photographic Department. State age, height, salary (indoors or outdoors), when disengaged, and name of last employer. 36/12, Office of this Paper.

**W**ATERLOO, near Liverpool.—Unqualified Assistant (male), not under 25; quick and accurate Dispenser, smart Salesman, knowledge of Photography. Applications not answered in seven days courteously declined. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to 35/40, Office of this Paper.

## YORK EQUITABLE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, LIMITED.

**C**HEMIST.—Wanted as Manager, a qualified Chemist with Optical knowledge. Applications, endorsed "Chemist," stating age, qualifications, and salary required, with copies of two recent testimonials, to be sent on or before Tuesday next, April 10, to the York Equitable Industrial Society, Ltd., Railway Street, York.

**A** QUALIFIED Assistant required; must have good knowledge of Photographic and Window-dressing; no Sunday or Thursday half-holiday duty; apply personally, if possible. Brooks' Drug Stores, corner of High Street, Broadway, Deptford.

**A** YOUNG qualified Assistant wanted for Dispensing for three weeks from April 9; careful and accurate worker. Apply personally, E. L. Slade, 3 Station Parade, Kew Gardens.

**A** SSISTANT, must be a Dispenser (not a lady dispenser) of very good-class work, for a high-class residential neighbourhood; used to making Cachets, Capsules, Pills, etc., not merely distributing such, ready made; quick when necessary and adaptable; no counter work, nor N.H.I. dispensing; hours 8.45 to 7 p.m., Thursdays 8.45 to 1 p.m.; no Sunday duty. Reply, "K.," c/o J. Egan, Fleet Street, Liverpool.

**A** SSISTANT, outdoor, for light Retail country business. Surrey; must possess agreeable Counter manners; neat and willing worker. State age, experience, and salary required. 35/33, Office of this Paper.



**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; Manchester; good Window-dresser; assist N.H.I. Counter work; permanency for good man with unimpeachable character and ability. State age, experience, and salary; local man preferred, but not essential; urgent. Apply 36/22, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT** required for London area; age 25 to 35; must be an accurate Dispenser, good Window-dresser and smart Salesman, with knowledge of Photography. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to 25/727, Office of this Paper.

**CAPABLE** Assistant, qualified, knowledge of Photography, Salesman, for Dispensing and good-class business. State salary required, height, full particulars of experience. Apply Dale, Great Crosby, Liverpool.

**CAPABLE** Lady Dispensers, Hall Certificate, required for West Ealing, Hammersmith, and North-West districts; must have had shop experience. Apply by letter, giving full particulars of training, experience, age, and salary required, to 23/728, Office of this Paper.

**COUNTRY**.—Wanted, as Assistant, registered elderly gentleman or unqualified, or smart Junior; must have undeniable references. Please state salary required in first letter. A single man preferred, active, obliging, and of good address. Apply 36/35, Office of this Paper.

**DISPENSER**, male, qualified, wanted, with clerical duties and Sunday duty; knowledge of Photography desirable; salary £180 per annum. Apply, stating qualifications, age, and whether married or single, to the Medical Superintendent, Hill End Mental Hospital, St. Albans.

**JUNIOR** Assistant. Please give full particulars, stating salary required, outdoors, to Ernest Widgery, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Weston-super-Mare.

**JUNIOR**, unqualified, required for three months from April 30; Dispensing, Counter, Photography an advantage. Apply, stating salary, experience, age, etc., to Mussell, Chemist, Garston, Liverpool.

**JUNIOR** Assistant wanted; must be smart and have knowledge of Photography; outdoor. H. M. Thompson, 9 Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

**LADY** Dispenser; neat, quick and accurate; accustomed to usual surgery routine, care of instruments, do dressings. State salary required, age and experience to Dr. Stephen, 45 Westborough Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.

**LOCUM** required for 3 weeks, commencing June 4; qualification not essential; used to quick Cash and Family Business and Photography. Also required immediately a Junior, lady or gentleman; please state age in both cases; letters not replied to in 4 days declined with thanks. Dc Peare, 14 Highbury Park, N.W.5.

**PART-TIME** Junior (male) required for good-class Retail and Dispensing; Saturdays after 1 and other days after 5 or 3.0. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, "C. B.," 20 New Street, Dorset Square, N.W.1.

**QUALIFIED** Dispenser wanted in East London; used to N.H.I. work; indoors or out. P.C.B. 24/7, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** man, about 23, single, for light Retail business; good Salesman and Window-dresser; must have knowledge of Photography; immediate and permanent position to suitable man. Apply, stating salary required and giving usual particulars, to F. Poyser, 41 Wellgate, Rotherham.

**QUALIFIED** Manager (single) required for relief work, May 1 to September 30; must be good Counterman and Dispenser, and have knowledge of Photographic; possible permanency if satisfactory. 36/251, Office of this Paper.

**REQUIRED**, immediately, a qualified (M.P.S.) Dispenser; also an Improver, not more than 20 years of age. Reply by letter in first instance, giving fullest particulars of experience, references, salary required, etc., The Prosser Roberts Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 325 Walworth Road, S.E.

**REQUIRED** at once, energetic Junior Assistant of good experience; used to Dispensing (including N.H.I.) and Counter. Apply Boutalls, Ltd., 150 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

**SMART** young unmarried man, qualified or unqualified, take charge small neglected working-class business, main road, South London, at once; good Window-dresser, with capacity for attracting business; comfortable post. Apply, with testimonials, "Chemist," 730 Old Kent Road, S.E.

**SMART** Junior Assistant required; used to N.H.I., Photographic and busy Cash Retail. Willis' Drug Stores, Ltd., 42 Southwark Park Road, Bermondsey.

**WANTED**, good all-round man for Prescribing and Speciality business; permanent situation. Hulme, Chemist, Nottingham.

**WANTED**, Lady Dispenser, Book-keeper, etc.; general Medical practice, North London. State experience of private practice, wage, age, when disengaged. 36/32, Office of this Paper.

## WHOLESALE.

**LONDON**.—Salesman wanted to work and extend existing connection, and sell Bulk and Packed Goods among Chemists in part London and Eastern Counties; remuneration by arrangement; only live, energetic men need apply, giving full details as to experience, territory covered, salary required, and when available, in confidence. 23/723, Office of this Paper.

**SOUTH WALES AND WEST OF ENGLAND**.—Representative with live connection wanted immediately for the West of England by well-known and old-established firm, specialising in Pills and Tablets, commission basis; part-time not objected to if other lines do not clash; applications giving full particulars will be treated in strictest confidence. 23/719, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR** (male or female) Invoice Clerk wanted for Wholesale Drug Trade. Apply in own handwriting to Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, Ashfield, Horton Road, Bradford.

**RANDALL & WILSON, LTD.**, Wholesale Druggists, Southampton, require a Junior Invoice Clerk; must have had experience in pricing and the usual office routine. Applicants will kindly state salary required and previous experience.

**REPRESENTATIVES** for (1) the South Coast, (2) Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland and Durham, wanted by Manufacturing Chemists with established connections on the areas, to offer all goods other than Drugs; applicants should give fullest particulars of previous experience, and also state age. 22/708, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVES** wanted for London House representing famous Continental Manufacturer of Toilet Soaps, Toilet Articles, and Perfumery. Territory to be covered: 1, Home Counties; 2, Birmingham and Midlands. Applicants must have connections among Chemists, Stores and Grocers, and when replying should give full particulars of previous experience and age; liberal commission. Apply 34/3, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVES**.—Keen Salesman, pioneer type, required for Scotland by London manufacturers; the ground has been worked four years, and a sound connection made by representative now transferred to Midlands; only thoroughly honest, energetic and hard worker with brains entertained; man about 30 preferred; must live on ground; small salary and commission, equivalent £400-£500, but with exceptional scope for man of right ability; expenses paid. Applications will also be considered for a vacancy in London area. P.C.B. 24/8, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVES** required, with sound connection in different parts of the United Kingdom, by leading Chemists' Sundry House; no objection to other lines being carried, providing they do not clash; liberal remuneration. 35/40, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED** by Provincial Wholesale House, a reliable qualified Assistant, chiefly for Wet Department and Superintendence. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, etc., to 23/722, Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE** House wishing to be represented in the Eastern Counties on commission, will be glad to correspond with gentleman having connection. All details will be held in confidence. 25/724, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### RETAIL

#### [HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**A.A.A.**—EXPERIENCED Locum, taking entire charge, now hooking dates; abstainer; moderate salary required. "Statim," 2 Christian Road, Preston.

**CAPABLE**, qualified woman, accurate, reliable, energetic, wishes employment; as Manageress preferred; over 20 years' excellent experience; highly recommended. Laing, M.P.S., c/o Stoddart, Melbourne Cottage, Broxburn, N.B.

**BRANCH** Manager or Senior, West-End and Store experience, qualified, excellent references, age 41, desires re-engagement. 36/38, Office of this Paper.



**A** CAPABLE, smart, qualified man, 28, desires post in good-class Pharmacy; 12 years' all-round excellent experience, London and provincial; energetic; permanency desired. 35/24, Office of this Paper.

**A** GOOD all-round Assistant (single); neat and willing; modern Window-dresser; experienced in Photography; references excellent. Write, 34/27, Office of this Paper.

**A** QUALIFIED Assistant (25), 11 years' experience in London and Provinces, desires post in London or South Coast; good references; disengaged April 28. "Pharmacist," 40 Foyle Road, Blackheath, S.E.3.

**A** QUALIFIED, thoroughly experienced woman Dispenser wants post, Doctor, Institution, lock-up Surgery; would reside latter; Locums booked; moderate salary. "Dispenser," 108 Lower Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.

**A** QUALIFIED young lady; 4 years' excellent Dispensing and Counter experience; highest references; Brighton or near. Dale, 31 Highdown Road, Brighton.

**A** DVERTISER requires post with Retail or Manufacturing firm; Photography, Book-keeping, and some Dispensing and Manufacturing experience; tall; not afraid of work; reasonable remuneration to commence; satisfactory references. Gay, 18 Grenfell Road, Maidenhead.

**A** NY locality; permanency; 29; business builder; married; varied experience; thoroughly reliable; excellent references. "Industrious," 8 Jury Street, Warwick.

**A** S Locum or seaside relief; experience in all departments, including Photographic and Buying; age 40; qualified. F. Ashton, 451 Stockport Road, Longsight, Manchester.

**A** SSISTANT desires change; N.H.I., Dispensing, Photographic and Counter; Manchester district preferred. Apply "Experience," 31/22, Office of this Paper.

**A** SSISTANT or Manager, qualified, speaking French; best West End experience; London or suburbs. Apply 34/16, Office of this Paper.

**A** SSISTANT, thoroughly experienced in all branches; highest references; hard worker. Hickson, 1 Sunderland Road, South Ealing, W.5.

**A** SSISTANT or Locum, unqualified, reliable, Dispensing, Photographic, Agricultural, Wholesale experience; disengaged, abstainer; satisfactory references. Henderson, Castle Street, Kendal.

**A** SSISTANT or Dispenser; London and provincial experience; Dispensing, Counter, Photography, and Prescribing; sober. "Bismuth," 24 Kincraig Street, Cardiff.

**A** SSISTANT, 31; unqualified; 13 years' good all-round experience; knowledge of Photography; capable taking charge; excellent references; Locum or permanency. "Aspirin," 6 Sandown Road, Stonegate, Leicester.

**A** SSISTANT or Manager; unregistered; 7 years present berth; age 45; life experience, Dispensing, Photography, Shipping; excellent references; can take charge; please state salary. 35/15, Office of this Paper.

**B** RANCH Manager, qualified, married, 33, 17 years' all-round experience, including management. "Pharmacist," 28 Agnes Grove, Liscard, Cheshire.

**C** OMPETENT Chemist, tall, good appearance and education, excellent London and provincial experience, tactful Counter-man; good Window-dresser, knowledge Photography and Optics, desires permanent position as Manager or Managing Assistant, preferably with House; reasonable salary; interview. "Chemist," 20 Hamstead Road, Birmingham.

**C** HELSEA.—Mr. D. P. Roberts, Croydon, wishes to recommend T. Lloyd for Counter and Dispensing, evenings and Saturdays, while taking college tuition; 20; tall. T. Lloyd, c/o Mr. D. P. Roberts, Poplar Walk Pharmacy, Croydon.

**D** ISENGAGED April 9 for Locum or permanency; Minor man; varied experience; moderate terms. "Pharmacist," 3 Regina Road, Ealing, W.13.

**D** ISPENSER (Lady), Hall qualification, requires post with Doctor or Chemist; temporary seaside position considered. "Dispenser," 53 Crewys Road, Childs Hill, N.W.2.

**D** ISPENSER, Locum, or otherwise; over 20 years' West-End and Hospital experience; disengaged. "Dispenser," 2 Dove Street, Lowestoft.

**E** LDERLY qualified desires employment with short hours or part time. Baker, 81 Elgar Road, Reading.

**E** XPERIENCED Dispenser (Hall), lady; Locum or permanent; experienced Hospitals and Surgery; excellent testimonials; London or near. 31/30, Office of this Paper.

**J** UNIOR requires change with view to widening experience; 4 years' service with Chemist; reliable, trustworthy. Miss Hazeldine, 36 Dartmouth Road, Olney, Bucks.

**J** UNIOR, 18; tall; disengaged now; 4 years' experience, Window-dressing, Photographic, etc.; good reference. Wright, 32 Avondale Street, Lincoln.

**J** UNIOR or Improver, 18; just completed 3 years' apprenticeship; Counter, Dispensing, Window-dressing; well recommended. Hopkinson, 41 Commercial Street, Todmorden, Yorks.

**L** ADY Assistant; unqualified; 7 years' experience; Retail and Dispensing; good references; age 24. Rayne, 330 Cowley Mansions, Mortlake.

**L** ADY Dispenser, qualified, Hall, 7 years Chemist's experience, requires post in London. "Dispenser," 156 Elgin Avenue, W.9.

**L** ADY Dispenser, Book-keeper (Hall), 30, requires post; London or country; excellent testimonials; 5 years' experience. P.C.B. 24/6, Office of this Paper.

**L** ADY Assistant; unqualified; 7 years' experience; Retail and Dispensing; good references; age 24. Rayne, 330 Cowley Mansions, Mortlake.

**L** ADY Dispenser, Book-keeper (Hall) desires post, Doctor or Institution; experienced; disengaged; references. "Dispenser," 10 Gauden Road, Clapham, S.W.

**L** ADY Dispenser (Hall), experienced, requires post with Doctor, Chemist, or Institution; season appointment considered. 35/8, Office of this Paper.

**L** IVERPOOL or District.—Locum, part-time Dispensing, or permanency; long experience. References and full particulars from "M., 7 Brierfield Road, Wavertree, Liverpool.

**L** OCUM; qualified; 15 years' experience London, provincial, holiday resort, country, mixed businesses; Photography, etc. Flint, Scartho, Grimsby.

**M.P.S.**, tall, 31, married, excellent references and experience, London and provincial, last position 24 years, Army service 4 years, R.A.M.C. compounder, desires post as Assistant, permanent or temporary; would entertain locum work; salary moderate; knowledge of French; at liberty April 21. Write 29/36, Office of this Paper.

**M.P.S.**, F.S.M.C., aged 30, requires permanency; excellent London and country experience in Optics and Pharmacy. 35/28, Office of this Paper.

**P** ART-TIME, light employment; single; 66; wide experience, including French, Australian, Hospital. Mr. Naylor, Ph.C., Great Cliff House, Dawlish.

**P** ART-TIME; qualified; London district; disengaged Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 1s. 9d. per hour. Summers, 98 Greyhound Lane, Streatham Common, S.W.

**P** HARMACEUTICAL Chemist, 25; single; 31 years' war service; sound theoretical and practical experience; Liverpool district preferred. M.L. 812/23/3, Office of this Paper.

**P** HARMACIST, 34, energetic, good all-round experience, desires post as Manager or Senior, with view to early succession; partnership taken if desired; agricultural district preferred; living accommodation essential. 34/8, Office of this Paper.

**Q** UALIFIED, 34, requires temporary post, five weeks, from April 9; London or near. "W., 41 Christchurch Street, Ipswich.

**Q** UALIFIED Chemist, over 35 years' experience, highest references, seeks an engagement. Apply C. E. Betts, 41 Wake Green Road, Moseley, Birmingham.



**QUALIFIED** Chemist, elderly; Hospital or Institution; 11 years' Hospital experience. "Chelsea," 22, Bramerton Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

**QUALIFIED**, 5 ft. 10 in., first-class experience, seeks engagement; Manager preferred. 36/20, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** (1906); single; good all-round experience West-End Dispensing; disengaged during April and May; any capacity. H. S., May Cottage, Hambrook, Emsworth, Hants.

**REGISTERED**, elderly; branch, small; super Prescriber, etc.; at liberty; moderate salary; good testimonials. Address: "D," 5 Walter Street, Idle, Bradford.

**RELIABLE**, trustworthy, unqualified Man (44), strictly accurate Dispenser, good references, seeks appointment, any capacity, in London area; disengaged. "Aspirin," 36/4, Office of this Paper.

**SMART**, up-to-date, unqualified Assistant, who is thoroughly experienced in all departments of the retail trade, requires a permanent situation; sound references; age 38. "Trustworthy," 34/14, Office of this Paper.

**TRUSTWORTHY** Assistant, capable, energetic, good Dispenser and Salesman, Photography; can take charge; free from May 1. Quirk, College Road, Guildford.

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